AN

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE

HEBREW PATRIARCHS AND PRINCES,

OF

EMPERORS, KINGS, AND GREAT CAPTAINS,

OF THE

GODS AND HEROES OF PAGAN ANTIQUITY,

OF THE

POPES, HOLY FATHERS, CELEBRATED BISHOPS, AND CARDINALS;

ALSO

HISTORIANS, POETS, ORATORS, DIVINES, LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, &c.

WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL WORKS, AND THE BEST EDITIONS OF THEM;

LEARNED WOMEN, PAINTERS, &c.

AND ALL PERSONS IN GENERAL WHO HAVE BEEN ILLUSTRIOUS, OR FAMOUS, IN ANY AGE OR NATION:

POINTING OUT WHATEVER IS MOST REMARKABLE, AND MOST INTERESTING, IN SACRED OR IN PROFANE HISTORY.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF

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BY CATHARINE COLLIGNON.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

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PREFACE.

THE Biographical and Historical Dictionary now offered to the public, has been always highly esteemed in it's original language; particularly the edition which mentions the various works of all the authors, whose lives are there inserted, and also informs the reader which are the best editions. But as this work is now become very scarce, it was suggested by several gentlemen of the University of Cambridge, and many other persons well acquainted with M. Ladvocat's Dictionary, that a translation would be favourably received, and could not fail of amply repaying the labour of such an undertaking. This induced the translator to engage in it, but she claims no other merit in the performance than that of having closely studied, and faithfully given, the sense of the author to the best of her abilities, with as little deviation as possible from a literal translation, to this she constantly attended.

Should any errors exist in the original, she does not hold herself responsible for them, as no addition whatever has been made, nor has any thing been retrenched.

France, like every other country, having many titles, and names of offices peculiar to itself, which it is scarcely possible to translate, she hopes no apology will be necessary, for some of them being left in the original language.

The very great kindness and liberality of the University in printing this translation, will be ever gratefully remembered, though it can never be sufficiently expressed, by

THE TRANSLATOR.

BRITISH MUSEUM

A BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL DICTIONARY.

AA, (Peter Vander) bookseller and geographer of Leyden, published an atlas of 200 maps to *Les Voyages de Long-Cours, depuis* 1246, *jusqu'en* 1696. They may be had separately, with the addition of a great number of plates representing cities, country houses, ceremonies of different nations, plants, animals, &c. under the title of *La Galerie agréable du Monde*, 66 vol. fol. which are bound in 35. This great collection has no other merit than it's bulk; more clearness and exactness are necessary, particularly in the maps. Vander Aa, was still a printer in 1729.

AALST, (Everard) born 1602, died 1648, had great success in painting fruit.

AALST, (William) nephew to the preceding, excelled his uncle. He travelled into Italy; and settled in Holland, where his pictures are much esteemed.

AARON, i. e. *Mountain*, or rather *Strong Mountain*, the first high priest of the Jews; born in Egypt, three years before his brother Moses, 1574, A. C. was of the tribe of Levi; and bore a part in all that Moses did, being always with him, and speaking in his stead. While Moses was on mount Sinai, Aaron was weak enough to be persuaded by the Israelites to make a golden calf; which they worshipped with his consent. Upon his repentance, he was consecrated high priest by God's command; who poured out his wrath upon those that opposed this consecration; particularly upon Korah, Dathan and Abiram, who were at the head of the rebels: they were swallowed up at Kadesh-Barnea, about 1489, A.C. The priesthood was confirmed to Aaron by another miracle. The rod, which he had laid up in the tabernacle, budded, and brought forth leaves and almonds, while those he had put there for the head of every tribe, remained dry. He died upon mount Hor, 1452 A. C. at the age of 123, after his son Eleazar had been consecrated to succeed him. He, like Moses, forfeited the blessing of entering into Canaan; because, like him, he doubted the promise of God, when they smote the rock at Kadesh to bring forth water.

AARON *al-Raschid*, fifth caliph of the race of the Abassides, succeeded his brother Mausa 786, and had a continued series of prosperity during his reign. He extended his conquests from Spain to the Indies. The emperor of Constantinople could no other way escape the yoke, than by paying a tribute of 700,000 crowns of gold. He was mild, humane, and a friend to men of letters. He conceived a high esteem for Charlemagne, from the great reputation of that prince: and sent him some magnificent presents in 807, among which were a clock of most curious and excellent workmanship, and an elephant. It is even said, that he made him a donation of the holy sepulchre of Jerusalem, of which

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the patriarch sent him the keys, and the standard. He died in 809. It was in his reign that the Arabians began their commerce with China.

AARON *Ben-Aser*, a celebrated rabbi, who contributed to the invention of Hebrew points, and accents, in the fifth century. Basnage places him in the eleventh century. Bomberg published his Hebrew Grammar at Venice, 1515, fol. and in *Biblia Rabbinica*, 1518, fol.

AARON of Alexandria, a Christian priest and physician in Egypt, about 622; the first who has treated of the small pox. His works were translated from the Syriac into the Arabic, by order of the caliph Mirwan.

AARON *Hariscon*, i. e. *Aaron I.* a celebrated Karaite rabbi, who practised physic at Constantinople 1294. He wrote a learned commentary on the Pentateuch; which is in the (French) king's library in MS. and has been translated into Latin by John Danz Jena, 1710, fol; a good Hebrew Grammar, printed at Constantinople 1581, 8vo; and many other MSS upon Genesis, Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, Isaiah and the Psalms. He frequently quotes the traditions of the antient Hebrews; and almost every where follows the literal sense.

AARON *Hackaron*, i. e. Aaron *the latter*, to distinguish him from the preceding, a celebrated Karaïte rabbi, born at Nicomedia, 1346. The Karaïte Jews have so high an esteem for his opinions, that they quote them, as maxims. His principal works are *The Garden of Eden*, which contains the doctrines and customs of the Karaïtes; a commentary on Isaiah, and a treatise on the fundamentals of the law, extant in MS.

AARON *Levita*, a Jew of Barcelona, died 1292. He composed a catechism of 613 precepts of the law of Moses, in Hebrew, Venice 1523, 4to; of which Hottinger has made great use in his treatise on *The Law of the Hebrews*. Bartolocci improperly calls this rabbi, Aaron Zalaha.

AARON *Ben Chaïn*, a famous rabbi, chief of the synagogues of Fez and Morocco, at the beginning of the seventeenth century. There is a commentary of his upon the Prophets, intitled, *The Heart of Aaron*, very scarce; a commentary upon the book *Scphra*, which is an antient commentary on Leviticus; another commentary upon the law; all three printed at Venice, 1609, fol.

AARON *Schaschon*, a celebrated rabbi, chief of the synagogue of Thessalonica. His chief works are, *The Law of Truth*, Venice, 1631, fol. (in which he answers 232 questions upon contracts of sale, hiring and lending,) and *The Lip of Truth*, in which he explains the *Tosephoth* of the Gemara.

AARSENS, or AERSENS, (Francis) one of the most able ministers of the United Provinces, left very judicious memoirs of the embassies of France in 1609, and 1624; and of England in 1620, and 1641. Cardinal Richelieu said, "He had known but three great politicians, of which Aersens was one."

AARSENS, or rather AERSENS, (Peter) called in Italian *Pietro Longo*, from his great height, an excellent painter. Born 1519, at Amsterdam; died June 2, 1585, aged 66. He excelled chiefly in pictures representing kitchens, and their utensils, in altar-pieces, &c.

ABA, by some called ALBOIN, OVO, or OVA, brother in law to St. Stephen, the first Christian king of Hungary, ascended that throne towards the end of 1040. He defeated Peter, surnamed *The German*, nephew and successor to St. Stephen, and forced him to retire into Bavaria. This Peter *The German* had been driven out by the Hungarians not long before, on account of his bad conduct. Aba, who had been elected in his stead by the grandees, shed much blood, and ravaged Austria, and Bavaria; but being defeated by the Emperor Henry III. surnamed *The Black*, he swam his horse over the Danube, and was massacred by his own subjects, 1044, in a village called *Schope*.

ABACUC, v. HABACUC.

ABAGA, king of the Tartars, sent ambassadors to the second general council of Lyons 1274. This prince subdued the Persians, and became formidable to the Christians of the Holy Land.

ABAILARD, or ABE'LARD, (Peter) born of a noble family in the village

village of Palais, four leagues from Nantz, and at first a teacher of philosophy, applying himself particularly to logic. His principal rival was William de Champeaux, against whom he disputed one day so forcibly on the nature of *Universals*, that he obliged him to give up his opinion. Abélard afterwards taught theology with great reputation; but his passion for Eloise, niece of Fulbert, canon of Paris, being discovered, he was obliged to marry her. Fearing this engagement might prove an obstacle to his advancement, he took the utmost care to keep it a secret, which drew upon him the hatred of the canon's relations, from an idea that he wanted to make Eloise take the veil. To revenge themselves, they forcibly entered his chamber and made him an eunuch. Abélard, overwhelmed with confusion, hid himself in the abbey of St. Denys, where he turned monk. He afterwards retired to Provins, and established a school there, which became very famous. He was accused of teaching erroneous opinions, chiefly about the Trinity, for which he was condemned in a council at Soissons, about 1121, and in that of Sens, 1140, at the solicitation of St. Bernard. Dom. Gervais, and some others have written his apology, but it is not possible to defend him entirely. e. g. He maintains in his writings which remain, that God cannot act otherwise, than he does; and from thence concludes, that our devotions ought to be only thanksgivings, and not petitions. His errors respecting the atonement of Jesus Christ are still more pernicious. Returning afterwards to St. Denys, he was ill treated by the monks, for having said unguardedly, that St. Dionysius, bishop of Paris, was not the Areopagite; contrary to the opinion of those times. They obliged him to retire again into the diocese of Troyes; where he built an oratory, which he named the *Paraclete*. Some time after, the monks of the abbey of Ruys in the diocese of Vannes, elected him their superior; this happened very opportunely for Eloise, who, with her companions, was forced to quit the monastery of Argenteuil, to which she had retired; the abbot of St. Denys wanting to fix some monks there. Abélard gave her the Paraclete, where she lived in so exemplary a manner, that her prudence, mildness and piety, were admired by all France. At length Abélard, unable to reform his monks at Ruys, resolved to go to Rome and seek redress from the censures passed against him in France. Stopping at Clugny, Peter the Venerable, who was abbot there, received him with great humanity, and reconciled him with St. Bernard, and pope Innocent II. who had approved his condemnation. This was Abélard's last retreat; he took the habit at Clugny, instructed the monks, and edified them by his austerities. Being grown very infirm, they sent him to the priory of St. Marcel, a very pleasant situation on the Saône near Chalons, where he died April 21, 1142, aged 63, and where his cenotaph is still to be seen. His corpse was sent to Eloise; who buried it in the Paraclete. Francis d'Amboise, counsellor of state, published his works, 1616, 4to. with the notes of André du Chene. In the *Thesaurus Anecdotorum* of Martenne, may be found his Theology, his treatise on the Trinity, and his explication of *The Work of the Six Days*. The letters of Abélard and Eloise, which make the principal part of his works, were printed separately at London, 1718, 8vo. The French translation of these letters, with the Latin text, 1723, 2 vol. 12mo, and the life of Abélard, 1720, 2 vol. 12mo, given by Dom. Gervais, antient abbot of La Trappe, are the only ones, that are genuine; all other pretended translations in verse and prose, are fictitious.

ABANO, v. ABBANO.

ABARBANEL, v. ABRABANEL.

ABARIS, ambassador from the Hyperboreans to Athens, about 564, A. C. one of those barbarians whose wisdom and virtue were the admiration of Greece. He is said to have been skilled in foretelling tempests and earthquakes, and to have travelled about the world delivering oracles.

ABAS, (Schah) *The Great*, seventh king of Persia, of the Sophi race, and one of the greatest princes who for many ages have reigned in Persia. Having succeeded his father *Codabende*, 1585, he retrieved the affairs of the state; retook several provinces from

the Turks and Tartars; and, with the assistance of the English, made himself master of the isle and city of Ormus, April 25, 1622, which the Portuguese had possessed from 1507, but death put an end to his victories in 1629, after a reign of 44 years. Though inclined to cruelty, his name is in the highest veneration among the Persians, and they consider him as the restorer of the state. It was this prince, who made Ispahan the capital of Persia.

ABAS, (Schah), ninth king of Persia, of the race of Sophi, and great grandson of Abbas the Great, succeeded his father *Sefi*, 1642, at the age of 13. He was but 18 when he retook the city of Candahar, ceded to the Mogul during the reign of his father; which he kept in spite of this emperor, who besieged it more than once with 300,000 men. Abas openly protected the Christians, and would not suffer them to be molested in any manner on account of their religion; saying, *Men's consciences are accountable to God alone. As to myself, it is my duty to watch over the exterior government of the kingdom; and to see that justice be impartially administered to all my subjects, whatever religion they profess.* Abas had formed the design of extending the limits of his empire towards the north; and for this purpose had amassed great sums; not by oppressing his subjects, but by retrenching his superfluous expences, and leaving many useless and lucrative places vacant. Death put an end to all these projects, he being carried off 1666, by the venereal disease, aged 37.

ABASSA, revolted under Mustapha I. on pretence of revenging the death of Sultan Osman; and put a great number of Janissaries to the sword; accusing them of being the cause of it. Mustapha being deposed, Amurath IV. was reconciled to Abassa, and sent him against the Poles, 1634, at the head of 60,000 men. It appears certain, that he must have gained a signal victory, had it not been prevented by the cowardice of the Moldavians and Walachians; but, by a sudden change of affairs, he was sacrificed to interests of state, and to appease the Poles was strangled by the sultan's order.

ABBADIE, (James) a celebrated protestant divine, born at Nay in Bearn, 1658. Having studied at Sedan he travelled into Holland and Germany; was minister of the French church at Berlin; afterwards of that in London, to which city he removed, 1690. He then went to Dublin; and was dean of Killalo in Ireland at the time of his death; which happened Nov. 6, 1727, at Mary-Bonne, near London, aged 69. He published several works, which are much esteemed. The principal are, *Traité de la Vérité de la Religion Chrêtienne*, 2 vol. 12mo; the best edition is that of 1688, enlarged: *Traité de la Divinité de Jésus Christ*, 1689, which forms a supplement to the preceding 12mo; there should be eight chapters in the sixth section, but some copies have only four. *L'Art de se connoitre soi-même*, 1692, 12mo. The strength of reasoning, and energy of stile, displayed in these works, do him great honour. The rest are, *La Vérité de la Religion Chrêtienne reformée:* 2 vol. 12mo. scarce. *Sermons*, 3 vol. 8vo. *La Défense de la Nation Britanique contre l'Auteur de l'Avis aux Refugiés*, 12mo. *Le Triomphe de la Providence, et de la Religion, dans l'Ouverture des Sept Sceaux.* 4 vol. 12mo; a fanatical work like those of Jurieu.

ABBANO, (Pietro d') born at Abbano, 1250, studied at Paris, and was professor of physic at Padua. His pride and his great reputation, created him many enemies. He was accused of magic, and died 1316, while the inquisition were preparing his trial. They condemned him after his death, and he was burnt in effigy in the public square at Padua. His chief works are, *Conciliator differentiarum Philosophorum et præcipué Medicorum*, Mantua, 1472, fol. reprinted several times, scarce. This book gained him the name of, *The Conciliator.* In *Mesuam additio*, Naples, 1475, fol. *De Venenis eorumque Remediis*, Venice, 1565, fol. *Expositio Problematum Aristotelis*, 1482, fol. *Geomantia*, 1556, 8vo. *Fisconomia*, Padua, 1474, 8vo. *Heptameron*, which is to be found at the end of Agrippa's works, 1567. It is the opinion of some, that he was less guilty of magic, than of infidelity, ascribing all miracles to natural causes. However that might be, it appears, from the inscription which the city of Padua put upon the base of his portrait, that he was absolved

solved from both these accusations. This does not well agree with the execution of the sentence of the inquisition.

ABBAS, son of Abdal Mothleb, and uncle of Mahomet, made war at first against this false prophet, whom he considered as an impostor, but being conquered, and taken prisoner at the battle of Bedir, 623, a reconciliation took place between them. He was afterwards one of Mahomet's principal captains; and the success of the battle of Honaiu is attributed to him. He was held in so great veneration by the mussulmen, that the caliphs Othman and Omar, never passed him on horseback, without alighting to salute him. Died 652. Abel Abbas, one of his grandsons was proclaimed caliph, 100 years after; and was founder of the dynasty of Abbassides; who dethroned the Omiades; and possessed the caliphat 524 years. There were 37 caliphs of this family. They were in their turn dethroned by the Tartars.

ABBAT, v. ABBOT

ABBATE, v. NICOLO.

ABBON, ABBO, or ALBO, a monk of Fleury, and one of the most learned, and pious ecclesiastics of that time. Gregory V. suspended the interdiction he was going to lay upon the kingdom of France, at his petition: and it is to his zeal the monks owe the preservation of their privileges. He was massacred 1004, in a quarrel which arose between the French and Gascons, as he was going to the abbey of Reole, to reform it. He left an apology for his conduct in Latin; some letters in the *Codex Canonum* of Pithou; the life of St. Edmond, king of England in Surius; and a collection of canons, upon the duty of kings, and subjects, in the Analecta of Mabillon.

ABBON, a monk of St. Germain des Prés, who wrote, *The Siege of Paris by the Normans*, 886, 887; of which he was an eye witness. It is in very bad Latin verse, and may be found in the collection of the historians of France, in the *Journal de Paris* of Père Du Plessis, 1753, 4to: and a French translation of it has since appeared, 12mo. Some sermons also in the *Spicilegium* are said to be his. He died in the beginning of the eleventh century.

ABBOT, (Robert) born at Guildford, 1560; took his doctor's degree at Oxford, was afterwards principal of Baliol college, and regius professor of divinity. King James I. was so charmed with a book written by him in Latin against Bellarmine and Suarez, intitled, *De suprema potestate Regiâ*, printed at London, 1619, that he made him bishop of Salisbury. Abbot died three years after in 1618, leaving a daughter. He also wrote a reply to the apology of the jesuit Eudæmon John, London, 1613, 4to; and some other controversial books. After him there was another Robert Abbot, a native of Cambridge; who officiated as a minister both in Kent, and in London. He also was author of several books in English.

ABBOT, (George) younger brother of the preceding, an eloquent and learned arch-bishop of Canterbury, born at Guildford 1562. Having unfortunately offended king James I. and the duke of Buckingham, by opposing the marriage of the prince of Wales, and the infanta of Spain, he was suspended from the functions of his primacy, 1627: upon pretence of having refused his approbation to a sermon on obedience. This obliged him to retire to his native place, and afterwards to the castle of Croydon, where he died August 4, 1633. He published six theological questions in Latin, Oxford, 1598, 4to. *Sermons on the Prophet Jonas*, 4to. *A History of the Massacre of Valteline*, at the end of John Fox's *Acts of the Church of England*, London, 1631, fol. *A Geographical Work*, 4to. *A Treatise on the perpetual Visibility of the true Church*, 4to, &c. These four last are in English. He must be distinguished from another George Abbot, who lived in 1640, and wrote in English, a paraphrase upon Job, 4to, some short notes upon the Psalms, 4to, and *Vindiciæ Sabbati*, 4to.

ABDALLA, son of Zohaïr, was proclaimed caliph by the Arabians of Mecca, and Medina, who revolted against Yesid. He was killed in the temple of Mecca, about 723, after reigning nine years. Abdalla was brave, but so covetous that it gave rise to this proverb; Valour and generosity are always found together, except in Abdalla, son of Zobaïr.

ABDALLA,

ABDALLA, son of Abbas, and uncle to the two first caliphs of the race of the Abbassides, founded his house on the ruins of that of the Ommiades, the last caliph of which he defeated in a pitched battle. By this he got the caliphat for his nephew Aboul Abas. After the death of that prince he disputed it with Aboul Giafar, brother of the deceased, who conquered him, and feigned a reconciliation; but, some days after, the chamber of Abdalla fell in, and he was buried under the ruins, 754.

ABDALLA the *Mohavedin*, a Berebere, native of Tenmellet in Barbary, gave name to the sect of the Mohavedins, or Almohades, of which he was the founder. He gathered a great number of people together by his harangues, and placed Abdulmumen at their head, who dethroned Abraham, king of Morocco, and caused him to be beheaded. Abdalla died soon after about 1148. v. Almanon.

ABDALMALEC, ABDALMALIC, or ABDALMELIC, son of Mirvan, and fifth caliph of the race of the Ommiades, began to reign 684, and was sirnamed, *Skin-flint*, from his extreme avarice. He was more powerful than any of his predecessors, conquered the Indies—made himself master of Mecca and Medina; and penetrated even into Spain. He died after a reign of 15 years.

ABDALMALEK, son of Nouh, ninth and last prince of the Samanides. Mahmoud seized his empire, when he had reigned but 16 months and 17 days, and transferred the monarchy of the Samanides to the Gaznevides, 999. This prince lost his kingdom, his liberty, and life, by making favorites of the murderers of his brothers; trusting the government of his kingdoms to slaves and flatterers; and suffering his power to depend on foreign assistance, while he stripped and oppressed his own subjects.

ABDALONYMUS, or ABDOLOMINUS, a Sidonian prince of the blood royal; who was forced to work for his bread, as a day-labourer with a gardener. Alexander the Great, touched by his appearance, replaced him on the throne of Sidon, and even added one of the neighbouring countries to his dominions. Abdalominus being asked by this conqueror how he had supported his misfortunes, replied: *Heaven grant I may support my greatness as well! My hands have procured me all I desired, and while I possessed nothing, I wanted nothing.*

ABDALRASHID, son of sultan Mahmoud, and eighth prince of the dynasty of the Gaznevides, proclaimed sultan after the death of his nephew Ali. He was dethroned and put to death, 1053, by Togrul, governor of Segestan, in whom he placed his confidence. The perfidious Togrul did not long enjoy the fruits of his ingratitude, being put to death by the courtiers of Gazna.

ABDAS, bishop of Persia, in the reign of Theodosius the younger, pulled down a temple consecrated to fire by the Pagans, which the king of Persia, who, till then, had permitted the Christians the free exercise of their religion, commanded Abdas to rebuild The bishop thinking it would be a crime to obey, the king put him to death; destroyed all the churches; and raised a horrible persecution against the Christians; which continued above 30 years, and was the source of a long war, between the empire of the Persians and that of the Greeks.

ABDELATIF, grand Khan of the Tartars, and the last of the race of Gengis Khan. He died in 1435.

ABDEMELEK, v. SEBASTIAN, king of Portugal.

ABDERA, favorite of Hercules, who built the city of that name, near his tomb.

ABDERAMA I. sirnamed *Abdel*, or *The Just*, grandson of caliph Hescham, of the race of the Ommiades, after the ruin of his family in Asia, was invited from Africa into Spain, 754, by the Saracens who had revolted from their king Joseph. Abderama defeated him in battle, and assumed the title of king of Cordoua, and that of caliph, 762. He conquered the kingdoms of Castile, Arragon, Navarre, and Portugal; took Toledo; and laid waste almost all Spain. According to Mariana, Mauregat leagued with Abderama to dethrone his nephew Alphonso the Chaste; and agreed to pay an annual tribute of 100 young virgins for his assistance. It was this Abderama who built the grand mosque of Cordoua.

doua. He died 790, leaving eleven sons and nine daughters. His son Osman succeeded him. There have been three other kings of Cordoua, named Abderama.

ABDERAMA, or ABDOLRAHMAN, governor of Spain under Hescham, caliph of the Saracens in the eighth century. Having subdued all Spain, he entered France with a powerful army, took Bourdeaux, where he burnt all the churches, defeated Eudes duke of Aquitaine in a bloody battle, crossed Poitou, and advanced to Tours. But Charles Martel overcame him in a memorable engagement. Abderama was killed with a prodigious number of Saracens. Eudes, duke of Aquitaine, who was in the battle, shared the spoils of the vanquished with the French. This battle was fought, 732.

ABDERAMA, usurped the crown of his nephew Amedin, whom he caused to be murdered. He reigned a long time in Morocco, and was himself assassinated. Having discovered an intrigue between his daughter, and a young man named Ali, he resolved to assassinate him; and, with that view, ordered him to be at the mosque on a feast day. Ali, who had notice of the design from his mistress, went accordingly; and stabbed Abderama in the mosque, 1505.

ABDIAS, v. OBADIAH.

ABDISSI, ABDISU, or ABDIESU, the name of the Patriarch of Mugal, in the eastern part of Assyria, beyond the Euphrates, who went to Rome to do homage to pope Pius IV. and received from him the *Pallium*, March 7, 1562. This patriarch perfectly understood the Chaldean, Arabic, and Syriac languages, and answered the most difficult questions very pertinently. He sent his profession of faith to the council of Trent, session 22. Abraham Echillensis has published his catalogue of Chaldean writers, Rome, 1653, and since at Mentz, 1655, 8vo.

ABDOLONIMUS, v. ABDALONYMUS.

ABDON, son of Killel, a Pirathonite, successor of Elon, and fifteenth judge of Israel, had 40 sons, and 30 grandsons, who always attended him, mounted on 70 ass colts, which proves him to have been very opulent; he died 1156, A.C. in a very advanced age, having judged Israel eight years.

ABDULMUMEN, or MIRAMOLIN, of the sect of Almohades, or Mohavedites, son of a potter, or as others say, of the Berebere Abdalla. He was declared king of Morocco, 1148, after having taken that city by assault and almost reduced it to ashes. He also caused the king to be beheaded; and strangled Isaac the next heir to the crown, with his own hands. Abdulmumen afterwards conquered the kingdoms of Fez, Tunis, and Iremeun, and was preparing to go into Spain, but died, 1156. The design was executed by his son Joseph II. Abdulmumen was brave, but cruel.

ABEDNEGO, or AZARIAS; ANANIAS, or SHADRACH, and MISAEL, three young Hebrews, who were cast into a burning fiery furnace, because they refused to worship Nebuchadnezzar's idol, about 538, A.C. and were miraculously preserved by an angel. The church of Langres boasts of having their relics.

ABEILLE, (Gaspard) a French poet, born at Riez in Provence, 1648; went to Paris, where he embraced the ecclesiastical profession. His pleasantry and taste for poetry procured him the familiarity of the duke of Vendôme, the Marechal de Luxembourg, and Monsieur the prince of Conti, from whom he received solid marks of esteem. He was made secretary general of the province of Normandy, prior of the priory of Notre Dame de la Merci, and received into the French academy 1704. He died at Paris, May 22, 1718, in a very advanced age. There are odes and epistles of his in the collection of the French academy; and he wrote the following tragedies: *Argeli*, 1674. In this piece, two princesses appearing on the stage, the first says: *Ma sœur, vous souvient-il du feu roi notre père? (Sister, do you remember the late king our father?)* The actress, who was to reply, hesitating a little, a wag repeated the following line, spoken by Godelet-Prince, in the *Geolier de soi meme*, of Thomas Corneille: *Ma foi, s'il m'en souvient, il ne m'en souvient guerre. (Faith, if I remember him it is but little)*, which occasioned such violent laughter, that the play could not go on, neither did it appear any more. This

did

did not however hinder the Abbé Abeille from giving the public *Coriolan*, 1676; *Lyncée*, 1681. *Soliman*, *Hercule*, under the title of *La Tuillierie*; and two operas, *Hesion* and *Artane*. He also wrote *La Mort de Caton*, and *Silanus*, which were never printed or acted. Scipion Abeille his brother, who died at Paris, Dec. 9, 1697, was a skilful surgeon; he wrote a compendious history of the bones, 1685, 12mo. much esteemed, in which are verses of his own, which would have done honour to his brother the Abbé, and *Le parfait Chirurgien de l'Armée*, 1696, 12mo. His son published 1712, *La Fille Valet*, and *Crispin Jaloux*, Comedies.

ABEL, in Hebrew *Vanity*, second son of Adam, and a keeper of sheep, called by Jesus Christ, *The righteous Abel*, was the first man whose blood was shed. Having offered to God the firstlings of his flock, God had respect to his offering. Cain, being angry that the fruits, which he offered, were not equally accepted, rose up against his brother, and slew him in the field, A. M. 129.

ABEL, king of Denmark, ascended the throne 1250, having engaged some malcontents to murder his brother king Eric. But he did not enjoy his usurpation long; being killed by the peasants two years after, in the war of Friezland.

ABELA, (Francis) commander of Malta, published in Italian, *Maltha illustrata*, Malta, 1647, fol. scarce, which does him much credit, both for erudition and stile.

ABELARD, v. ABAILARD.

ABELLI, (Louis) bishop of Rhodes, born in French Vexin, 1603. Having quitted his bishopric 1667, three years after his appointment he retired to St. Lazare; where he died Oct. 4, 1691, aged 88. His principal works are, *Medulla Theologica*, 2 vol. 12mo. which gained him the title of *Moelleux Abelli* (the marrowy) from M. Boileau. A treatise, *De la Hierachie, et de l'Autorité du Pape*, 4to. *La Tradition de l'Eglise, touchant la Dévotion à la Sainte Vierge*, 8vo. a work which the protestants have often quoted against M. Bossuet. *La Vie de M. Rénard*, 12mo. *La Vie de St. Vincent de Paul*, 4to. in which he openly declares himself against the disciples of Jansenius. *Euchiridion Sollicitudinis Pastoralis*, 4to. *Meditations pour chaque Jour de l'Année*, 2 vol. 12mo. &c.

ABENDANA, (Jacob) a learned Spanish Jew, died 1685; he was *Nasi*, i. e. Prefect of the synagogue in London. There is a *Spicilegium*, by him, of expositions of many select passages of the holy Scriptures in Hebrew, Amsterdam, 1685, fol. and other works.

ABEN-EZRA, (Abraham) a famous Rabbi of Toledo; the Jews call him *The Wise, the Great, and Admirable Doctor*. He died at Rhodes about 1174, aged near 75. He was very skilful in the interpretation of Scripture, in grammar, poetry, philosophy, astronomy, and even physic, and understood Arabic perfectly. His chief works are, valuable commentaries on the Old Testament, printed in the Hebrew Bibles of Bomberg, and Buxtorf. His stile is clear, elegant, concise, and approaches very near to that of the Scripture. He almost always follows the literal sense, has less of the fabulous than other rabbis, and displays much sense and genius every where; he however advances some erroneous opinions. The most scarce of his books is intitled, *Jesudmora*, a theological work, exhorting to the study of the Talmud. He also wrote *Elegantiæ Grammaticæ*, Venice, 1546, 8vo.

ABENGNEFIL, an Arabian physician of the twelfth century, who wrote *De virtutibus medicinarum, et ciborum*. Venice, 1581, fol.

ABEN-MELLEK, a learned rabbi, who wrote a commentary on the Bible, called in Hebrew, *The Perfection of Beauty*, Amst. 1661, fol. Different parts of it have been translated in Latin, and printed in 4to. and 8vo. in Germany. This rabbi follows the grammatical sense, and the opinions of Kimchi.

ABGARUS, or ABGAR, a title common to many kings of Edessa, of Arabian origin. The most celebrated lived in the time of Jesus Christ; it is said, that this prince, being tormented with the gout, or, according to others, the leprosy; and having heard of Christ's miracles, wrote a letter, entreating that he would heal him; and farther, that our Saviour sent Abgarus an answer, with his picture, and that

St.

St. Thaddeus, one of the disciples, being afterwards sent by St. Thomas, miraculously cured this prince. But these facts are uncertain. Abgarus's letter and the answer, said to be written by Jesus Christ, may be found in Eusebius.

ABIA, head of the eighth of the 24 courses of Jewish priests, according to the division made by David. Each of these courses served in the temple, by turns, during seven days from one sabbath to another, and retained the title of chief; and the same rank as in David's time. The 24 finished their turns in 168 days. Zacharias, father of John the Baptist, was of the course of Abia.

ABIATHAR, high priest of the Jews, and successor of Ahimelech, escaped from the vengeance of Saul, who hated him for his attachment to David. He continued faithful to this prince, during Absalom's revolt; but having afterwards attempted to set Adonijah on the throne of David, Solomon was offended, deprived him of his dignity, and banished him about 1014, A. C. Thus was fulfilled what God foretold to Eli, that his posterity should be destroyed, for the iniquities of his two sons.

ABIGAIL, wife of Nabal, a covetous, churlish man, whoses possessions were in Carmel; David, who had always entertained a great regard for Nabal, sent to him when he was pursued by Saul and reduced to extreme necessity, to beg some refreshment from him, Nabal refused his request in the rudest terms; upon which David determined to send 400 men to destroy him, and his household. Abigail, being told of his design, went to meet this prince; carried him provisions, and appeased his anger. David was so charmed with her generosity, that he married her upon the death of Nabal, who survived this event but ten days. 1057, A. C.

ABIHU, son of Aaron, had the privilege of going up to mount Sinai, and of seeing the glory of God, with his brother Nadab. But having burnt strange fire in their censers, they were struck dead in the tabernacle, about 1490, A. C. Though all the people bewailed their awful death, Moses forbad Aaron and his other sons Eleazar and Ithamar, to lament for it, by which he meant to signify, that as they were honoured with the sacerdotal dignity, the glory of God ought to touch them more sensibly, than their own private affliction.

ABIJAM, ABIAH, or ABIAM, king of Judah and son of Rehoboam, gained a great victory, in the second year of his reign, over Jeroboam, king of Israel, and killed 500,000 men. Abijam died a year after, leaving 22 sons, and 16 daughters, by 14 wives, 955, A. C.

ABIMELECH, in Hebrew, *My father is king*, a name common to all the kings of Gerar. The most famous are,

ABIMELECH, king of Gerar, who took away Sarah Abraham's wife, with whom he was so much pleased (though she was 90 years old) that he resolved to marry her: But God commanded him, under pain of death, to restore her to her husband. Abimelech, who had not touched her, restored her immediately to Abraham, and complained of his having made her pass for his sister. The patriarch excused himself, by saying, he feared he should be put to death because of Sarah's beauty; and besides, she was indeed his sister, but by a different mother. Abimelech made him great presents, and God who had inflicted barrenness upon the wife and handmaids of the king, because of Sarah, removed it at Abraham's prayer.

ABIMELECH, another king of Gerar, into whose kingdom Isaac went on account of a famine. This patriarch made use of the same artifice, that Abraham did; and caused Rebecca, who was extremely beautiful, to pass for his sister; but Abimelech, having discovered that she was his wife, reproved Isaac; at the same time forbidding all his subjects under pain of death, to injure him or Rebecca. Isaac grew so powerful that the people of Gerar became jealous; and that Abimelech thought it necessary to form an alliance with him.

ABIMELECH, natural son of Gideon, by a slave named Druma. After the death of his father, he went to Sichem, his mother's native place, and afterwards returned with a number of the most abandoned villains, taken into his pay; and slew 70 of his father's

ther's legitimate sons; only Jotham the youngest escaped. Abimelech then usurped the dominion, and reigned tyrannically. Some days after young Jotham appeared on mount Gerizim, at the foot of which the Sichemites were assembled, reproached them with their ingratitude by the parable of the trees, who chose the bramble king; and finished his discourse by wishing, that if God did not approve their choice, a fire might come out from the men of Sichem, and devour them and their king. His prayer was heard; for, three years after, the Sichemites, wearied with the cruelties of Abimelech, drove him from their city; and put themselves under the protection of Gaal the son of Ebed. Abimelech surprized Gaal; routed his army; put the Sichemites to the sword; destroyed the city; and sowed the ground it stood on with salt. He also burnt the tower of the men of Sichem, and the temple of their god Berith; in which above a thousand men and women were consumed. At last he besieged the city of Thebez; but, as he was going to set fire to a tower, in which the chiefs of the people were shut up, a woman threw a piece of a mill-stone on his head, which wounded him mortally. Abimelech ordered his armour-bearer to kill him; that he might not be said to die by the hands of a woman. The young man obeyed; and stabbed him to the heart, 1235. A. C

ABIASI, (John) of Naples, a celebrated physician, and mathematician, about the year 1494. He left many works, which are much esteemed, and *A Dialogue on Astrology*, Venice, 1494, 4to. which has had an index added to it.

ABIRAM, v. AARON.

ABISHAG, the young Shunammite damsel, who was chosen to attend David in his old age. After the death of that prince, Adonijah, one of his sons, wanted to marry Abishag, v. Adonijah.

ABISHAI, *son of Zeruiah*, one of David's mighty men, who himself slew 300 men with his spear, cut to pieces 18000 Idumeans, and killed a giant of the Philistines named Ishbibenob, whose spear weighed 300 shekels. Abishai was moreover noted for his fidelity and attachment to David.

ABLANCOURT, (d') v. PERROT.

ABLAVIUS, or ABLABIUS, præfectus prætorii and favorite of Constantine the Great, from 326 to 337. Constantine, when dying, recommended him, as a counsellor, to Constantius: but that emperor soon deprived him of his office, and put him to death.

ABLE, or ABEL, (Thomas) chaplain to queen Catherine, wife of Henry VIII. king of England: he is said also to have taught her music, and the English language. He wrote a treatise 1530, against the divorce, and illegitimate proceedings of this prince, intitled, *De non dissolvendo Henrici et Catherinæ Matrimonio.* Being some years after accused of high treason, for having interfered in the above affair, and for denying the king's supremacy over the church, he was hanged and quartered, 1540.

ABNER, son of Ner, father in law of Saul, and general of his armies, served that king with great fidelity and courage. Saul being dead, his son Ishbosheth was placed on his throne by Abner; and reigned peaceably over Israel two years. Some time after, a war breaking out between Israel and the tribe of Judah, who had chosen David for their king, Abner was defeated; upon which Ishbosheth used him very ill, without any regard to his prudence and valour. Abner, being much irritated, went over to David; who received him with every mark of affection; but, as he was returning to engage the Israelites to declare for David; Joab, fearing he would gain the command of the army, followed, and treacherously killed him, about 1048. A. C. David, greatly afflicted at this murder, called God to witness, that he had no hand in it, and ordered a public mourning. He also built a magnificent tomb for Abner in Hebron, and caused to be engraved on it an epitaph, which he wrote in his praise, 1048. A. C. David is even thought by some to have composed on this occasion, the Psalm, beginning, *O Lord, thou hast searched me out, and known me.*

ABOULOLA, v. ABULOLA.

ABOU HANISSAH, the most celebrated doctor of the Mahometans, and head of the sect of *Hanisites*, was of Coufa, and died in prison at Bagdat, about

about 757. He was the Socrates of the Mahometans. It is related, that having received a box on the ear without any cause, he said to the person who insulted him, *I might return evil for evil, and revenge myself: but I will not. I might also accuse you before the caliph; but I will not be an informer. I might complain of this outrage in my prayers to heaven, but I will take care not to do it. And I might call upon God to revenge me at the day of judgment; but God forbid I should have such a thought! On the contrary, should that awful day arrive this moment, and my intercession could avail, I should not wish to enter Paradise, but with you.* An admirable example of a tranquil mind, and forgiving temper.

ABRABANEL, ABARBANEL, or AVRAVANEL, (Isaac) a celebrated rabbi, whose descent the Jews pretend to trace from David; contrary to the testimony of Abraham *Ben Dior*, who affirms, that none of that race were left in Spain after 1154. Abarbanel was born at Lisbon 1437. He became counsellor to Alphonso V. king of Portugal, and afterwards to Ferdinand the catholic; but was obliged to quit Spain, with the rest of the Jews, in 1492. He died at Venice 1508, aged 71, after having visited Naples, Corfu, and many other cities. He left three sons; the eldest, named Leo, or Juda, was author of the dialogue on the love of Leon, in Hebrew, translated into French from the Italian, by Denis, Sauvage, Sieur du Parc, and Pontus Thiard; and printed several times in the sixteenth century, 8vo. and 16mo. Abrabanel is reckoned one of the most famous and learned rabbins, and the Jews give him the titles of *Sage*, *Prince*, and *Great Politician*. There are commentaries of his on the Old Testament, printed several times separately in Italy, Germany, and Holland, which are much valued; he follows chiefly the literal sense; his stile is clear, but rather diffuse. His other works are, A Treatise on the Creation of the World, where he refutes Aristotle, who supposed the world was eternal, Venice, 1592, 4to. A book touching the articles of faith, in Maimonides, on the same subject, translated into Latin, by William Vorstius, Amsterdam, 1638, 4to. *Sacrificium Paschatis*, Venice, 1545, 4to. *Dissertationes octo à Joanne Buxtorfio, in Latinum versæ*, Basil, 1662, 4to. and some other less noted treatises. Though Abarbanel every where betrays an implacable hatred to the Christians, he affects to treat them with great mildness and politeness.

ABRADATES, king of Susa, celebrated for the affection of his wife Panthea. This illustrious princess was taken prisoner in a battle between Cyrus and the Assyrians. The conqueror treated her with great respect, and restored her to her husband. Panthea, charmed with this generosity, prevailed on Abradates to yield himself to Cyrus, with all his troops; but in the first battle he was thrown from his chariot, and killed by the Egyptians. Panthea, inconsolable, stabbed herself with a poignard, and expired upon her husband's body. Cyrus made a magnificent funeral for them, and erected a superb tomb, about 548. A.C.

ABRAHAM, a celebrated patriarch, and father of the faithful, born at Ur in Chaldea, 1996. A.C. He acknowledged the true God, and having married Sarah in Chaldea, went to Haran, where he settled, and where Terah his father died aged 205, after having renounced idolatry. When Abraham was 75 years old he left Haran, by God's command, and went to Sichem with his nephew Lot. A famine obliged him after that to go into Egypt, where Abraham making Sarah pass for his sister, Pharaoh took her from him; but restored her again by God's command, and sent Abraham out of Egypt, after making him many presents. This patriarch then went with Lot to Bethel; but the country being too small to contain their flocks, and great riches, they were forced to separate. Lot settled in Sodom, and Abraham in the plain of Mamre. Sometime after, Chedorlaomer, with three other kings, defeated the kings of Sodom and Gomorrah, and took Lot prisoner: Abraham, being told of it, pursued them to Dan; where he came upon them by surprize, and carried Lot back, with the other prisoners, and all their goods. Abraham dwelt still in the plain of Mamre, when God appeared to him, and promised him a son; who was to

be the father of a great nation and many kings; and that his posterity, after living in a strange land 400 years, should return to the country, where he then dwelt, and possess it. God at the same time commanded, that he and all his descendants should be circumcised, in token of the covenant then made with him. This divine promise was repeated to him by three angels; who also foretold the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, which were consumed by fire from heaven the next day. About this time, Abraham went to Gerar; where he again said, that Sarah was his sister; which occasioned Abimelech to take her from him: v. Abimelech. The following year Isaac was born, according to the divine promise: Abraham was then 100 years old, and Sarah 90. About 25 years after, God, to prove Abraham's faith, ordered him to sacrifice Isaac. The holy patriarch prepared to obey; and was just going to slay his only son, when God stopped him by an angel; and Abraham offered a ram, instead of Isaac. He had, by his servant Hagar, another son named Ishmael: after Sarah's death he married Keturah, and some other women, by whom he had several children. He died about 1821. A. C. aged 175; and was buried with Sarah, in the field of Ephron. A treatise intitled *Jezira*, or the *Creation*, is said by the Jews to be his writing. But Père Morin, clearly proves the contrary; it was printed at Mantua, 1562, 4to. There is also an edition, Amsterdam, 1642, 4to. Postel and Rittangel have translated it into Latin; it is probably the work of rabbi Akibas. There is a stone in the church of St. James at Rome, which is shown for that on which Isaac was laid to be sacrificed.

ABRAHAM, (S.) a native of Syria, who was taken by the Saracens, as he was going into Egypt to visit the Anchorets. He escaped from them, and founded a monastery in Auvergne, of which he was abbot, and died there about 472.

ABRAHAM, *Ben Chaïca*, a famous Spanish rabbi, who pretended to astrology. He fixed the birth of the imaginary Messiah, expected by the Jews, to 1358; but they found he was mistaken in his calculations. He wrote a treatise on the figure of the earth in Hebrew, and Latin, Basil, 4to. A treatise *De nativitatibus*, Rome, 1545, 4to. He died about 1303.

ABRAHAM, *Galanti*, an Italian rabbi, who lived at the beginning of the sixteenth century His chief work is a commentary on the Lamentation of Jeremiah, Venice, 1611, 4to.

ABRAHAM, *Gedalia*, a rabbi of Jerusalem, who lived in 1650. He wrote a commentary on the *Jalkut*, which is itself a commentary on the Bible.

ABRAHAM, de Boton, a rabbi, who lived in the seventeenth century. There is a commentary of his on the *Iad Chavaka* of Maimonides, Venice, 1611, fol. and another book containing 230 answers to as many questions of different cases in the Jewish law.

ABRAHAM, de Balmis, of Lecce, doctor of physic in the sixteenth century, author of a Hebrew Grammar, which has been translated into Latin, but is not much esteemed. Venice, 1523, 4to. &c.

ABRAHAM, *Rophe*, i. e. *Physician*, a rabbi, who wrote a treatise upon the things which were in the sanctuary, Mantua, 1612, fol.

ABRAHAM, *Schalom*, a learned Spanish rabbi, died 1593, author of the famous treatise called in Hebrew, *Neve shalom*, i. e. *Habitation of Peace*, Venice, 1565, 4to. *The Medicine of the Soul*, 4to. 1593.

ABRAHAM ZACHUT, a learned rabbi, author of the collection, intitled, *The Book of Genealogies*, Cracow, 1541, 4to. The proper names are much confused; as is usual with such rabbins as know but little of history.

ABRAHAM, *Usque*, a Portuguese Jew, author of the famous Spanish Bible of the Jews, printed at Ferrara, 1553, fol. and reprinted in Holland, 1630. There are two different ones; one for the Jews 1513, dedicated to Donna Gracia Nacy. The other for the Spanish Christians, 1553, dedicated to Hercules d'Este, fourth duke of Ferrara. This Bible is remarkable for a great number of asterisks over certain words; especially the first edition, which is most sought after. These asterisks point out such words as are difficult to understand in the Hebrew, and may be explained in different senses.

senses. Some are of opinion, that they mark apocryphal passages.

ABRAHAM, Echellensis, v. ECHELLENSIS.

ABRAHAM, (Nicholas) a learned Jew, born in Lorraine 1589, entered among the Jesuits 1606, and died professor of divinity at Pont-à-Mousson, September 7, 1655. He wrote notes on Virgil and Nonnus; a commentary on some of Cicero's orations, 2 vol. fol. An excellent collection of theological questions, intitled, *Pharus Veteris Testamenti*, Paris, 1648, fol. and some other works.

ABSALOM, son of David and Maacha, the most complete prince of his time for personal beauty; his hair was so thick, that he had as much cut off yearly, as weighed 200 shekels, which is about 30 ounces; but his good qualities were obscured by his ambition, and his irregular passions. He assassinated his brother Ammon at a feast; and after having obtained pardon for this crime, conspired against David his father; who was forced to flee from Jerusalem, accompanied only by a few soldiers. Absalom afterwards abused some of his father's wives; and even dared to engage his army in the wood of Ephraim. But being defeated, he fled; and, the branches of an oak catching his hair, he remained suspended. Joab, who saw his situation, pierced him through the heart with three darts, contrary to David's express prohibition, 1034. A. C. This holy king wept bitterly for the death of his son. The weight of Absalom's hair is a great subject of dispute among the learned.

ABSIMARUS, proclaimed emperor of the East 678, by the soldiers of Leontius, whom he confined in a monastery, his nose and ears being first cut off. He persecuted pope John VI. but Justinian the younger, having taken Constantinople by means of an aqueduct, treated Absimarus ignominiously, by treading on his neck in the Hippodrome, and afterwards beheaded him, 705.

ABSTEMIUS, (Lawrence) born at Macerata, professor of belles lettres at Urbino, and librarian to the duke Guido Ubaldo, in the pontificate of Alexander VI. His works are, Notes on the most difficult passages of antient authors, in vol. i. of the *Thesaurus criticus* of Gruter. A collection of 200 fables, *Hecatomythium*, in the edition of Esop's fables, Francfort, 1580, 8vo. in which are many satyrical strokes against the clergy. A preface to Aurelius Victor, printed at Venice, 1505.

ABUBEKER, first caliph, successor, and father in law, to Mahomet; a temperate and generous prince, the patron of learned men; he was elected caliph 632, in preference to Ali, Osman, and Omar. The Persians execrate his memory, asserting that Ali was the lawful successor of Mahomet. Abubeker fixed his seat of empire at Cusa. He gained a victory in Palestine over Theodore Bogairius, brother of the emperor Heraclius; died 634, and was buried at Medina. It was this caliph who first collected the verses of the Koran; and formed them into a certain number of chapters. There are also remains of a collection of the doctrines of Mahomet made by him.

ABUCARAS, (Theodore) metropolitan of the province of Caria in the ninth century, was author of several controversial treatises against the Saracens, and Heretics; translated by Genebrard, and Gretser; in the library of the fathers at Ingolstad, 1606, 4to. Andrew Arnoldus published his treatise *De Unione et Incarnatione*, Paris, 1685. This metropolitan had at first taken the part of Photius; but asking pardon for having done so, at the council of Constantinople 869, was reconciled to St. Ignatius. He had afterwards a seat in the council.

ABUDKAER, chief of the Karmathians in Arabia; who profaned the temple of Mecca 940, by leading his horse to the entrance of the Caaba, that it might be defiled with his dung; and also ridiculed the Mahometan religion by the most keen and satirical jests. He died peaceably 953, possest of a large dominion.

ABUL, v. ABBAS.

ABULFARAGIUS, or ABUL FARAI (Gregory) a famous physician and celebrated Christian historian, born at Malatia, near the Euphrates. He wrote an universal history from the creation of the world to his own time, much esteemed in the east: the most

most valuable part is what respects the Saracens, the Moguls, and the conquests of Gengis Kan. Pocock translated this work from the Arabic into Latin, printed at Oxford, 1663 and 1672, 2 vol. 4to. Abulfaragius died bishop of Aleppo, and primate of the Jacobites, 1286. He wrote many theological books. Pocock refutes the idea of his having abjured Christianity.

ABULFARAGIUS is also the name of three celebrated poets, and of a *Vaïz*, or preacher of the same nation, whose sermons are much esteemed.

ABULFEDA, (Ismaël) a learned and celebrated prince, who reigned at Hamah in Syria, after his brother Ahmed was deposed, 1342; born 1273, died 1345. He was author of a system of geography in Arabic, part of which was printed in London by John Grave, 1650, 4to. It should be joined to the epochs of Ulugbeig, London, 1650, 4to. and his tables of longitude, Oxford, 1665, 4to. Gagnier published a new edition of Abulfeda's geography, Arabic and Latin, London, 1732, fol.; and also printed the life of Mahomet in Arabic and Latin, with notes, fol. at London, 1723. There is also the life of Saladin by Abulfeda, Leyden, 1732, fol. M. Kochler printed his tables of Syria in Latin, Leipsick, 1766, 4to. Albulfeda's works are much valued, being very correct; and written in a sublime and beautiful stile. It was he, who discovered the true length of the Caspian sea, 1320, and found it less than Ptolemy had supposed.

ABULOLA AHMED, *al Maari*, the most famous of the Arabian poets, born at Maara 973. He lost his sight by the small pox when only three years old, but his descriptions are nevertheless very lively and pleasing; he cannot however be acquitted of irreligion. He died 1057.

ABU-MESLEM, a great mussulman captain, by whose means the caliphat was transferred from the Ommiades, to the Abassides, 750. He was governor of Khorasan, and is said to have occasioned the death of above 600,000 men by this revolt; but was punished for his rebellion, and massacred by order of the caliph Almanzer, 754.

ABUNDIUS, bishop of Como in Italy, one of the most pious and learned men of his age; died April 2, 469. He was sent to the council of Constantinople, as legate by St. Leo, 450; and prevailed on the fathers of that assembly to adopt the letter of St. Leo to Flavian, upon the two natures of Jesus Christ.

ABYDENUS, a celebrated historian, of what time is uncertain. He wrote the history of the Chaldeans, and Assyrians, of which Eusebius quotes a fragment in the ninth book of his evangelical preparation.

ACACIUS, surnamed *The One-eyed*, disciple and successor of Eusebius of Cesarea, 338, to whom he was little inferior in erudition, eloquence, and reputation. He was deposed at the council of Sardis; and had a great share in the banishment of pope Liberius, and the intrusion of the antipope Felix. It was he, who caused St. Cyril to be deposed. He died about 365. Those of his sect had the name of Acacians, and were Arians, like himself. A fragment of his writings may be found in St. Epiphanius.

ACACIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded St. Gennadius, 471. He induced the emperor Zeno to publish that decree of union, called *Henoticon*, i. e. *An Edict of Peace*, favorable to the Eutychians; persuading him by the grossest flattery, that he had power to decide in matters of faith. Felix III. incensed by the intrigues and treacheries of Acacius, condemned him, in a council held at Rome, as an abettor of Heretics. This anathema being published in the East, Acacius refused to acknowledge the pope any longer, persecuted the Catholics, and opposed the council of Chalcedon. He died 488. His name was taken out of the Diptychs, or sacred records of Constantinople in 519.

ACACIUS, (St.) bishop of Ameda on the Tigris in 420, illustrious for his piety, zeal and charity; he sold the sacred vessels of his church to redeem 7000 Persian slaves who were dying of famine, and misery; gave them money; and sent them to their own country again. Veranius their king, though an infidel, was so touched with this action of the good bishop, that he desired to see him: which interview

view was the means of making peace between that prince and Theodosius the younger.

ACACIUS, a learned, zealous, and virtuous bishop of Berea in Palestine, a friend of St. Ephiphanius and Flavian; assisted at the council of Constantinople, 381. After the death of St. John Chrysostom, Acacius repented having persecuted him, and was reconciled to Innocent I. He died about 432. Three letters of his remain, one in the acts of the council of Ephesus; and two in the collection of the council of Ephesus, and Chalcedon by P. Lupus.

ACADEMY, v. { 1. PLATO. 2. ARCESILAUS. 3. CARNEADES.

ACAMAS, son of Theseus, one of the Grecian princes who concealed themselves in the wooden horse. He was deputed with Diomede to demand Helen from the Trojans, and during his embassy had a son by Laodicea daughter of Priam. It is said, that one of the Athenian tribes was called *Acamantides* from his name, and that he founded *Acamantium*, a city of Phrygia.

ACASTUS, son of Pelias, king of Thessaly, and one of the greatest hunters of his time. The queen his wife fell in love with Peleus, who not returning her tenderness, she accused him to her husband of having attempted her honour. Acastus hunting with Peleus conducted him to the top of mount Pelion; where he abandoned him to the Centaurs, and wild beasts. Chiron received him kindly, and he joined himself to the Argonauts, to be avenged on Acastus and his wife.

ACCIAIOLI (Reinier) of an antient and noble family in Florence; which produced many great men. He made himself master of Athens, Corinth, and part of Bœotia, of which he formed a sovreignty for himself, in the beginning of the fifteenth century. His grandson was dispossessed of it by Mahomet II. 1455.

ACCIAIOLI (Angelo) cardinal, legate, and archbishop of Florence, the place of his birth. He died 1407. He was author of a work in favour of Urban VI. against Clement VII.

ACCIAIOLI (Donatus) born at Florence 1428, distinguished himself by his learning, and the offices he filled in his country. He wrote Latin commentaries on the morality of Aristotle, collected from the lessons of his master Argyrophilus, Florence, 1478, fol. He died at Milan, aged 50. His daughters were married at the public expence, as a return for his services. His epitaph is by Angelo Politian.

ACCIAIOLI (Zenobio) a learned dominican, born at Florence, librarian of the Vatican from 1518, till his death 1520. He wrote a Latin version of some works of Olympiodorus, Eusebius, Theodoret, and St. Justin; poems and sermons on the Epiphany; and some letters and panegyrics, that were never printed, &c.

ACCIUS (Lucius) a tragic poet much admired by the antients, for his force of expression, his noble sentiments, and variety of characters. Some fragments of his works may be found in the *Corpus Poetarum*. He also wrote annals; and some verses in praise of Decimus Brutus; but Persius and Martial ridicule the imitators of this poet's stile. Accius being asked why he did not turn pleader, since he succeeded so well in the theatre, replied, *In my tragedies I say what I like, but at the bar, I must hear what I do not like.* He was born about 171. A. C. and lived to be near 80.

ACCIUS, *Zucchus*, an Italian poet of the sixteenth century, wrote two Italian sonnets, in which he commented on all the fables of Esop, which had been put into elegiac verse by a Latin poet of the thirteenth century, named Romalius, Verona, 1479; Venice, 1491, 4to. and in 8vo. without date or place. These fables were reprinted with those of other fabulists at Francfort, 1660, 8vo.

ACCOLTI (Peter) cardinal, died 1532, left some historical treatises.

ACCOLTI (Benedict) was head of a conspiracy against pope Pius IV. and executed 1564.

ACCOLTI (Benedict) native of Arrezzo, advocate of Florence, died 1466, was author of a book, in Latin, of the *Holy War*, 1532, 4to. translated into French, 1620, 8vo. *De præstantia virorum sui ævi*, 1689, 12mo. He left two sons; Peter, who was a cardinal, who

died

died 1549, aged 53, and was author of a treatise on the rights of the pope over the kingdom of Naples; and Bernard, duke of Nepi, who wrote some poetry which is well esteemed, printed at Venice, 1519, 1553; and a comedy intitled *La Virginia*, 1553, 8vo.

ACCOLTI (Francis) brother of the preceding, known by the name of Aretine, taught law at Sienna, Pisa, and Ferrara, with so much reputation, that it was said at the bar: *Such a cause has been condemned by Aretine, so it will certainly be lost.* He died unmarried, about 1470, possessed of great riches, which he had amassed by extreme avarice. There are some works of his on the law very ill written.

ACCORDS, (Le seigneur des) v. TABOUROT.

ACCURSIAS (Maria Angelo) one of the most ingenious critics of the sixteenth century, a native of Amiterna. His Diatribæ on Ausonius, at the end of which is a fable, intitled, *Testudo*, Rome, 1524, fol. are a certain proof of his learning. He published the first edition of the works of Cassiodorus.

ACCURSIUS, a celebrated civilian, was a native of Florence, and professor of law at Bologna in Italy. Having quitted the chair he wrote a compleat commentary upon the whole law; so useful, that the preceding ones were thought on no more; it is in the edition of *The Body of Law*, Lyons, 1627, 6 vol. fol. His authority was for some time so great, that he was called *The Idol of the Civilians.* He died at Bologna 1245, aged 78, and was buried in the church of the Cordeliers. Francis Accursius, his eldest son, was also an able civilian, and was admitted to the degree of doctor at the age of seventeen.

ACEMETES, v. ALEXANDER.

ACEPHALI, v. ALAMUNDAR.

ACESIUS, a Novatian bishop, who was one of the council of Nice, and asserted that those, who sinned after baptism, should not be admitted to penitence. He maintained this ridiculous opinion in the presence of the emperor Constantine, who said to him, *Acesius, make a ladder for yourself, and mount to heaven alone.*

ACETUS, captain of a Tyrian ship. His sailors having found Bacchus asleep, carried him to their ship, that they might fix a ransom for him. Acetus opposed it, the God changed the seamen into dolphins, and made Acetus his high priest.

ACHAN, son of Carmi, of the tribe of Juda, hid 200 shekels of silver, a scarlet garment, and a wedge of gold, at the taking of Jericho, contrary to God's express command. This trespass proved fatal to the Israelites, who were repulsed at the siege of Ai. Achan, being convicted by lot, was stoned by Joshua's command with all his family, and Ai was taken.

ACHARS DE LA BAUME (Eleazar-François des) born at Avignon, 1679, of a noble family; was provost of the cathedral of Avignon. He became known to Benedict XIII. by the zeal he discovered, during a pestilence with which that city was visited, and was by him made bishop of Halicarnassus. Clement XII. sent him to Cochin-China, to compose the differences, which subsisted between the missionaries. He arrived at Macao 1738; but like cardinal de Tournon found the Jesuits opposing all the good he could have done. He died April 2, 1741, a victim and martyr to his zeal; the abbé Fabre gives an account of this mission in three volumes of letters, 12mo.

ACHEANS, v. ARATUS.

ACHELOUS, son of Oceanus and Thetis, being in love with Dejanira fought with Hercules, his rival. He was conquered under the form of a man; as well as that of a serpent; and of a bull, which he assumed afterwards, and Hercules tore off one of his horns. To hide his shame, he threw himself into the river Thoas, from thence called Achelous. This horn became the horn of plenty.

ACHEMENES, head of an illustrious family, which reigned in Persia, till the time of Darius-Codomanus; whence the antient poets often called the Persians, Achemenians. Achemenes is also the name of a son of Darius I. king of Persia. It was this prince who commanded the Egyptian fleet, in the famous expedition, so fatal to Greece. He was afterwards defeated, and killed by Inarus, head of the revolted Egyptians, supported by the Athenians, about 460. A. C.

ACHERI (Dom. Luc d') a virtuous and learned Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at St. Quintin 1609. He published the epistle attributed to St. Barnabas; the works of Lanfranc; those of Guibert, abbot of Nogent; and a collection of valuable pieces, which, till then, had been only in MS. and which he intitled *Spicilegium*, 13 vol. 4to. reprinted 1723, three vol. fol. There are prefaces to the memorials it contains, judicious, learned, and well written. He also published *La Regle des Solitaires*, 1653, 12mo. and a collection of ascetic books of devotion, printed 1648, 1671, 4to. &c. Dom. Luc d'Acheri spent his whole life in retirement. His great erudition gives him a just claim to be ranked with the most learned men of the seventeenth century. He died April 29, 1685, at the abbey of St. Germain-des-Prés, aged 76.

ACHERON, son of the sun and the earth; changed into a river; and cast down to Hell; for having supplied the Titans with water, when they made war against Jupiter. The ghosts pass over his muddy, and bitter waters, but never return.

ACHILLES, son of Peleus and Thetis, one of the greatest heroes of Greece, born at Phthia in Thessaly. His mother dipped him in the Styx; which, according to the fable, rendered him invulnerable, except in the heel, by which she held him. She afterwards sent him to the court of Lycomedes, king of the island of Scyros, dressed like a woman, to prevent his going to the siege of Troy; which could not be taken without him, but in which he was doomed to fall. Ulysses, having discovered him, engaged him to follow the Greeks. Achilles distinguished himself by many heroic actions. Having quarrelled with Agamemnon about Briseis, he refused to fight the Trojans; until the death of his friend Patroclus. To revenge which he engaged with Hector, and killed him. He was wounded with an arrow in the heel by Paris, as he was going to marry Polyxena; he died of the wound, and was buried on the promontory of Sigeum. It is said, that Alexander, seeing his tomb, honoured it with a crown, saying, *Achilles was happy to have had such a friend as Patroclus while he lived, and such a poet as Homer when he died.* Achilles loved music, poetry, and physic. His valour is become proverbial.

ACHILLES TATIUS, v. TATIUS.

ACHILINI, (Alexander) a celebrated professor of philosophy and physic at Bologna his native place, where he died 1512. His works were printed at Venice, 1545, fol.

ACHILLINI (Claudius) grandson of the preceding, a native of Bologna, and one of the greatest ornaments of his country: he died 1640, aged 66. There are letters of his in Latin, and a volume of Italian poetry, 1662, 12mo. ingenious and delicate, and which procured him very considerable gratuities. But none of his poems was better rewarded, than the sonnet in praise of Louis XIII. for which piece only cardinal Richlieu gave him 1000 crowns.

ACHIOR, chief of the Ammonites, who during the siege of Bethulia, declared boldly to Holofernes, the particular providence of God over the Jews. Holofernes commanded him to be bound to a tree, intending to punish him, after the city was taken. The Jews released him, when the siege was raised; and carried him to Bethulia, where he embraced the Jewish religion, 688 A. C.

ACHISH, king of Gath, with whom David dwelt, when he sought a refuge among the Philistines; and who obtained that great victory, when Saul and his sons were slain, about 1059, A. C.

ACHMET I. emperor of the Turks, succeeded his father Mahomet III. 1603, and was a wise governor: he died 1617. This prince built the superb mosque in the Hippodrome at Constantinople.

ACHMET II. emperor of the Turks, succeeded his brother Soliman III. 1691. Oglu-Kiuperli, his grand visir, lost the battle of Salankemen in Hungary, August 19, in the same year, and was killed there. Prince Lewis of Baden, commanded the imperial army. Nothing succeeded well with Achmet, owing to a perpetual change of ministers; which threw the affairs of the state into confusion. He

was, nevertheless, a good tempered prince, who apprehended no harm, nor wished it to any one; of a lively and agreeable disposition; a good poet and musician, and played on several instruments. He died 1695.

ACHMET III. emperor of the Turks, son of Mahomet IV. ascended the throne 1703, after his brother Mustapha II. was deposed. The seditious party who had raised him to the empire, obliged him at first to remove the sultaness his mother from about his person, as they mistrusted her: but, in the end, he destroyed them all. He protected Charles XII. of Sweden, when that prince retired to Bender, after the battle of Pultowa. Achmet fought against the Russians, Persians, and Venetians, from whom he took the Morea. But his troops were always defeated in Hungary by prince Eugene. He was deposed at Scutare 1730, by a band of rebels, while consulting with his ministers about means to carry on the war with Persia, and placed his nephew Mahomet V. on the throne himself, to whom he thus spoke, "Remember your father had not lost the throne I this day yield to you, but for too blind a partiality to the mufti Feizula-Effendi; and that I lose it myself, by an excess of confidence in my vizir Ibrahim Bacha. Take warning by these examples. Be not too much attached to your ministers; nor trust them without great circumspection. Had I still followed my old maxim, of not keeping my ministers too long, and of making them frequently give an exact account of the affairs of the empire, my reign might perhaps have ended as gloriously as it began. Farewell: May your's be happier, I recommended to you my sons, and my own person." After giving this wise counsel, Achmet voluntarily shut himself up in the prison, whence he had taken his nephew. He died there a natural death, June 23, 1736, aged 74; some have accused him of avarice. His children succeeded his nephew.

ACHMET-GEDUC, one of the greatest generals of the Ottoman empire, a native of Albania. He took Otranto 1480, and after the death of Mahomet II. 1482, declared for Bajazet II. and raised him to the throne; which obliged Zizim, Bajazet's brother, to retire to Rhodes. Bajazet II. forgetting his obligations to Achmet, put him to death some time after.

ACHMET-BACHA, was one of the first generals of Soliman II. *The Magnificent*, and had the greatest share in taking Rhodes. Being sent into Egypt 1524, to suppress a rebellion, and to take the government, he conducted himself there with great courage and prudence. But when he thought his authority sufficiently established, he was bold enough to assume openly the title and dress of a sovereign. Soliman being informed of this rebellion, sent directly against him his favorite Ibrahim, an Albanese and as good a general, as he was a complete courtier. Achmet's party were quite discouraged at the sight of Ibrahim's army. He was suffocated in a bath, and his head sent to the grand signior.

ACHMET, son of Scirim, wrote a treatise on the interpretation of dreams, which has been translated from Arabic into Greek by a Christian author of the ninth century; and M. Rigault printed it in Greek and Latin with *Artemidorus*, 1603, 4to. The original Arabic is lost.

ACIDALIUS (Valens) a man of great erudition, born at Wistock. He died 1595, of a fever, aged 28, after having embraced the Catholic religion. There are very valuable notes of his upon *Quintus Curtius*; some Latin poetry, Francfort, 1612, 8vo. and in *Deliciæ, Poet. Germ.* and many other works. A little book has been falsely attributed to him, intitled, *Mulieres non esse Homines*, 1638, or 1641, 12mo. This book, which seems written to prove from Scripture, that women have not a reasonable soul, is, according to Bayle, only meant as a jest on the manner in which the Socinians interpret the holy Scripture.

ACINDYNUS (Gregory) a Greek monk of the fourteenth century. He wrote against Palamas, and the other monks of mount Athos, who maintained that the light, which appeared on mount Tabor, was uncreated. It is in the *Græciæ orthodoxa* of Allatius. He also wrote *De essentia et operatione Dei*, Greek and Latin, 1616, 4to.

ACOLUTHUS (Andrew) a Lutheran divine of Breslaw, member of the

the royal academy at Berlin, professor of oriental languages in Elizabeth college, and archdeacon. He died at Breslaw, 1704. He translated the Arminian version of Obadiah into Latin, Leipsic, 1680, 4to. He wrote also *De aquis amaris*, Leipsic, 1682, 4to.

ACOMINATUS, v. NICETAS.

ACONTIUS (James) a philosopher, lawyer, and divine, born at Trent, embraced what is called the reformed religion, and went to England, where he was well received by queen Elizabeth, to whom he dedicated his book of *The Wiles of Satan*, Basil, 1565, 8vo. This book, according to M. Dupin, contains a satire on the manners of the clergy of that time; and principles tending to the toleration of all religions. It was translated into French the same year, Basil, 1565, 4to. and Delft, 1611, and 1624, 8vo. In the Latin edition of Amsterdam, 1674, 8vo. is a book upon the method of studying, and another on composing books, which are also printed separately. Acontius was living June 6, 1566, as appears from one of his letters, which may be found in the *Animadversiones Philologicæ* of Crenius.

ACOSTA (Gabriel d') chancellor, and professor of divinity at Coimbra. He died 1616. He left commentaries in Latin on part of the Old Testament, Lyons, 1641, fol.

ACOSTA (Joseph) a celebrated Spanish author, native of Medina-del-Campo. He died 1600, at Salamanca, after having been provincial of the Jesuits, in Peru. He wrote a treatise, *De procuranda Indorum Salute*, Salamanca, 1588, 8vo. The natural and moral history of the Indies, printed in Spanish, 1591, 8vo. translated into French 1600, 8vo. *De Christo relato*, Rome, 1590, 4to. *De verâ Scripturas interpretandi ratione*, in the commentaries of Menochius, and many other works. The decrees of the council of Lima is also attributed to him. V. Costa.

ACOSTA (Uriel) a Portuguese gentleman, a native of Oporto, originally a Catholic; he afterwards embraced Judaism, and was circumcised at Amsterdam; but not finding the ceremonies of the Jews agreeable to the law of Moses, he could not refrain from speaking of it, for which he was excommunicated by the synagogue. Acosta wrote a book upon this occasion; in which he shows, that the rites and traditions of the Pharisees are contrary to the writings of Moses. He even embraces the errors of the Sadducees; under pretence, that Moses has neither spoke of heaven nor hell. Being refuted by a Jewish physician 1623, he replied by a work entitled, *Examen Traditionum Philosophicarum ad legem Scriptam*, in which he attack the immortality of the soul, nor does he stop there; he supposes the Jewish law a mere human invention, and that all religions are equal. Agreeably to this, he thought he ought to conceal his errors, and return to the Jewish communion by seeming to retract all he had written. Some time after, a youth, who was his nephew, accused him of not observing the law, in his diet and other points. In consequence of this he was terribly ill treated by the Jews, as he relates in a little work called, *Exemplar vitæ humanæ*. To put an end to this persecution, he was prevailed upon to obtain absolution upon the following terms. He ascended the pulpit, and acknowledged his errors, then retired to a corner of the synagogue, where being stript to the waist, and barefoot, he received 39 lashes from the head chanter, during which the priest absolved him. He afterwards put on his cloaths, and lay down across the door of the synagogue, that all present both men and women might pass over him as they went out. At last, attempting to kill his principal enemy, and the pistol missing fire, he laid hold of another and shot himself, about 1640.

ACRISIUS, king of Argos, and father of Danae, about 1379 A.C. was according to the fable turned into stone, at the sight of Medusa's head.

ACRON, a famous physician of Agrigentum, the first, who advised the kindling large fires, and purifying the air with perfumes, to stop the plague that raged at Athens, which method succeeded. He lived about 473 A.C.

ACRON, or ACRO, an antient scholiast of Horace, who lived about the seventh century, and may be found in an edition of Horace, Basil, 1527 8vo.

ACRONIUS (John) professor of physic, and mathematics at Basil. He died 1563. He wrote several astronomical works. There was another John Acronius, successively minister at Wesel, Groningen, and Harlem, at the beginning of the seventeenth century. A turbulent and seditious divine, who is supposed to be the author of the *Elenchus orthodoxus, Pseudo-Religionis Romano Catholicæ*, Deventer, 1616, 4to. and the treatise, *De Studio Theologico*; but some give this last work to John Acronius the physician.

ACROPOLITA, v. LOGOTHETA.

ACTEON, son of Aristæus and Autonoé, and grandson of Cadmus. He was, according to the fable, hunted and torn in pieces by his own dogs, for having looked at Diana, as she bathed; or as others relate it, for having married Semele Jupiter's mistress.

ACTUARIUS, a celebrated Greek physician of the thirteenth century. He is the first Greek author who gives an account of gentle purgatives, as cassia, manna, senna, &c. His works are printed in *Medicæ Artis Principes* of Stephens, 1567, fol.

ACUNA (Christopher de) a Spanish Jesuit, born at Burgos, who published an account of the river of the Amazons, Madrid, 1641, 4to. scarce. Gomberville translated it into French, 1682, 4 vol. 12mo.

ACUSILAUS, a very antient Greek historian of Argos, who lived before the Peloponnesian war. Some writers reckon him among the seven sages. He is often quoted by the antients.

ADALARD, or ADALHARD, a celebrated abbot of Corby in the eighth and ninth centuries, born about 753, son of count Bernard, and grandson of Charles Martel, and therefore nephew of king Pepin-le-Bref, and cousin german to Charlemagne. He was educated at court from his youth, where he acquired a love of learning, and virtue Charlemagne having divorced Ermengard, daughter of Desiderius, king of the Lombards, Adalard was so much grieved at it, that he retired from court to the abbey of Corby; where he took the habit of a monk, about 773. He afterwards went to Monte-Cessino; and returning to France again, was made abbot of Corby. But Charlemagne, having established Pepin his second son king of Italy, gave him Adalard for his counsellor, and prime minister. The abbot conducted himself so as to deserve the esteem and love both of the grandees and the people. Bernard, king of Italy, and nephew to the emperor Lewis the Debonnaire, having revolted, 817, Wala, a prince of the blood, who had a great share in the government, became suspected by the emperor Lewis, and was exiled. Adalard, who was brother to Wala, was involved in his disgrace, and banished to the island of Hero, now Noir Moutier; but at the end of seven years was restored to his abbey, 882. The emperor himself also recalled him to court, and loaded him with new honours. Adalard appeared with distinction in the assembly of the states held at Compeigne 823. The same year he founded the celebrated abbey of Corwey, or new Corby, in Saxony. He died Jan. 2, 826, aged 72. He perfectly understood the Latin, Teutonic, and French languages, and was so eloquent, and so much attached to the doctrine of St. Augustin, that he was called the *Augustin of his time*. There are little more than fragments of his writings remaining. His principal work is lost. It was, *Traité touchant l'Order, ou l'Etat du Palais, et de toute la Monarchie Françoise*. Hincmar has made great use of it, and has, as it were, incorporated it into his fourteenth *Opusculum*, intitled, *For the instruction of king Carloman*.

ADALBERON, a celebrated archbishop of Rheims, chancellor of France under Lotharius. He died January 5, 989.

ADALBERON (Ascelin) consecrated bishop of Leon by the preceding, an intriguing prelate, and not very regular. He was so base as to deliver up to Hugh Capet, Charles, duke of Lorrain, a competitor of his, who had taken refuge at Leon; and also Arnoul, archbishop of Rheims. He died 1030. He was author of a satirical poem, dedicated to king Robert, published by Adrian de Valois, at the end of the panegyric upon the emperor Berengen, 1663, 8vo. and in the *Historians of France*.

ADALBERT (St) bishop of Augsberg. He died 921. There was another

St.

St. Adalbert, bishop of Prague, who suffered martyrdom 997.

ADALBERT, a Gallic impostor, who boasted of having received some wonderful relics from an angel, by means of which he could obtain whatever he wished. Some ignorant bishops, having, contrary to all rules, conferred upon him the episcopal dignify, he granted absolution without confession, saying, he had the gift of knowing the heart. The churches were deserted, and the people flocked about several little crosses which this impostor had set up in the fields. St. Boniface accused him to pope Zachariah, who had him condemned in the council of Rome 748; and he ended his days in the prison where St. Boniface confined him, by order of the princes Carloman, and Pepin. There is a pretended letter from Heaven in the *Capitularia* of Baluse, which is ascribed to Adalbert.

ADALBERT, v. ALBERT of Mentz.

ADAM, the name given to the first man, the father of the human race. God formed him the fixth day of the creation, and placed him in a delightful garden; from whence he was driven for eating the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, at the solicitation of Eve, contrary to God's command. Adam had three sons, whose names are known, Cain, Abel, and Seth. He died, aged 930.

ADAM, de St. Victor, a regular canon of St. Victor. He died 1177, according to his epitaph made by himself; which is in the cloister of St. Victor He wrote some devotional treatises; among others, a discourse in honour of the holy Virgin, of which there is a French translation in the *Grant Marial de la Mère de Vie*, Paris, 2 vol. 4to. the first Gothic, and without a date; the second in round letters 1539.

ADAM (Melchior) protestant rector of the college of Heidelberg. He died 1622. In 1615 he published 5 vols. 8vo. which contain the lives of the German philosophers, divines, lawyers, and physicians of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; reprinted at Francfort, 1706, 2 vol. fol.

ADAM (Maitre) v. BILLAUT.

ADAM (of Bremen) canon of Bremen, lived at the latter end of the eleventh century, 1070. He wrote an ecclesiastical history in his youth, divided into four books. In which he treats of the origin, and propagation of the faith in the northern countries, and particularly in the dioceses of Bremen and Hamburg, from the reign of Charlemagne, to that of the emperor Henry IV. At the end is a little treatise on the situation of Denmark, Leyden, 1595, 4to. The last edition of this history is that of Helmstadt, 1670, 4to.

ADAM (Ecossois) a famous doctor of the Sarbonne, who became a prèmontré in 1158. St. Norbert sent him into Scotland to teach the holy Scripture. He was bishop of Withorn there; and died 1180. His works were printed at Antwerp, 1659, fol.

ADAM (Lambert-Sigisbert) born at Nancy, 1700; and died 1757. An ingenious sculptor, who ornamented the royal houses of France with statues. He went also to Berlin, where may be seen some groupes of his in marble, representing hunting and fishing. The St. Jerome of the invalids, was executed by him. He also made many figures at Versailles in bronze.

ADAMITES, v. PRODICUS.

ADAMSON (Patrick) born at Perth, 1536, studied in France, and returned to Scotland, where he married, and was made archbishop of St. Andrews in 1576. But, when the Presbyterians got the better of episcopacy, he was obliged to publish three retractions of what he had said in it's favor. He did not long survive this step, but died 1591. His Latin poems have been printed in London, 1619, 4to. He wrote besides, *De sacro pastoris munere*, London, 1619, 8vo. His retractions, with his life may be found at the conclusion of *Amelvini Musæ*, 1620, 4to.

ADDISON (Joseph) a most excellent English writer, born at Milston in Wiltshire, 1671; who in his youth studied the Greek and Latin authors, and discovered very early a great taste for poetry and polite literature. His various employments did not prevent his composing many works, which are much esteemed. The chief are, *The tender Husband*, and *The Drummer*, Comedies. The tragedy of *Cato*, the most rational one, on the English stage;

stage; but which would not have succeeded in France, not being sufficiently lively and interesting; and the opera of *Rosamond*; many papers in *The Spectator*, and in *The Guardian*, distinguished by the letters of the word *Clio*. He assisted also in *The Tatler*, of sir Richard Steele. He died June 17, 1719, of a dropsy and asthma, at Holland House, near Kensington, having resigned his place of secretary of state 1717. His works have been collected in 2 vol. 12mo. 1722, reprinted 1726 in 3 vol. 12mo. In this edition is added a treatise on religion, not published before. Baskerville published a new edition, 1761, 4 vol. 4to. with plates. M. Desmaiseaux has written his life in English, London, 1733, 12mo.

ADELARD, v. ADALARD.

ADELBERT, v. ALBERT of Mentz.

ADELMAN, a clergyman of the church of Liege, and bishop of Bresse. He died about 1062. He wrote a letter to Berenger upon the eucharist, to bring him back to the faith of the church. It has been printed with some other tracts on the same subject, 1551, and 1561, 8vo. and is also in the library of the fathers.

ADELMUS, or ALDHELDMUS, son of Kentred, and nephew of Ina, king of the West Saxons; abbot of Malmsbury 671, afterwards first bishop of Sherburn. He is said to have been the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, and who introduced poetry into England. Bede and Camden speak highly of him. His works printed at Mentz, 1601, 12mo. are in the library of the fathers.

ADEODATUS, succeeded pope Vitalianus 672, and died June 17, 676, after having ruled the church with prudence.

ADER (William) a celebrated physician of Toulouse, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, who published a very curious book, intitled, *Enarrationes de Ægrotis et Morbis Evangeliis*, Tolosa, 1620, 8vo. In which he shows, that the diseases which Jesus Christ healed, were incurable by the art of medicine.

ADHEMAR (William) a gentleman of Provence in the twelfth century, celebrated for his wit, and much esteemed by the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, and the empress Beatrice his wife. He dedicated a poetical treatise on illustrious women to this princess. He died about 1190, leaving some other pieces of poetry.

ADHERBAL, son of Micipsa, and king of Lower Numidia, was besieged in Cirtha, and put to death by Jugurtha, king of Upper Numidia, about 113. A. C.

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stage; but which would not have succeeded in France, not being sufficiently lively and interesting; and the opera of *Rosamond*; many papers in *The Spectator*, and in *The Guardian*, distinguished by the letters of the word *Clio*. He assisted also in *The Tatler*, of sir Richard Steele. He died June 17, 1719, of a dropsy and asthma, at Holland House, near Kensington, having resigned his place of secretary of state 1717. His works have been collected in 2 vol. 12mo. 1722, reprinted 1726 in 3 vol. 12mo. In this edition is added a treatise on religion, not published before. Baskerville published a new edition, 1761, 4 vol. 4to. with plates. M. Desmaiseaux has written his life in English, London, 1733, 12mo.

ADELARD, v. ADALARD.

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ADELMAN, a clergyman of the church of Liege, and bishop of Bresse. He died about 1062. He wrote a letter to Berenger upon the eucharist, to bring him back to the faith of the church. It has been printed with some other tracts on the same subject, 1551, and 1561, 8vo. and is also in the library of the fathers.

ADELMUS, or ALDHELDMUS, son of Kentred, and nephew of Ina, king of the West Saxons; abbot of Malmsbury 671, afterwards first bishop of Sherburn. He is said to have been the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, and who introduced poetry into England. Bede and Camden speak highly of him. His works printed at Mentz, 1601, 12mo. are in the library of the fathers.

ADEODATUS, succeeded pope Vitalianus 672, and died June 17, 676, after having ruled the church with prudence.

ADER (William) a celebrated physician of Toulouse, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, who published a very curious book, intitled, *Enarrationes de Ægrotis et Morbis Evangeliis*, Tolosa, 1620, 8vo. In which he shows, that the diseases which Jesus Christ healed, were incurable by the art of medicine.

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ADRIAN (Cornelius) a famous Flemish preacher, of the order of St. Francis, and a native of Dort. He died 1581, aged 60. His works abound with many free expressions.

ADRIAN I. elected pope February 7, 772, was distinguished for his talents, zeal, and charity. He sent his legates to the second general council of Nice 787. Charlemagne avenged him of Desiderius, king of the Lombards, who had caused many vexations. He died December 26, 795. A great number of his letters remain.

ADRIAN II. a Roman, elected pope Dec. 14, 867, at the age of 76, who had twice refused the pontificate, and accepted it at last with great reluctance. He took off the excommunication of Lotharius king of Lorraine, which sentence had been passed upon him by his predecessor; for having put away his queen Teutberga, to marry Valdrade; this prince having assured him, that he had quitted Valdrade. But his perjury was not long unpunished, for he died at Plaisance, August 8, 869. Adrian II. held a council at Rome against Photius, and sent two legates to that of Constantinople, held 869, where Photius was deposed, and Ignatius re-established. He approved what was done in this council; but quarelled afterwards with the Greek emperor, and the patriarch Ignatius, about Bulgaria, which he pretended belonged to his patriarchate. He had also some differences with Charles, the Bald, about Hinemar bishop of Laon; who had appealed to the holy See, from the sentence of the council of Verberie, 869. He died piously 872, and left several epistles.

ADRIAN III. a Roman, elected pope 884. Basilius, *the Macedonian*, emperor of the east, urged him very importunately to annul the sentence passed against Photius; and to admit that famous patriarch to communion; but Adrian refused: much was hoped from his virtue, zeal, and firmness; when he died 885 A decree is attributed to him, which authorises in future the ordination of the pope, without the embassadors of the empire being present.

ADRIAN IV. born in England, of a very obscure family; he went to France to pursue his studies; where at first he was servant to the regular canons of St. Ruf, and afterwards general of that order. Pope Eugenius III. made him cardinal, and bishop of Albano, and sent him into Denmark, and Norway, as legate. Adrian laboured with great zeal and success, in the conversion of the barbarous nations, and at his return was unanimously elected pope, Decem. 11, 1154. He had great disputes with the Romans about the heretic Arnauld de Brescia; with William king of Sicily, who had usurped the property of the church; and with the emperor Frederic I. He died at Anagni, Sept. 1, 1159, without having enriched, or aggrandized his family.

ADRIAN V. nephew of Innocent IV. was of Genoa, and elected sovereign pontiff, July 12, 1276. It is said, that the following month, being at the point of death, and congratulated by his relations on his elevation, he replied, *I had much rather you saw me a cardinal in good health, than a dying pope.*

ADRIAN VI. before called Adrian Florentius, son of a weaver, or according to others of a brewer, or a boatwright. He was born March 2, 1459, at Utrecht; and at first professor of divinity at Louvain, dean of the church in that city, bishop of Tortosa, vice-roy in Spain, and afterwards pope January 9, 1523, by the interest of the emperor Charles V. to whom he had been preceptor. He was not liked by the Italians, because he wished to reform the abuses of the court of Rome, and

and left Charles V. master of the city. Adrian used to say, *He would never build upon his own blood*; that is, advance his relations to ecclesiastical dignities. He died September 14, 1552, and declared when dying, *That the greatest misfortune he had met with in the world, was having been obliged to govern.* He wrote, *Quæstiones quodlibeticæ*, 1531, 8vo. and a commentary on the fourth book of Sentenus, Paris, 1512, fol. which he reprinted after he was pope, without changing the passage, in which he had said, *The pope might err, even in a matter of faith. Epistola ad principes Germaniæ*, Wittembergæ, 1538, 4to. Gasper Burmann published his life in Latin, Utrecht, 1727, 4to.

ADRIAN (Ælius) a Roman emperor, who was born in 76, at Italica, adopted by Trajan, and ascended the throne August 11, 117. Having made peace with the Parthians, and remitted the debts of the Romans, he defeated the Alanes, Sarmatians, and Dacians; and spent the greatest part of his reign in visiting the provinces of the empire. He built a wall 80 miles long, between England and Scotland, to prevent the incursions of the barbarians. He appeased the violent persecutions raised against the Christians; and promised upon the remonstrances of Quadratus, and Aristides, two Christian philosophers, that they should never be molested, or punished for their religion, only for crimes. Adrian, after conquering the revolted Jews, gave the name of *Ælia* to Jerusalem, when it was rebuilt; placed a marble hog over one of the gates, erected a temple to Jupiter on mount Calvary, and set up a statue of Adonis upon the manger at Bethlehem. He died July 10, 138, at Baiæ, aged 62; and was buried at Puzzoli. Adrian was handsome; had an easy air, a sanguine and robust constitution; always went bare-headed; had a great memory; was a lover of poetry, arts, and sciences; but his attachment to the Pagan superstitions, and his infamous passion for Antinous, dishonour him. He was the first Roman emperor who wore a beard, which fashion he introduced to conceal warts that grew on his chin; but his successors considered it as an ornament. He is supposed to have been an author.

ADRIAN, a Greek author, who lived in 430. He wrote an Introduction to the holy Scripture, which Hoeschelius published in Greek, at Augsberg, 1602, 4to. Lollinus, translated it into Latin, and it may be found among his *Opuscula*, printed at Belluno, 1650, fol.

ADRIAN, *The Carthusian*, a Fleming, lived at the beginning of the fifteenth century, and was author of a scarce book, intitled, *De remediis utriusque fortunæ*, Cologne, 1471, 4to. Gothic; which has sometimes been confounded with that of Petrarch on the same subject; but this indication is sufficient to distinguish them, *(Per quendam A. poetam præstantem necnon S. Th. professorem eximium compilatus.)*

ADRIANI (Adrian) *Adrianus ab Adriano*, a Jesuit of Antwerp, celebrated for his piety. He died October 18, 1580, at Louvain.

ADRIANI (Joanni Baptista) a celebrated historian, born at Florence 1511, and died 1579, in that city. He wrote the history of his own time in Italian, from 1536, where that of Guichardini ends. Florence, 1583, fol. This work is much esteemed, being very exact. It is supposed, that Cosmo, grand duke of Tuscany, communicated his own memoirs to him. He spoke the funeral oration of this prince, and of the emperors Charles V. and Ferdinand.

ADRICHOMIA (Cornelius) a monk of the order of St. Augustine, in the sixteenth century, famous for his sacred poetry, among which is a version of the Psalms.

ADRICHOMIUS (Christian) a learned geographer; born at Delft 1533, and died June 19, 1585; ordained priest 1561. He wrote, *The Theatre of the Holy Land*, in Latin, with maps, and a chronicle of the Old and New Testament, Cologn, 1682, fol. Also the life of Jesus Christ, Antwerp, 1578, 12mo.

ADSON, took the habit of St. Benedict in the abbey of Luxeul, was abbot of *Montier-en-Der*. He died in 992, at sea, as he was going to visit the Holy Land; and was buried at Stampalia. He was author of a treatise on Anti-Christ, which is to be found in Alcuin, St. Augustin, and Raban; the lives of St. Bercaire, St. Bastole,

St. Fredburg, St. Mansuet, and St. Wandalbert, which are in different collections of the lives of the saints.

N.B. Such names as are not found under *Æ*, must be looked for under *E*.

ÆDON, wife of Zethros, brother of Amphion; envying her sister in law, for being mother of six princes, to gratify her rage, she killed her own son Hylus in the night, mistaking him for one of her nephews. When she found her error, she wept so bitterly, that the gods in compassion changed her into a nightingale.

ÆELREDE, or ETHELREDE, a celebrated abbot of Reverby, author of several works. The two most valuable ones are, *The Mirror of Charity:* a book abounding in solid maxims respecting the Christian virtues, and written in the stile of St. Bernard. And a treatise on friendship, in form of a dialogue; in which he proves, that true friendship can exist only with the virtuous. He died about 1166. His works have been published by the Jesuit Gibbon, Douay, 1631, fol.

ÆETA, or ETES, king of Colchis, guardian of the golden fleece, with which he had been entrusted by Phryxus. It was taken from him by the treachery of his daughter Medea, in the expedition of the Argonauts, who were headed by Jason about 1292. A. C.

ÆGIDIUS, a native of Athens, who took the habit of the Benedictines in 700. He wrote on poisons, urine, and the knowledge of the pulse. A book on the same subjects in Latin hexameters, Paris, 1528, 4to. is attributed to another Ægidius; who is also supposed to have been a Benedictine, and physician to Philip Augustus, king of France; but it is more likely to be only a translation of Ægidius the Greek Benedictine. The latter book was however so much in use, as to be read in the schools.

ÆGIDIUS ROMANUS, v. COLONNA, (Gilles).

ÆLIANUS MUCIUS, a skilful Italian physician, who, according to Galen, was the first that recommended the use of Theriaca for the plague, which proved successful. v. ELLIAN.

ÆMILIUS PROBUS, v. NEPOS.

ÆNEAS GAZÆUS, v. ENEAS of Gaza.

ÆNEAS SYLVIUS, v. PIUS II.

ÆQUICOLA, v. MARIUS.

ÆRIUS, an heresiarch of the fourth century; who, besides the errors of Arianism, maintained there was no difference between bishops and priests: he also condemned prayers for the dead, the fasts established by the church, and the celebration of Easter. His disciples were called *Ærians*.

ÆCHINUS, v. ESCHINUS.

ÆTIUS, sirnamed *The Impious*, a heretic of the fourth century, one of the most zealous defenders of Arianism. He was servant to a schoolmaster, and ordained deacon, and afterwards bishop by Eudoxus, patriarch of Constantinople, in the reign of Julian *The Apostate*. This heretic disputed boldly upon all subjects, and made the whole of religion to consist in faith; never recommending to his followers fasting, or penitence, and considering the most infamous actions, as natural necessities. St. Epiphanius has preserved 47 propositions of his against the mystery of the Trinity. He died 367, at Constantinople. His disciples were called Ætians.

ÆTIUS, or ÆCIUS, governor of the Gauls; one of the greatest captains of his time; who defeated Theodoric, vanquished the Franks, and gained two great victories over Gondicairus (436). It was also Ætius, who, joining with the Franks and Goths, defeated Attila (452). But the emperor Valentinian III. jealous of the merit of this great man, killed him with his own hand, 454, under pretence of his having suffered the Huns to escape after the defeat of Attila. His death astonished every body, and threw the empire into such a declining state, as it never after could recover.

ÆTIUS, or ÆCIUS, a celebrated Greek physician, a native of Amida, a city of Mesopotamia, upon the Tigris. He studied at Alexandria, and appears from several parts of his works to have followed the Egyptian practice. Lucius was his master, and he excelled in surgery, and disorders of the eyes. Ætius flourished at Alexandria, about the end of the fifth century or beginning of the sixth. He is the first Christian physician, of whom we have any medical writings. His work, called *Tetrabiblos*, is divided into sixteen books,

books, and contains a collection of the writings of the physicians who lived before him, particularly Galen. Also some new things, for which the public are indebted to him. There are several Latin editions of his *Tetrabiblos*, which is also in Steven's collection; but the first eight books are the only ones printed in Greek, Venice, 1534. fol. The eight last are in MS. in the emperor's library at Vienna, and in many other libraries. But the whole was printed in Latin, at Paris, 1567, or Lyons, 1549, fol. or 1560, 4 vol. 12mo.

ÆTIUS, the heretic, sirnamed *The Atheist*, was also a physician, and practised before the time of Julian. This Ætius was of Antioch in Syria. His master was named Sopolis, and travelled about the country. Eunomius was a disciple of this Ætius.

AFER (Domitius) a famous orator, a native of Nismes, and Quintilian's master. He dishonoured his talents by acting the infamous part of an informer at Rome, against persons of the highest quality. Caligula made him consul. He died A.D. 59.

AFFELMAN (John) a learned German divine, was born in 1588, at Soest in Westphalia. He was made professor of divinity at Rostock at the age of 21, and died there 1624. His principal works are, *Syntagma Exercit. Academ. de Articulis Fidei inter Pontificios et Calvinianos controversis*, Rostock, 1623, fol. *De Omnipotentia Christi secundum naturam humanam*, 1610, 4to. *De ferendis hæreticis, non auferendis*, 4to. *Anti Calvinisti syllogismi*, Rostock, 1625, 8vo. &c.

AFRANIUS, a celebrated comic poet, praised by Cicero for subtilty of genius, and elegance of stile. But Quintilian blames him, for having inserted many passages in his comedies tending to corrupt youth. Some fragments of them may be found in the *Corpus Poetarum* of Maittaire, London, 1713, 2 vol. fol. He lived about 100. A.C. and is to be distinguished from Quinctianus Afranius, who was put to death by Nero, for being engaged in that famous conspiracy, which cost Seneca his life.

AFRICANUS (Julius) an excellent historian of the third century, author of a chonology much esteemed; in which he reckons 9500 years, from the creation to Jesus Christ. This work, which is now only to be found in the chronicle of Eusebius, ended at the year 221, of the vulgar æra. Africanus also wrote a letter to Origen on the history of Susanna; which he looked upon as fictitious; but was answered, that books received by the whole church were not to be rejected through ignorance, or imprudence. There remains a letter from Africanus to Aristides, in which he reconciles the seeming contradiction between St. Matthew and St. Luke, in the genealogy of Jesus Christ. He is also said to have written a book on the military art, intitled, *The Cestus*, which is printed in *Mathematici veteres*, Paris, 1693, fol. M. Guischard has given a French translation of it, in his military memoirs of the Greeks and Romans, 1774, 3 vol. 8vo. This work extended to many other things, but the greatest part is lost.

AGABUS, one of the 72 disciples: he foretold the imprisonment of St. Paul; and the famine, which was in the reign of Claudius Cæsar; and suffered martyrdom at Antioch, according to the Greeks.

AGAG, king of the Amalekites, whom Samuel hewed in pieces in Gilgal, about 1064. A.C. although Saul had shewn favour to him.

AGAMEMNON, son of Atreus and Ærope, king of Argos and Mycenæ, general of the Grecian army at the siege of Troy; was obliged to sacrifice his daughter Iphigenia to Diana, and to return Briseis to Achilles, from whom he had taken her. He was assassinated by Ægistus about 1210. A.C. at his return to his dominions. Orestes, his son, revenged his death.

AGANICE, daughter of Hegetor, a Thessalonian lord; it is said, that having learned the cause of eclipses, she made the women of her country believe, that the moon disappeared by her art.

AGAPETUS I. elected pope June 3, 535: he distinguished himself by his firmness; for when the emperor Justinian I. would have obliged him to communicate with Anthimus, patriarch of Constantinople, who was an Eutychian, threatening him with exile: *I thought* (replied Agapetus) *to have found a Catholic emperor, but I find I am under*

under a Domitian: know, however, that I fear not your menaces. This noble answer was the cause of Anthimus being deposed. Agapetus died some days after, in 536. He left several epistles. This pope was so poor that he was obliged to pawn the sacred vessels of St. Peter, to enable him to travel to Constantinople.

AGAPETUS II. elected pope 946, and distinguished by his zeal and virtue. He called the emperor Otho to Rome against Berenger II. who wanted to be king of Italy; and settled the dispute between the churches of Lorch and Saltsburg, about the metropolitan right. He died in 956.

AGAPETUS, deacon of the church of Constantinople in the sixth century. He was author of an excellent letter addressed to Justinian, in which he gives him salutary rules for reigning like a Christian prince. It has been several times printed in 8vo. and is in the library of the fathers, and in the *Imperium Orientale* of Banduri.

AGAPIUS, a Greek monk of mount Athos in the seventeenth century, author of a book much esteemed by the Greeks, intitled, *The Salvation of Sinners*, printed at Venice, 1641, and 1664. It is in vulgar Greek, and clearly teaches transubstantiation.

AGASICLES, a learned king of Lacedemon, about 650. A.C. in whose kingdom peace flourished. Being asked one day how a prince might live securely, he replied, By treating his subjects like his children.

AGATHA (St.) a virgin of Palermo, of a noble family, and very beautiful; who, refusing to comply with the passion of Quintien, governor of Sicily, was, by his order, so cruelly tortured, that she died in prison, about 251.

AGATHARCHIDES, a celebrated Greek historian, a native of Gnidos, about 180. A.C. the first who has given a description of the rhinoceros; nothing remains of his works, but quotations in Strabo, Josephus, and Photius.

AGATHAREUS, of Samos, a celebrated painter. He was the first who introduced perspective in the decorations of the stage, which he did at the request of Æschylus, about 480. A.C.

AGATHIAS, *The Scholastic*, a celebrated Greek historian of Myrena, was an advocate at Smyrna, in the sixth century. His works have been translated into French by the president Cousin. The Greek text with the Latin translation was printed at Paris, 1660, fol. His history follows that of Procopius, at the end are his epigrams.

AGATHO (St.) a Benedictine, native of Palermo, elected pope June 26, 679. He condemned the Monothelites in a council of 20 bishops, which he assembled; and sent legates to the sixth council of Constantinople. He died 682. Agatho put an end to the tribute which the holy See paid to the emperor upon the election of a new pope.

AGATHOCLES, a famous tyrant of Sicily, and son of a potter of Terra del Reggio. He gained many victories over the Carthaginians, and was poisoned by order of his grandson Archagathus, 289. A.C.

AGATHON, a Greek poet, tragic and comic; some of whose verses are quoted by Aristotle, and Atheneus. He lived in the 90th olympiad.

AGELLIUS (Anthony) a regular canon, afterwards bishop of Acerno. He died in 1608; leaving learned commentaries on the Psalms, printed at Rome, fol.; on Jeremiah, 4to.; on Habakuk, 8vo. and he assisted in the edition of the Septuagint at Rome, 1587, fol.

AGESANDER, a celebrated Rhodian statuary in the reign of Vespasian; who with two others made the famous groupe of Laocoon, that is in the Farnesian palace; and of which there are such fine copies in France.

AGESILAUS II. king of Sparta, son of Archidamus, raised to the throne in preference to Leotychides. He gained a signal victory over Tissaphernes, general of the Persians; defeated the Thebans, and their allies, at Coronæa; conquered the Acarnanians; and made himself master of Corinth. He died in Cyrenaica, about 400. A.C. aged 84; having reigned 41 years. Agesilaus was short, lame, and ill-favoured; but brave, vigilant, sober, and regular in his manners. He forbid any statues to be erected to his memory, wishing his worthy actions alone, to be the monuments of his glory. His sister Cinysca, had learnt to manage horses at the sollicitation of her brother; she entered

tered the lists, and was the first woman who gained the prize at the olympic games.

AGESIPOLIS I. king of Lacedemon, colleague with Agesilaus II. ravaged Argolis, ruined Mantinea, and pillaged the country of the Olynthians; he died in this expedition, about 380. A. C. and was embalmed with honey according to the Lacedemonian custom. Agesipolis II. who succeeded Cleombrotus, is famous for his Apothegms.

AGELÆUS, v. AGYLÆUS.

AGILULPH, duke of Jurin and king of the Lombards; he died in 616, after having conquered all Italy, except Ravenna.

AGIS II. king of Sparta, ravaged Argolis, and signalized himself in the Peloponnesian war. He used to say, *That the envious were particularly wretched, since the happiness of others tormented them as much as their own misfortunes.* An orator, who had made a long harangue before this king, desiring to know, what answer he should carry those who sent him: *Tell them* (replied Agis) *that thou hast found it very difficult to get to the end, and I to hear thee.* He died 427. A. C.

AGIS IV. king of Sparta, formed a plan to restore the ancient discipline of Lacedemon; to abolish debts; and make the possessions of the inhabitants common, according to the laws of Lycurgus; but the rich, the women, and Leonidas, his colleague, opposed it. Fearing the attempts of Leonidas, Agis retired to a temple: three ephori (or magistrates) his friends, offered to accompany him for his defence, if attacked; but they forced him into a prison by the way; Leonidas went thither himself, and caused him to be strangled, 240. A. C.

AGLAUROS, daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens; promised Mercury, for a sum of money, to favour his passion for her sister Herse; but Pallas, to punish her for having discovered the basket in which Ericthonius was, inspired her with so much jealousy, that she opposed Mercury, who changed her into stone

AGNAN (St.) an illustrious bishop of Orleans, implored the assistance of Ætius against Attila, who was obliged to raise the siege of that place. He died in 453. It is said, that the governor of the city, being cured by Agnan, soon after he was made bishop, granted him in return the liberty of all the prisoners; and that in memory of this event, the bishops of Orleans have a right to deliver all the criminals on the day of their entry. This privilege was restrained to the district of Orleans, and to certain crimes, in 1753.

AGNES (St.) a celebrated virgin, who suffered martyrdom at Rome, about 303, at the age of twelve or thirteen.

AGNES SOREL, v. SOREL.

AGNODICE, a young woman of Athens; who, to pursue the violent inclination she had for the study of physic, dressed herself as a man; the laws forbidding her sex to attend, where it was taught; and in that disguise became a disciple of Hierophilus. A woman in labour having, through modesty, refused her help, supposing her a man; Agnodice made her sex known, upon which her assistance was accepted, and proved successful. This gained her great reputation among the ladies; but the physicians defaming her, she was obliged to discover the whole affair: after which, she was accused before the Areopagus, for having broken the laws of Athens; but the ladies interested themselves so zealously in her favour, that the law was abrogated.

AGOBARD, archbishop of Lyons, one of the most learned prelates of the ninth century; deposed at the council of Thionville, 834, by order of Lewis, *The Debonnaire*, for being concerned in the revolt of Lotharius; but coming again into favour he was re-established. He died in 840. Agobard wrote against Felix of Urgella; condemned duels, and trials by fire and water; and composed a book to prove that tempests are not raised by sorcerers. His works were published 1606, by Papire Masson, who found them at a bookbinder's in Lyons, just going to be torn. M. Baluze gave a better edition 1666, with notes, 2 vol. 8vo. and is in the library of the fathers.

AGORACRITES (of Paros) a famous statuary, who made the beautiful Venus of *Rhamnus*, about 448. A. C.

AGOSTINI (Leonard) an antiquary of Sienna, in the seventeenth century, who published the medals of Sicily, which are joined to the *Sicily* of Paruta. *Le Gemme antiche figurate*, Rome, 1686, 2 vol. 4to. republished by Maffei, 1707, 4 vol. 4to. Gronovius translated this work into Latin, and printed it at Amsterdam, 1685, and at Franeker, 1694, 4to.

AGOULT (Guillaume) a gentleman and poet of Provence in the twelfth century, the handsomest and the wittiest man of his time. He wrote, besides a great number of songs, a poem, intitled, *La maniera d'amar dal tems passat*; in which he maintains, in a chain of reasoning, that no one can be happy, unless he is a worthy man; no one can be a worthy man, without being in love; and no man knows how to love, who is not careful of his mistress' honour.

AGREDA (Maria d') daughter of Francis Coronel, was born at Agreda. Her father made his house a convent of female Cordeliers, under the title of *The immaculate Conception*; among whom his wife and daughters made profession, and he among the Cordeliers. Maria was made superior of her convent, and died there 1665, aged 63. She wrote her famous book of *The mystical City of God*, which is a life of the Virgin, by order, as she said, of God, and the Virgin. P. Thomas Crozet a Recollet, translated it into French. The first part was censured by the Sarbonne, 1696. The whole was printed at Brussels 1715, 3 vol. 4to. or 8 vol. 12mo.

AGRICOLA (Cneus Julius) a native of Frejus, and governor of Great Britain for the Romans, who became famous by his exploits. He subdued Scotland to the Romans, after having conquered Galgacus, the English general, in a pitched battle. The emperor Domitian, jealous of the merit of this great man, had him killed, it is supposed by poison, about 93, when he was 55 years of age. Tacitus, son in law to Agricola, gives him high encomiums, and pathetically deplores his death. He was son of Julius Græcinus, a Roman knight, who rose by his merit to the rank of senator, from being governor in one of the provinces, and who was killed by Caligula, through envy of his virtue. The father of Julius Græcinus, who was also govenor in the same provincial office, was never known to wrong or oppress any one. His son and grandson followed his example in the same station, which may be considered as a memorable instance of hereditary talents, and virtue.

AGRICOLA (George) a German physician, born at Glanchen 1494, who surpassed all the antients in his knowledge of metals and fossils; and cleared the way for the moderns. He had a great aversion to the errors of Luther, and died a good Catholic, November 21, 1555. at Chemnitz The editions of his book *De re metallicâ*, Basil, 1546, 1556, 1558, and 1561, fol. are all equally esteemed. The treatise *De ortu et causis subterraneorum*, 1558, fol. must be added, which is joined in the editions *De re metallica* of the seventeenth century, ill executed. *De mensuris et ponderibus*, Basil, 1550, fol.

AGRICOLA (Rodolphus) a celebrated professor of philosophy at Worms and Heidelberg, born at Bafflon near Groningen 1442; one of those who revived a taste for the belles letters in Germany and the Low Countries. He was a great traveller, and gained friends and admirers, wherever he went. He died 1485, at Heidelberg, unmarried, and was buried in the habit of a Cordelier. His works were printed at Cologne, 1539, 2 vol. 4to.

AGRICOLA (John) a disciple of Luther, born at Aisleben, in the county of Mansfold, who separated from his master, because he drew conclusions from his principles on justification, which Luther himself did not. Luther said, that men are justified by faith, and that works are not necessary to salvation. Then said Agricola, there is no law for a man who has faith, because if he is not a just man, he will become so by an act of faith. Those principles must therefore be preached which lead to a belief of the Gospel, and not the law of the Gospel. He had his followers, who were called *Antinomians*, i. e. enemies of the law. Agricola was minister at Wittenberg and at Berlin; and died 1566, aged 74, leaving several children. He wrote commentaries on St. Luke, 8vo. *Historia Passionis Jesu Christi*, 1543, fol.

and

and other works; and assisted in the *Interim.* of Charles V.

AGRICOLE (St.) *Agræculus*, bishop of Chalons in the sixth century; distinguished himself by his politeness, virtue, eloquence, and mortifications.

AGRIPPA I. (Herod) son of Aristobulus and Berenice, grandson of Herod *The Great*; lived so extravagantly at Rome, that he was deeply in debt; and fled to Idumea, where his wife Cypros supplied him with money; he returned to Rome, and Tiberius put him in prison, on suspicion that he wished for his death; but he was released six months after, by order of Caligula, who presented him with a gold chain, as weighty as the iron one he wore in prison; and gave him the kingdom of Judea, in the year 37. Claudius gave him all that Herod *The Great* had possessed. He put St. James to death, imprisoned St. Peter, and died himself in the greatest agonies, eaten up with worms, in the seventh year of his reign, aged 54, in the year 43.

AGRIPPA II. son of the preceding, and last king of the Jews, succeeded his uncle Herod; but the emperor Claudius took away his kingdom, and gave him other provinces in exchange. Nero added four cities to them. Upon a revolt of the Jews, Agrippa joined his forces to those of the Romans, and was wounded at the siege of Gamala. He was also with Titus at the siege of Jerusalem. He died in the reign of Domitian, about the year 94. It was before this prince and his sister Berenice, (with whom he was suspected of incest) that St. Paul pleaded his cause at Cæsarea.

AGRIPPA *(Menenius)* a Roman consul, about 502. A.C.; conquered the Sabines; and, by the fable of the belly and members, appeased the people; who, being overwhelmed with debts and misery, had revolted, and retired to the sacred hill. This consul died so poor, notwithstanding the great offices he held, that he was buried at the public expence.

AGRIPPA (Marcus Vipsanius) a Roman consul, favorite and son in law of Augustus; who rose by his valour to the first dignities of the empire. He was one of the wisest captains of his age; and Augustus owed to him the empire of the world, from the victories he gained over Mark Anthony and the younger Pompey. Agrippa, being consulted by the emperor, advised him to re-establish the republic; but Mecænas, another friend of Augustus, was of a contrary opinion; which the emperor followed, without esteeming Agrippa the less. He obliged him to put away his wife, and gave him his daughter Julia, and in a dangerous fit of sickness named him for his successor. Agrippa went into Gaul; subdued the Germans; defeated the Cantabrians; and like a skilful courtier refused a triumph. He died before Augustus, about 12. A.C. He built the pantheon at Rome, now our Lady of the Rotundo, and many other public edifices.

AGRIPPA (Henry Cornelius) born September 14, 1486, of an illustrious family at Cologne; he acquired great reputation as a scholar after having distinguished himself as a soldier. He was well skilled in divinity, physic, and in jurisprudence; and passed with weak people for a great magician, though his extreme poverty clearly proved the contrary. Agrippa wrote well, and possessed much learning; but loved to maintain paradoxes. He wrote a treasise on the *Excellency of Women above Men*, to insinuate himself into the favor of Margaret of Austria; who governed the Low Countries; and who procured him the title of historiographer to her brother the emperor. He was imprisoned in France, for writing against Louisa of Savoy, mother of Francis I.; and, upon regaining his liberty, went to Grenoble, where he died 1535. Agrippa was three times married, and left several children. His works are printed in 2 vol. 8vo. *apud Beringos fratres*, in Italic characters, and without date. The most extravagant opinion he maintains is, that the sin of Adam was nothing but his carnal commerce with Eve; what he says of the seductive serpent is not less ridiculous. His most considerable work is a treatise on *The Vanity of the Sciences*, in which he undertakes to prove this paradox, *That there is nothing more pernicious and dangerous to the lives of men, and to the salvation of their souls, than the arts and sciences.* His occult philosophy was trans-

translated 1727, 2 vol. 8vo. *The Vanity of the Sciences*, and *The Honour of the Female Sex*, 1726, 3 vol. 12mo. This last by Gueudeville; there are also antient translations of them.

AGRIPPINA, daughter of Agrippa and Julia, married to Germanicus; whom she accompanied in all his expeditions. After the death of her husband, she returned to Rome with his ashes, and there was an universal grief in that capital. Tiberius, jealous of the people's love for Agrippina, banished her to an island, where she starved herself; she left nine children, among whom Caligula and Agrippina are most known.

AGRIPPINA, daughter of the preceding, and of Germanicus, sister to Caligula, and mother of Nero; a beautiful woman, and possessed of a subtle wit, which she made subservient to her lewdness and ambition. She had three husbands; the last was the emperor Claudius her uncle, whom she poisoned to make way for Nero. Being told that this prince would one day destroy her, she replied, *No matter, let him kill me so he does but reign.* What had been foretold came to pass: Nero sent some of his guards to stab her; and, as the centurion pursued her, sword in hand, Agrippina, pointing to her belly, said: *Strike this part first, since it has produced such a monster as Nero.* This princess gave name to Ubium upon the Rhine, which she enlarged, and called, the *Colony of Agrippina*, because she was born there.

AGRON, v. ACRON.

AGUILAR TERRONE DEL CAGNO (Francis) a learned bishop of Leon in Spain, a native of Anduxar, who died March 13, 1613.

AGUILLON, *Aguillonius*, (Francis) a Jesuit, and celebrated mathematician; born at Brussels; and died March 20, 1617, aged 50. He left a treatise on optics, Antwerp, 1613, fol. which has been in much esteem.

AGUIRRA (Joseph Saens d') born at Logrong, March 24, 1630; entered the Benedictine order, and was made a cardinal 1686, for having written, *Defensio Cathedræ Sancti Petri*, against the propositions of the clergy of France, Salamanca, 1683, fol. He had also favored the system of probability, in his treatise, *De Virtutibus et Vitiis*, 1677, fol.; but altered it in the second edition, which he published at Rome, 1697. He published a new edition of his commentaries upon the theology of St. Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, 1690, 3 vol. fol. But the work, which does him most honour, is his Collection of the councils of Spain, Rome, 1693 and 1694, 4 vol. fol. reprinted 1753, 6 vol. He died August 19, 1699, of an apoplexy.

AGUIRRE (Michael) a celebrated lawyer, born in the diocese of Pampeluna; author of the book intitled, *De Successione Regni Portugalliæ*, Venice, 1581, fol. He died 1588.

AGYLÆUS (Henry) a literary man, native of Bolduc, very learned in the Greek language, and died 1595, aged 62. He translated the *Nomocanon* of Photius.

AHAB, king of Israel, succeeded Omri 918. A. C. and was even more impious than his predecessors. He established the worship of Baal in Samaria, at the solicitation of Jezebel his wife. Elijah the prophet foretold a great drought, with which his kingdom should be afflicted three years for the punishment of his crimes; and also wrought a miracle upon mount Carmel; the victim he offered being consumed by fire from Heaven in the presence of 850 prophets of Baal; who, having in vain called upon their god, were put to shame and confusion, and killed by the people. But all this did not reform Ahab: he took possession of the vineyard of Naboth, to enlarge his gardens; the unhappy owner having been first put to death by Jezebel, under pretence of his being a blasphemer. But God put an end to Ahab's crimes, for he was killed, according to the prophecy of Micaiah, in a battle against Benhadad, king of Syria, over whom he had before gained a great victory, about 897. A. C. and the dogs licked his blood, as they had done that of Naboth. He was succeeded by his son Ahaziah.

AHASUERUS, king of Persia; who, after having put away Vashti, married Esther, niece, or rather cousin-german, of Mordecai. Interpreters are not agreed concerning this Ahasuerus: there is reason to think with the Seventy, that he is the same with Artaxerxes Longimanus; for it is certain

tain that Artaxerxes lived in the time of Mordecai, and that he was very favorable to the Jews, doubtless for the sake of Esther. v. HAMAN, ESTHER.

AHAZ, king of Judah, succeeded his father Jotham about 742. A. C. He conquered Rezin, king of Syria, according to the prediction of Isaiah; but having fallen into all kinds of idolatry, shut the gates of the temple, and made his children pass through the fire after the manner of the Canaanites, God, to punish him, permitted him to be conquered by Rezin, king of Syria, and Pekah, king of Israel. Ahaz, on this occasion, sent to Tiglath-pilaser, king of Assyria, for assistance, and gave him all the gold of his treasury, and whatever was most valuable in the temple; but death put an end to his crimes about 726. A. C.

AHAZIAH, king of Israel, succeeded his father Ahab, 897. A.C. and was equally impious. Having fallen from a window in Samaria, and finding his life in danger, he sent to consult Baalzebub, the god of Ekron; but Elijah reproved him for it, called down fire from Heaven on those whom the king had sent to sieze him, and foretold his death, which came to pass accordingly, 896. A.C. Ahaziah, leaving no children, was succeeded by his brother Jehoram.

AHAZIAH, king of Judah, called also *Joachaz*, the last of the sons of Jehoram and Athaliah, succeeded his father, and trod in his steps. He joined with Jehoram, king of Israel, to make war against Hazael, king of Syria. Jehoram was wounded, and Ahaziah went down to see him at Jezreel; but Jehu put them both to death, 884. A.C.

AHIJAH, a prophet of Shilo, who foretold to Jeroboam his elevation, the death of his son Abijah, and the destruction of his house, about 964. A. C.

AHIMELECH, high priest of the Jews, put to death by order of Saul, about the year 1061. A.C. for having given to David the hallowed bread, and the sword of Goliah.

AHITHOPHEL, counsellor to king David, and afterwards to Absalom; who hung himself in despair, about 1034. A.C. because Absalom would not follow his advice.

AJALA (Martin Perez de) born at Hieste in the diocese of Carthagena, 1504; sent as a divine to the council of Trent, by the emperor Charles V. who gave him the bishopric of Guadix, afterwards that of Segovia, and at last the archbishopric of Valentia. Ajala distinguished himself in all the duties of a bishop; held frequent synods; visited his diocese punctually; and promoted virtue and science, which flourished there in his time. He died in 1566. His most important work is a treatise in Latin, on *The Apostolic Traditions*, Paris, 1562, 8vo.

AJAX, son of Oileus, king of the Locrians, very active and skilful in the use of the bow. Having violated Cassandra in the temple of Minerva after the siege of Troy, the goddess, according to the fable, destroyed his fleet, and struck him with a thunderbolt. Ajax saved himself upon a rock, and still insulted the gods, upon which Neptune cast the rock into the sea.

AJAX, son of Telamon, king of Salamis, the most valiant, and the most impetuous of all the Grecian princes, except Achilles. He fought with Hector, and in many actions, gave proof of extraordinary valour. Being in a transport of fury, at finding the arms of Achilles had been adjudged to Ulysses, he fell upon the flocks belonging to the camp, and made a dreadful slaughter among them, thinking he was sacrificing the Greeks to his vengeance; but afterwards found his error, upon which he stabbed himself with the fatal sword he had received from Hector. His blood was changed into a hyacinth.

AIGNAN (Beauvilliers de St.) v. BEAUVILLIERS.

AILLY (Peter d') born of poor parents at Compiegne 1350, but who gave him however a good education. He was first bursar to the college of Navarre at Paris, then doctor of the Sarbonne 1380, afterwards chancellor of the university, confessor and almoner to Charles VI., bishop of Puy, and then of Cambray, and cardinal. He preached at Genoa, 1405, so forcibly on the mystery of the Trinity, that the anti-pope Benedict XIII. touched

with his sermon, instituted that festival at Rome, where it had not till then been established, though it had been celebrated in a great number of churches for many centuries. Ailly was one of the most learned bishops at the councils of Pisa and Constance. This cardinal believed in judicial astrology; and taught that the ecclesiastical power might dispose of the thrones of princes. He was legate from the holy See in Lower Germany, where he died, October 9, 1425. His works are in MS. in the library of the college of Navarre; the greatest part were printed at Strasburg, 1490, fol.; some are in the works of Gerson, who succeeded him as chancellor of the university; among others his *Traité de la Réforme de l'Eglise.* Several are printed separately; *De Concordia Astronomiæ cum Theologia*, Ausb. 1490, 4to. *De Anima*, Paris, 1494. *De Vita Christi*, Paris, 1483, 4to. &c.

AIMOIN, a learned religious of the abbey of Fleury-sur-Loire, who wrote a history of France, dedicated to Abbon, abbot of Fleury, who was assassinated 1004; it was printed at Paris 1602, fol. and in the historians of France.

AIMOIN, a monk of St. Germain-des-Prés, scholaster and chancellor of his monastery, who died about 888. He wrote the history of the translation of St. Vincent; which is to be found with the works of the preceding. Dom. Mabillon, and Dom. Martene, have also published something from this author.

AIMON, prince of the Ardennes, and father of the four worthies, commonly called, *The four sons of Aimon.* It is said, that prince Menauld, the eldest of these four, after having been a great warrior under Charlemagne, turned monk at Cologn, and died a martyr.

AINSWORTH (Henry) an Englishman, and a celebrated commentator on the holy Scripture, at the beginning of the seventeenth century. There are excellent notes of his in English upon the Pentateuch, the Psalms, the Song of Solomon, London, 1627, fol. and other works.

AIRAULT (Peter) judge criminal of Angers, where he was born 1536, and a celebrated advocate of Paris; who, not being able to recall one of his sons, who had entered among the Jesuits without his knowledge, wrote a treatise, *De la Puissance Paternelle*, 4to. which has been several times printed. There is also a very curious book of his, intitled, *Ordre et instruction judiciaire dont les anciens Grecs et Romains ont usé dans les occasions publiques, accommodée à l'usage de France*, Paris, 1598, 8vo. He died July 21, 1601, leaving ten children at Angers, where his family still possess the same offices with honour. Menage, his grandson, has written his life in Latin, Paris, 1675, 4to.

AISTULPHUS, king of the Lombards, besieged Rome 750; but Pepin, king of France, hastening to the assistance of pope Stephen III. besieged Aistulphus himself in Pavia; and forced him to restore the Exarchate of Ravenna, and the Roman Pentapolis to the holy See for ever. The keys were sent to Rome, and placed upon St. Peter's tomb, *in signum veri et perpetui dominii.* Aistulphus designed to retake these cities; but he died 756.

AITZEMA (Leo Van) a gentleman of Friezland, born 1600, at Dockum; counsellor of the Hanse towns, and their resident at the Hague, where he died 1669. He was polite, generous, courteous, an able politician, well versed in the languages, and wrote an history of the United Provinces, with all the treaties and writings relating to them, 1671, 15 vol. 4to. or 7 fol. There is a continuation of it 3 vol. fol. which comes down to 1692. The history of the United Provinces, 8 vol. 4to. of which 3 vol. came out at Paris, 1757, and the rest 1771, is taken from this. His history of the peace of Munster, in Latin, 1654, 4to. is greatly esteemed.

AKAKIA (Martin) of Chalons-sur-Marne, physician to Francis I. He died in 1551. He was called *Sans-malice*, i. e. *Without malice*, and took the name of *Akakia*, which signifies the same in Greek.

AKAKIA (Martin) son of the preceding, royal professor of surgery and physic to Henry III. He died in 1588. He wrote *Concilia Medica*, 1598, fol. *De Morbis Muliebribus in Gynæciorum Libri*, of Spachius, Argent. 1597, fol.

AKAKIA (Martin) son of the preceding, was also professor of surgery at the royal college, and doctor of physic; he died 1605. From his brother John Akakia, physician to Lewis XIII. who died 1630, descended Charles Akakia, confessor of Port-Royal, who died 1670. Nicholas Akakia du Lac, who died 1712. John Akakia de Vaux, who died 1712.

AKIBA, a famous rabbi of the second century, and one of the doctors of the college of Tiberias; who declared at first for the impostor *Barchochebas*, encouraged the Jews to revolt, and joined with them in the commission of unheard of barbarities; but the emperor Adrian condemned him to a cruel death, with his wife and a great number of his disciples, 135. The book called *Jezira* is attributed to him. v. ABRAHAM.

ALABASTER (William) of Hadleigh in Suffolk, canon of St. Paul's, London. He had been a Catholic, but a restless spirit led him to change. He was well acquainted with Hebrew, and infatuated with the chimeras of the Cabala, as appears in his *Tractatus in Revelationem Christi modo Cabalistico explicatam*, Antverpiæ, 1602, 4to. *Tractatus de Bestia Apocaliptica*, Delphis, 1621, 12mo. Doctor Alabaster was also author of a Hebrew lexicon. He was living, 1633.

ALACOQUE, v. MARGARET.

ALAGON (Claudius) agreed with the secretary of the Spanish ambassador to let the Spaniards into Marseilles, but the duke of Guise having discovered this plot by means of a galley slave, Alagon was convicted, and beheaded at Paris, 1605.

ALAHAMARE, first king of Granada, 1237. His successors bore the same name, and reigned there till they were dethroned by Ferdinand and Isabella, 1492.

ALAIN DE L'ISLE, *Alanus de Insulis*, a learned divine of the university of Paris, called the *Universal Doctor*, and lay-brother of Citeaux, who died about 1294. His works were printed at Antwerp, 1653, fol.

ALAIN (William) called also *The Cardinal of England*, a celebrated controversialist, who died 1594, at Rome, aged 63. There is a learned apology by him for the persecuted Catholics, in English, 8vo. and other works. He was one of those who revised the Bible of Sixtus V.

ALAMANNI (Lewis) of a distinguished family in Florence, fled into France to avoid the anger of Julius de Medicis, afterwards Clement VII. who governed Florence, and against whom he had conspired. After Rome was plundered, he returned to his country, whose fall he could not prevent, though he sacrificed his whole fortune to preserve it. Francis I. received him with great kindness, gave him the collar of St. Michael, and sent him as ambassador to Charles V. He died 1556, at Amboise; where the court was; had been married twice, and left several children. His works are, elegies, eclogues, satires, and hymns in Italian, printed at Lyons, 1532, 1533, 2 vol. 8vo. *Girone il Cortese*, Paris, 1548, 4to. *La Coltivazione*, Paris, 1546, 4to. Padua, 1718, 4to. *L'Avarchide*, Florence, 1570, 4to. *Flora*, a comedy, 1556, 8vo. He must be distinguished from Antonio Alamanni, some of whose sonnets may be found with those of Burchiello, and are in his stile, Florence, 1552, 8vo.

ALAMUNDAR, a king of the Saracens; who, after making incursions into Palestine 509, and putting many hermits to death, was converted to Christianity, by seeing the miracles they wrought. The Acephali, heretics, who confounded the two natures of Christ, having endeavoured to engage him in their party, Alamunder feigned, that he had heard the angel Gabriel was dead, and asked them what they thought of it; and upon their affirming it to be impossible, he said: If you cannot believe the death of an angel, how can you believe that Jesus Christ died; since, according to you, he has but one nature, which being divine, is impossible?

ALARD, or ADELARD, a priest of Amsterdam, who died in 1541; author of *Selecta similitudines sive collationes ex Bibliis*, Paris, 1543, 3 vol. 8vo.

ALARIC I. king of the Goths, one of the most cruel enemies of the Roman empire; who embraced Christianity, and followed Arianism. He laid waste many eastern provinces, carried fire and sword into all Italy,

and sacked Rome 409; to which place he returned, after being conquered by Stilicho, and died in 410, at Cosenza. His soldiers buried him in the middle of a river, to shelter him from the vengeance of the Romans.

ALARIC II. a king of the Visigoths; who, after having reigned 23 years over all the country between the Rhone, and the Garonne, was killed by the hand of Clovis 507, in a battle at Vouillé in Poictou. He published a code of laws, called from him the *Code of Alaric*. It was chiefly taken from the *Theodosian Code*.

ALBA (the duke of) v. TOLEDO.

ALBA-ESQUIVAL (Diègo) an able canonist, born at Victoria. He was bishop of Astorga, then of Avila, and afterwards of Cordoua, and assisted at the council of Trent. He died March 14, 1562. He wrote, *De Conciliis universalibus, ac de his quæ ad Religionis et Christianæ Reipublicæ reformationem instituenda videntur.*

ALBAN (St.) the first English martyr, beheaded about 287.

ALBANI (Fr.) one of the most ingenious and pleasing painters of Italy, son of a silk merchant, born 1578, at Bologna. He was Guido's pupil; and introduced by him into the school of the Carrachi, where he became a great master. His wife and children being very beautiful, his great delight was to paint them; for which purpose he introduces Venus, the Loves, Nymphs, and Goddesses into almost all his pictures; but copying only from his family, there is not variety enough in his figures. He died in 1660, aged 82. The king of France has many of his works, and there are some in the royal palace; but the greatest number are at Rome, or Bologna.

ALBANI (John Jerome) of Bergamos, a learned lawyer, well acquainted with the belles lettres, who served in the Venetian troops, and became first magistrate of his country. After the death of his wife 1570, Pius V. made him a cardinal; and the conclave would have elected him pope, after Gregory XIII. had they not been afraid he would let his children govern him. He died 1591. His works are, *De immunitate ecclesiarum*, 1553: *De potestate Papæ et concilii*, 1558: *De cardinalibus*; and *De donatione Constantini*, 1584: fol. &c. There were several other able lawyers of this family.

ALBATEGNI, *Albategnius*, a learned Arabian astronomer, of the religion of the Sabeans, who flourished about 880, at Araete in Syria. He made his observations in Mesopotamia, 882; and wrote, *A Treatise on the Science of the Stars*, printed at Nuremberg, 1537, and at Bologna, 1545, 4to. with notes by Regis-Montanus. It is a bad Latin translation, by Plato Triburtinus. The original Arabic is among the MSS. of the Vatican, and was never printed. Albategni made important observations on the precession of the equinoxes; and added 11 deg. 30 min. 20 sec. to the places of the stars, as they had been determined by Ptolomy, as he says in his book on the science of the stars, chap. 52, p. 202.

ALBERGOTTI (Fr.) a celebrated civilian, born at Arezzo, and died at Florence, 1376. He left *Consultations*, and *Commentaries*, on the digest, and on some books of the code.

ALBERIC, a native of France, who lived in the twelfth century, and after being a monk in the monastery of Clugni, was made prior of St. Martin's at Paris, afterwards abbot of Vezelay 1124, then cardinal and bishop of Ostia 1138. Pope Innocent II. sent him as legate into England and Scotland, which displeased the English clergy; Alberic was however received in England after some difficulties, and held a national council in Westminster abbey, December 13, 1138. He returned to Italy 1139, and was afterwards legate in Sicily, in the east, and in France. He died 1147.

ALBERIC de Rosate, or ROXIATE, of Bergamo, a friend of Bartolus, and one of the most learned lawyers of the fourteenth century; he wrote commentaries on the sixth book of the decretals.

ALBERIUS (Erasmus) a learned Lutheran divine, preacher in ordinary to Joachim II. elector of Brandenburg, and superintendant of the churches of Brandenburg and Mecklenburg, a native of Sprendingen in the middle March, near Francfort upon the Oder. He studied at the academy of Wittemberg, under Luther; was admitted there as doctor of divinity, and was at Magdeburg during the siege of that city 1551. He died at New Branden-

burg

burg in Mecklenburg. He was author of the famous *Alcoran of the Cordeliers*, in which he introduces and refutes all those passages that are most ridiculous, puerile, and bad, in the *Book of the Conformities of St. Francis with Jesus Christ*, by Bartholomew Albizi. Erasmus Alberius sets forth in his preface what were his motives, in these words: *When I visited the Franciscan convents by order of the elector, I found no Bible in any of their refectories, but other books; some of which contained the most horid blasphemies. I made extracts from them, particularly that of the Conformities, which they (the Franciscans) value as highly as the Mahometans do their Koran: and though it contains horrible things; yet, as they are at the same time ridiculous to the highest degree, I thought it my duty to expose them to the public, to inspire Christians with a just horror, and make them laugh at all these legends.* Erasmus Alberius translated all these extracts into German; and printed them 1531, without the name of place or printer. He published the work in Latin, at Wittenberg, 1543, 8vo. with a preface by Luther, under the title of *Alcoranus Franciscanorum, &c.* Conrad Badius, a celebrated printer of Geneva, translated it into French, and added a second book, composed of several passages in the book of Conformities, which Alberius had not taken notice of in the first. He printed his translation with the Latin on one side, at Geneva, 1560, 8vo. Badius had before published an edition 1556, 1 vol. 12mo. There was a third edition at Geneva, 1578. A new one was published at Amsterdam, 1734, 2 vol. 12mo. fig. to which is added, *The Golden Legend*, 12mo. There have been several other editions of the Latin Erasmus. Alberius also wrote, *Judicium de spongia Erasmi Roterodami*, and many other works in Latin and German.

ALBERMARLE (Arnold Justus Keppel, earl of) born in 1669, of a noble family in Guelderland. He was at first page to William, prince of Orange, and greatly in his favor. Having been naturalized in England 1688, the prince, who was then king of England, created him earl of Albermarle 1696, viscount Bury, baron Ashford; made him lord of the bedchamber, and knight of the garter 1700; and left him, by his will, 200,000 florins, with the lordship of Brevort. In 1702 he was appointed colonel of the first regiment of guards, by queen Ann. The United Provinces had declared him colonel-general of their Swiss troops the year before. He was also general of the Dutch cavalry, governor of Bois-le-duc, colonel of a regiment of carbineers, and deputy of the nobility of Holland, and West Friezland. Lord Albermarle, and prince Eugene lost the famous battle of Denain 1712, against marechal de Villars, and the former was taken prisoner in the action, which saved the French. He died May 30, 1718, v. MONK.

ALBERONI (Julius) a celebrated cardinal of the eighteenth century, and prime minister to the king of Spain; born May 31, 1664, in Parmesan, where he was afterwards curate. Campistron the poet having been robbed in a journey he took into Italy for his amusement, came almost naked into the village where Alberoni lived, who received him very hospitably, lent him some cloaths belonging to his brother, and also money to carry him to Rome. This was the origin of Alberoni's fortune and elevation; for Campistron afterwards followed the duke de Vendôme into Italy, as secretary, and finding himself in the neighbourhood of his benefactor, took occasion to mention him, as one who could discover to them, where the inhabitants hid their grain. He was sent for and examined; and the French army received from him all the service the general could expect. When M. de Vendôme was recalled, Alberoni, being no longer safe in his own country, attached himself to the duke, and followed him into France. He refused the curacy of Anet, and preferred going to Spain, in the duke's suite, hoping for a better situation; M. de Vendôme made choice of Alberoni to carry on his correspondence with the princess d'Ursino; who had then an unbounded power at the court of Spain, while he was at the head of the troops. The princess was much pleased with Alberoni, who neglected nothing on his part to secure so powerful a protection. After the death of M. de Vendôme, he devoted himself entirely to this lady, had a large share of her confidence, and by her assistance,

tance, gained the title of agent to the duke of Parma, at the court of Madrid. This kindness of his sovereign, Alberoni returned, when the king of Spain proposed taking a second wife, by improving the opportunity in favor of the princess of Parma, and was sent to Parma, where he concluded the marriage. The good effects of his interest with this princess soon appeared, he was admitted into the councils, was made a cardinal, and declared prime minister. He formed very advantageous plans for the kingdom of Spain, and put all Europe in motion. But the duke of Orleans, regent of France, in conjunction with the king of England, against whom the operations of the cardinal were directed, declared war against Spain 1718, and refused to make peace unless he was banished. No sooner did Alberoni arrive at Genoa, than he was arrested on suspicion of corresponding with the Turks. Having cleared himself of this charge, he went to Rome, where Innocent XIII. ordered the cardinals to examine his conduct, and being found guilty by his brethren of some irregularities, he was confined a year among the Jesuits. Cardinal Alberoni, however, continued to be in great credit at the Spanish court, notwithstanding his disgrace. He died June 26, 1752, aged 87. *A Political Testament* was printed at Lausanne, 1753, 12mo. which is said to have been collected from his letters, memoirs, and conversation; but this kind of work cannot in the least be depended upon. John Rousset has written his life, 1 vol. 12mo.

ALBERT I. son of the emperor Rodolphus of Hapsburg, and first duke of Austria, killed Adolphus in battle, who had been chosen to the empire in preference to him 1298, and was afterwards crowned emperor. He engaged in twelve battles; and was killed at the passage of the Russ, near Windisch in Argou, 1308, by John, duke of Suabia, his nephew, whose possessions he usurped.

ALBERT II. duke of Austria, and marquis of Moravia, elected emperor January 1, 1438, and died October 27, 1439, by eating melons to excess. He was a mild and generous prince, and had formed very advantageous designs for the church and empire. He supported by his authority what had been decreed at the council of Basil.

ALBERT, *The Courageous*, duke of Saxony, governor of Friezland 1494, and father of George of Saxony, one of Luther's greatest protectors; he made himself illustrious by his wisdom, and by his exploits under the emperor Maximilian I. He died September 13, 1500.

ALBERT I. *The Bear*, son of Otho, prince of Anhalt, born November 6, was much favored by the German princes; especially the emperor Conrad III. who made him marquis and elector of Brandenburg, about 1150. Albert cleared the forests of the Marche of Brandenburg, to build cities, churches, and colleges. He died November 18, 1168.

ALBERT VI. duke of Bavaria, born 1584, and died 1666, at Munich. He was distinguished for his learning and piety. There is a book of his on the marriage of priests.

ALBERT, archduke of Austria, born 1559, sixth son of the emperor Maximilian. He was first cardinal and archbishop of Toledo, governor of Portugal, then of the Low Countries, 1596. Philip II. despairing to get the Low Countries again under his dominion, gave them as a dowry with his daughter Isabella-Clara-Eugenia, whom he married to the archduke Albert. This prince, after several campaigns, made a truce with the States General, and died 1621, without posterity. Some pretend, that when Philip married his daughter, he knew she would have no children, and that the Low Countries would return to Spain.

ALBERT, improperly called by many writers, Adalbert, or Adelbert, was of the family of the counts of Saarbruck. While he was only priest, he was made secretary, or chancellor, to prince Henry, son of the emperor Henry IV. and was one of the chief promoters of his rebellion against his father. When Henry V. came to the crown, Albert was greatly in favor, went on several embassies to the pope on the subject of the investitures, and coronation of the emperor, and succeeded Richard, archbishop of Mentz, 1109, although he was not consecrated till

till several years after. He followed Henry into Italy, and advised him to imprison pope Pascal II. who was compelled by this ill treatment to grant the emperor the right of the investitures. The following year the emperor, being returned into Germany, gave Albert the investiture of the archbishopric of Mentz by the crozier and ring; but no sooner had this prelate received them, than he leagued with several German princes against Henry. He was taken and thrown into prison, where he remained about four years, from 1112 to 1115, when the emperor, being at Mentz, was forced to set him at liberty, by a revolt of the inhabitants of that city; who threatened to murder him and all his attendants, if he did not restore their bishop to them. Albert went the same year to Cologne, where he was at last consecrated by Otho, bishop of Bamberg. Callixtus II. having excommunicated the emperor, Albert entered entirely into the interests of the pontiff, and took up arms against his sovereign, till that prince had submitted to the pope, and renounced the right of investitures. Albert soon after made an enemy of the duke of Thuringia, whom however he had the art to appease. He does not seem to have been of much importance at the court of Lotharius, Henry's successor. He presided at the council of Mentz, held 1131, and died June 23, 1137. According to Otho of Frisingen, he was a rich and powerful prelate, who had a great share of worldly wisdom. Albert, or Adelbert II. his nephew, succeeded him.

ALBERT *the Great*, so called because his family name was *Groot*, which in German signifies *Great*; a native of Lawingen, provincial of the Dominicans, and afterwards bishop of Ratisbon, 1260. He quitted this dignity to return to the employments of the university and the cloister, assisted at the general council of Lyons, 1274, and died November 15, 1282, at Cologne, in great reputation for sanctity. The works of Albert the Great were printed at Lyons, 1651, 21 vol. fol. They consit of long commentaries on Aristotle, St. Dionysius the Areopagite, and Peter Lombard. All is logic in his writings, which are of no use but to fill up large libraries. A book, called *De secretis Mulierum et Naturæ*, was published with his name at Amsterdam, 1655, 12mo. It is supposed to be written by one of his disciples, Henry of Saxony, under whose name it has been printed.

ALBERT, or ALBERIC, canon and guardian of the church of Aix in Provence; who, not being able to follow the first crusaders in their expedition, undertook to write the history of it, from the relation of eye witnesses. It extends from 1095 to 1120; the title is *Chronicon Hierosslimitanum*, Helmstadt, 1584, 2 vol. 4to. scarce, and in the *Gesta Dei per Francos*, 1611, 2 vol. fol.

ALBERT (Charles d') duke of Luynes, peer, constable and grand falconer of France, knight of the king's orders, son of Honoré d'Albert, seigneur de Luynes, of an illustrious family, settled at Pont St. Esprit from 1414. He was born 1578, and was page of the bedchamber to Henry IV. who afterwards placed him with the dauphin. Charles d'Albert soon became a favorite with the young prince, by training speckled magpies to catch sparrows. After the death of Henry IV. Lewis XIII. appointed him gentleman of his bedchamber, governor of Amboise, captain of the Thuilleries, counsellor of state, first commander of the gentlemen, and grand falconer of France. On the tragical death of the marechal d'Anere, Charles d'Albert had his confiscated property, and was placed at the head of affairs 1617. His estate of Maillé, near Tours, was made a Duché-Pairie, November 14, 1619, and he became high constable of France, April 22, 1621. At last, after being loaded with favors by Lewis XIII. he died of a purple fever, December 15, 1621, aged 43. His family has produced many other illustrious persons.

ALBERT (Joseph d') de Luynes, prince of Grimberghen, ambassador in France from the emperor Charles VII. and died in 1758, aged 87. He was author of a collection of different pieces of literature; containing, *Timander instructed by his Genius*, and *The Dream of Alcibiades*, 1759, 8vo.

ALBERTI (Andrew) author of a much esteemed treatise on *Perspective*, printed

printed in Latin at Nuremburg, 1670, fol.

ALBERTI John) a German lawyer of Widmanstadt in the sixteenth century, very learned in the oriental languages. He published an abridgement of the Koran at Nuremburg, 1543, with notes, exposing the impostures of Mahomet. The emperor appointed him chancellor of Austria, and knight of St. James. In 1556, he printed the Syriac New Testament, 4to. Vienna, for the use of the Jacobites, at the expence of the emperor Ferdinand I. The second epistle of St. Peter, the second and third of St. John, that of St. Jude, and the Apocalypse, are wanting. Alberti also published a Syriac Grammar, with a very curious preface.

ALBERTI (Leander) of Bologna, a celebrated provincial of the Dominicans, who died about 1552, aged 73. He published eulogiums of the illustrious men of his order, 1517, fol. and the *Description of Italy*, 1596, 4to. which Kiriander has translated into Latin. This last work would be excellent, if it were more critical; *The History of Bologna*, 4to.

ALBERTI, or DE ALBERTIS (Leo Baptista) a famous mathematician of Florence in the fifteenth century, who wrote three books on painting, in the Vitruvius of Elzevir, 1649, fol. and ten books of architecture, Florence, 1485, fol. The Italian edition 1550, fol. is esteemed a good one; this last work is highly valued, and reckoned one of the best since Vitruvius. He died about 1485.

ALBERTINI (Fr.) of Cantazaro, a Jesuit, distinguished for learning and piety. He died June 15, 1619. He left a theological work, 2 vol. fol. and a small treatise, *De Angelo Custode*, wherein he maintains this singular opinion, that animals have guardian angels.

ALBI (Henry) born at Borlene in the earldom of Venaissin, took the Jesuit's habit 1606, taught philosophy and divinity, went through the offices of his order, and died in 1659. He wrote a history of the cardinals, who have been employed in state affairs, 1653, 4to. *L'Anti-Theophile Paroissial*, 12mo. Some particular lives.

ALBIN (Bernard Sigfried) married a young girl at the age of 73, was professor of physic at Leyden, and died 1771. He published the explanation of the anatomical tables of Eustachius, Leyden, 1744, fol. Tables of the skeleton and the muscles, 1749, fol. Tables of the bones, 1753, fol.

ALBIN (Eleazar) published a natural history of birds, with 306 coloured prints; translated into French by Derham, Hague, 1750, 3 vol. 4to. not so much esteemed as those by Edwards. Albin also published *Insects*, London, 1736, 4 parts, in 2 vol 4to.

ALBINOVANUS, (C. Pedo) a Latin poet, sirnamed *The Divine*, by Ovid. There is an elegy of his remaining on the death of Drusus, and another on that of Mecenas, Amsterdam, 1703, 8vo. and 1715, 12mo.

ALBINUS (Peter) a good poet, and celebrated historian of the sixteenth century, born at Snuberg in Misnia. His family name was *Weiss*, i. e. *White*, in German, but he changed it to *Albinus*. He was professor of poetry and mathematics in the academy of Wittenburg; then secretary to the elector at Dresden, where he published in 1589, a second edition in fol. much enlarged of the Chronicle of Misnia, which he had before published at Wittenburg, 1580, in German. His Latin Poems were printed at Francfort, 1612, 8vo.

ALBIZI, or DE ALBIZIS (Bartholomew) a famous Cordelier of the fourteenth century, called *Bartholomew of Pisa*, because he made profession at Pisa, a native of Rivano in Tuscany. He distinguished himself by his preaching, and by several works, among which the most known is his book of *The Conformities of St. Francis with Jesus Christ*, which he wrote 1389, and presented 1399 to the general chapter of his order, assembled at Assini. This book was received with great applause; the author was loaded with praises, and for a reward presented with a complete habit, which St. Francis wore during his life; although Albizi, by an indiscreet and injudicious zeal, not only raises the actions of St. Francis, in this book, above those of all the other saints; but, what is to the last degree shocking, pretends to equal them to those of the Son of God. He died at Pisa in a very advanced

advanced age, at the convent of the Cordeliers 1401. The first edition of his *Liber Conformitatum Sancti Francisci cum Christo*, was printed at Venice, fol. without date or name of the printer. The second at Milan, 1510, fol. in Gothic characters, 256 leaves, with a preface by Franc. Zeno, or Zeni, vicar general of the Italian Franciscans. The third was also printed at Milan, with a preface by John Mapelli, a Cordelier, 1513, fol. These three editions are very scarce, and there are few perfect copies of them to be found. Jeremiah Bucchi, a Cordelier also, published a new edition at Bologna, 1590; but he has greatly retrenched it, and added at the end, a short history of illustrious men, among the Franciscans. The edition of 1590, was given as a new one, in 1620, the two first leaves being changed; but what is most extraordinary, the approbation of the general chapter is added, dated August 2, 1399. The same book was printed afterwards at Cologne, 1623, 8vo. with this title, *Antiquitates Franciscanæ, sive Speculum Vitæ beati Francisci et Sociorum, &c.* Considerable changes are made in this edition. Although Erasmus Alberius, and many other writers both Protestant and Catholic, have exposed the extravagancies of this ridiculous work of Albizi, a recollet, named Valentine Marée, presented the public with another work on the same subject; but written with more discretion, intitled, *Traité des Conformités du Disciple avec son Maître*, i. e. *de St. François avec Jésus Christ, en tous les Mystères de sa Naissance, Vie, Passion, Mort, &c.* with licence and approbation, Leige, 1658, 4to. Some have attributed to Albizi, *Six Books of the Life and Praises of the Virgin, or the Conformities of the Virgin with Jesus Christ*, Venice, 1596, 4to. This book is very probably fictitious. *Sermons for Lent, upon Contempt of the World*, Milan, 1498, 4to. and Bresse, 1503, 8vo. *The Life of the blessed Gerard*, layman, MS. All these works are in Latin. v. ALBERIUS (Erasmus).

ALBIZZI (Francis) of Cesena, a cardinal and able lawyer, who died 1684, aged 91. He drew up the bull against the book of Jansenius, in the time of Urban VIII.

ALBOINUS, a king of the Lombards; who, after making himself master of almost all Italy, was assassinated at Verona, by Helmiges, 572.

ALBON (Jacques d') marquis de Fronsac, seigneur de St. André, marechal of France, and one of the great captains of the sixteenth century, better known by the name of *Marechal de St. André*, descended from an illustrious and antient family in Lyonnois. He gained the love and esteem of the dauphin, who, when he came to the crown by the name of Henry II. loaded him with riches and honours, made him marechal of France, 1547, and afterwards first gentleman of his bedchamber. The marechal St. André had the command of the army of Champagne 1552, and contributed much to the taking of Marienberg 1554. He destroyed Chateau-Cambresis, and acquired great glory at the retreat of Quesnoi; was at the battle of Renti; was taken prisoner at that of St. Quintin 1557, and bore an active part in the peace of Chateau-Cambresis. He afterwards joined the friends of the duke of Guise, and was killed by Babigny de Mezieres, with a pistol at the battle of Dreux, 1562. He was handsome, noble, brave, active, insinuating, and much engaged in the important transactions of his time. Brantome asserts, that he had a presentiment of his death, before the battle of Dreux. He had only one daughter by his marriage with Margaret de Lustrac; who died very young in the monastery of Long-Champ, just at the time her marriage with Henry of Guise was agreed upon; Henry was afterwards killed at Blois. Anthony Albon, his relation, was governor of Lyons, as he had been; where he distinguished himself by his zeal against the Calvinists. He had several abbeys, was archbishop of Arles, and then of Lyons. He died September 24, 1574.

ALBORNOS (Gilles-Alvarez-Carillo) de Cuença, archbishop of Toledo, cardinal, and one of the greatest men that Spain has produced, resigned his archbishopric upon being made cardinal, saying to those who disapproved of his resignation, *That he should be much to blame if he kept a wife to whom he could be of no service.* He reduced all Italy to the dominion of the holy See, brought Urban V. back to Rome, and

afterwards retired to Viterbo; where he died 1367, after having founded the magnificent college of the Spaniards at Bologna: it is said, that Urban V. demanding an account of the large sums with which Albornos had been entrusted for the conquest of Italy, he presented to the pope a waggon loaded with locks and keys, saying, *Holy Father, these sums have been spent to make you master of all the cities of which the locks and keys are in this waggon*; upon which, Urban embraced him, and all further enquiries were dropped.

ALBRET, one of the most noble, illustrious, and antient families of France, so named from Albret in Gascony, which was made a dutchy by king Henry II. 1556, in favour of Antoine de Bourbon, king of Navarre, and his wife Jeanne d'Albret, mother of Henry *The Great*. The most celebrated persons of this antient family, are, Charles d'Albret, comte de Dreux, vicomte de Tartas, &c. and high constable of France, who was related to king Charles VI. and killed October 25, 1415, at the battle of Agincourt; where he commanded the van-guard of the French army. Lewis d'Albret, a celebrated cardinal, bishop of Cahors, and of Aire, who, according to cardinal de Pavia, was the darling of Rome and of the sacred college. He died Sep. 4, 1465, at Rome. He is to be distinguished from Amanjeu d'Albret, cardinal, who died September 2, 1520, son of Alain d'Albret, cardinal of Dreux, and brother to Charlotte d'Albret, a lady celebrated for her sense, wit and poetry. She married Cesar Borgia, duke of Valentinois, son of pope Alexander VI. and shared the misfortunes of her husband, without upbraiding him with his vices or bad conduct. She died March 11, 1514. Louisa de Borgia, her only daughter, married Louis de la Tremouïlle, widower, by the death of Gabrielle de Bourbon, and after his decease, Philip de Bourbon, baron de Busset. The marechal d'Albret, Cesar Phlebus, died 1676. St. Evremond and Scaron have celebrated him by the name of Miosseins, which he then bore. Charles Amanjeu, his nephew, had married his daughter, and was killed in the house of the marquis de Bussi, in Picardy, 1678. He was the last male of this family. The dutchy of Albret was granted to Frederic Maurice de la Tour, duke of Bouillon, and his family, 1642, in exchange for the principality of Sedan. v. JANE.

ALBRICUS, a philosopher and physician, native of London, in the eleventh century, who wrote a treatise on the origin of the gods, which is in *Mythographi Latini*, Amsterdam, 1681, 2 vol. 8vo.

ALBUCASSIS, v. ALSAHARAVIUS.

ALBUMAZAR, a learned Arabian astronomer of the tenth century, whose works were printed at Venice, in Latin, 1506, 4to.

ALBUNA, a Sybil, who delivered her oracles, in the forest of Tybur: *Tivoli*. v. ALMATHEA.

ALBUQUERQUE (Alphonsus, duke of) appointed viceroy of the East Indies, by Emmanuel, king of Portugal, succeeded Almeida. He conquered Goa, Malacca, and Ciden in the Indies; distinguishing himself there so much by his wise conduct, and worthy actions, that he gained the title of Great, and died 1515, on shipboard, in the port of Goa, as he returned from the conquest of Ormus. His son Blaise d'Albuquerque was raised to the first employments of the kingdom of Portugal, and published memoirs of his father in Portuguese; which were printed at Lisbon, 1576. Edward d'Albuquerque Cuello, marquis de Basto, and comte de Fernamboue in Brazil, knight of Christ, in Portugal, and gentleman of the bedchamber to king Philip IV. wrote a journal of the war of Brasil, began in 1630. He died about 1658.

ALCACAR (Lewis) a famous Jesuit, born 1554, at Seville, died 1613, in the same city. He wrote a treatise on weights and measures, a large commentary on the Apocalypse, Antwerp, 1614, 2 vol. fol. and other works.

ALCÆUS of Mitylene, one of the greatest lyric poets of antiquity, a zealous enemy to Pittacus, Periander, and other tyrants; he was author of that pleasing kind of verse called, *Alcaics*. The fragments of his works, which remain in the collection of the nine Greek poets, *Plantin*, 1568, 8vo. and in *Corpus Poetarum*, 1606, and 1614, 2 vol.

2 vol. fol. give reason to regret the rest; it appears that he fled in a battle, as his imitator Horace did afterwards. Alcæus lived in the time of Sappho, about 604. A.C. His dialect is Æolic. He is to be distinguished from an Athenian of the same name; who, according to Suidas, was the first inventor of tragedy.

ALCAMENES, or ALCAMICUS, ninth king of the Lacedemonians, succeeded his father Telechus, 800. A.C. Being asked what was the surest way to preserve the republic, he replied, *To do nothing with an interested view.* When he was asked why he lived so poorly, though he was so rich, *Because*, said he, *it is more honourable for a rich man to live rationally than voluptuously.*

ALCAMENES, a celebrated Athenian statuary, about 428. A.C. who excelled Agoracrites in the formation of a Venus they had agreed to make together. Tzetzes says, that Alcamenes disputed the superiority even with his master Phidias; but Tzetzes may possibly have attributed to Phidias, what the antients say of Agoracrites. The works of Alcamenes were famous in Greece, particularly his Venus, and his Vulcan.

AL-CENDI (James) an excellent Arabian astronomer, who lived about 892.

ALCESTE, v. ADMETUS.

ALCIAT (Andrew) of Milan, a famous civilian, who practised the law at Avignon, Bourges, and in several cities of Italy, which vied with each other in offering him the largest appointments. He died at Pavia 1550. He had been married. M. de Thou, praises him for having banished the barbarous stile, which before his time prevailed in the writings of lawyers. His *Emblems* rank him among the poets. The edition of Padua, 1661, 4to. has commentaries, and is the most valued. There are three French translations of the sixteenth century. His writings on law were printed 1571, 6 vol. fol. and several times since. This collection does not include *Responsa*, Ludg. 1461. fol. *Historia Mediolanensis*, 8vo. 1625, and in the *Thesaurus antiquitatum Italiæ* of Gravius. *De formula Romani imperii*, 1559, 8vo. *Epigramata*, 1529, 8vo.

ALCIBIADES, a famous Athenian general, son of Clinias, and disciple of Socrates, a man of great personal and mental accomplishments. He signalized himself on every occasion; and gained the prize at the olympic games. Being accused of sacrilege, he took refuge at Thebes in Bœotia; and joined the Lacedemonians, whom he pursuaded to enter into an alliance with the king of Persia. He lived at Lacedemon like the Lacedemonians, though accustomed to the Athenian luxury; the Spartan generals nevertheless growing jealous of him, he went to Tissaphernes, general of Darius, and found means to get himself recalled to Athens. Before he went thither, he obliged Lacedemon to sue for peace, and took several cities on the frontiers of Asia. Upon his return, the Athenians restored his property, and loaded him with honours. Some years afterwards, his lieutenant Antiochus having lost a battle against the Lacedemonians, Alcibiades was deposed; and obliged to retire to Pharnabazus; who caused him to be shot to death with arrows, at the sollicitation of Lysander, king of Sparta. Thus died this great man, about 404. A.C. aged 50.

ALCIDAMUS, an able rhetorician, who lived about 424. A.C. He wrote, *Liber contra dicendi magistros, in Oratorum et Rhetorum collectio, Grece*, Venice, 1513, 3 tom. fol.

ALCIMUS (Latinus Alcimus Alethius) a celebrated historian, orator and poet of Agen, in the fourth century. He wrote the history of Julian the Apostate, and Sallust, consul and prefect of the Gauls in the reign of that prince. Ausonius, St. Jerome and Sidonius, speak in praise of Alcimus. None of his writings remain, but an epigram upon Homer and Virgil, in the *Corpus Poetar.* of Maittaire, London, 1713, 2 vol. fol.

ALCINOE, wife of Amphilochus, having withheld the wages of a young woman, who worked for her, was punished for it by Diana; who inspired her with a violent passion for Xanthus. Suspecting her lover to be false, she threw herself into the sea.

ALCINOUS, king of the Phæacians in the island of Corcyra, son of Nausithous, and grandson of Neptune and Peribæa, immortalized his name by the

culture of his gardens; and the handsome and affectionate manner, in which he entertained Ulysses; when that prince was thrown upon his coasts. The Phæacians were skilful mariners, and lived in plenty and luxury.

ALCINOUS, a Platonic philosopher, of whom there remains an abridgement of the philosophy of Plato; upon which Jacques Charpentier, wrote a learned and curious commentary, Paris, 1573, 4to. It is to be found also with Jamblicus and Apulicus.

ALCIONIUS (Peter) an Italian, corrector of the press to Aldus Manutius; and afterwards Greek professor at Florence. He died 1527. It is said by some writers, that Alcionius, being in possession of Cicero's treatise *De Gloriâ*, burnt that only original which was in the world; after having stolen from it all he wanted for his work *De Exilio*, Venice, 1522, 4to. Others accuse Philelphus of this deed. Menchen published a new edition of it with this title, *Analecta de Calamitate Litteratorum*, Lipsiæ, 1707, 12mo.

ALCIPHRON, a Greek author, by whom we have some epistles, Leipsic, 1715, 8vo.

ALCIPPE, daughter of Mars, forcibly carried away by Halyrothius, who was slain by Mars to revenge his daughter. It was for this murder, that he was cited before a council of twelve gods; which afterwards had the name of Areopagus, 1532. A.C.

ALCMAN, a lyric poet, one of the most antient Greek authors; he is said to have been the first, who composed amorous verses, about 672. A.C. Some fragments of his are to be found in *Atheneus* and with *Alcæus*. Megalostrate a woman of genius, who had a good talent for poetry was one of his friends.

ALCMENA, daughter of Electrion, king of Mycenæ. v. AMPHITRYON.

ALCUIN, *Alcuinus*, *Flaccus*, *Albinus*, dean of the church of York, and one of the most learned men of the eighth century; summoned by Charlemagne to the council of Frankfort 794, to combat the errors of Felix and Elipand. This prince honoured him with his friendship, employed him in his negotiations, and gave him several abbeys. He died May 19, 804, at that of St. Martin de Tours, of which he was abbot. His works were printed at Paris, 1617, fol. Père Chifflet also published a manuscript intitled, *La Confession d'Alcuin*, 1656, 4to. which Père Mabillon proves to be written by that learned man. M. Frobin Prince, abbot of St. Emeran of Ratisbon, published a new edition of his works, 2 vol. fol 1777; each volume is in two parts.

ALCYON, or ALCYONEUS, a giant, who assisted the gods against Jupiter. Minerva drove him from the orb of the moon, where he had placed himself. At length, having attempted to assassinate Hercules, he was shot to death with arrows. He had seven young daughters, who were so much afflicted at his death, that they threw themselves into the sea, and were turned into halcyons.

ALCYONE, wife of Ceix, was forewarned in a dream of her husband's shipwreck; when he was cast on shore they were both changed into halcyons; birds, which announce a calm, when they build their nests.

ALDEGONDE, v. St. MARNIX.

ALDEGRAFF (Albert) of Soest, a famous painter and engraver of the sixteenth century, whose paintings, and designs are extremely delicate.

ALDERETTE (Bernard, and Joseph) two learned Spanish Jesuits, natives of Malaga, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. They wrote, *The Origin of the Castillian Language*, 1606, 4to. *The Antiquities of Spain*, 1614, 4to.

ALDINI (Tobias) of Cesena, physician to cardinal Odoardo Farnese, author of *Descriptio Plantarum Horti Farnesiani*, Romæ, 1625, fol. fig.

ALDRIC (St.) bishop of Mans, of the blood royal, and distinguished for his learning and piety, who died 856. He had made an excellent collection of the decrees of the holy fathers, and of the canons of the councils; but it is lost. There remain of his works, three testaments, and a regulation for divine service in the *Analecta* of Mabillon, and in the *Miscellanea* of Baluze.

ALDROVANDUS (Ulysses) a celebrated professor of physic and philosophy, at Bologna his native place, and one of the greatest natural historians. The labours he engaged in are almost incredible. He travelled into the

the most remote countries in pursuit of knowledge; and to study nature in every climate; and employed the most capital engravers at his own expence. He died 1605, aged 80, in the hospital at Bologna, quite blind, having ruined his health, and spent his fortune in his researches after knowledge. His works have been printed in 13 vol. fol. The best edition is that of Bologna. The birds fill three volumes; the insects one; the animals without blood one; the fishes one; the quadrupeds three; the serpents one; the monsters, with the supplement of animals one; the minerals one; and the trees one. The account of his cabinet of minerals, joined to that of Cospean, has been published at Bologna in Italian 1677, fol. it had appeared there before, singly, 1648, fol.

ALDUS MANUTIUS, v. MANUTIUS.

ALEANDER (Jerome) a celebrated cardinal, born 1480, at Mothe on the confines of Friuli and Istria, who taught ethics from the age of 15, and was generally admired. Aleander was rector of the university of Paris, then librarian of the Vatican, afterwards nuncio in Germany, where he distinguished himself greatly, particularly at the diet at Worms, against Luthur, 1519. He understood mathematics, divinity, physic, medicine, and the Hebrew and Greek languages. Clement VII. made him archbishop of Brindisi, and sent him into France as nuncio. He was near Francis I. at the battle of Pavia, and taken prisoner. Paul III. honoured him with the purple. He died at Rome, February 1, 1542. His works are, *Lexicon, Græco-Latino*, Paris, 1521, fol. *Grammatica Græca*, Argentorati, 1517, 8vo. and a poetical piece in the *Poet. Ital. deliciæ*.

ALEANDER (Jer.) great nephew to the preceding, was a famous lawyer; and followed cardinal Barberini as legate *â latere* into France 1625. He died 1631, at Rome. His chief works are, *A Commentary on the Institutes of Caius*, Venice, 1600, 4to. and some explanations of Antiques, printed at Paris, 1617, 4to.

ALECTO, v. FURIES.

ALECTRYON, a confident of Mars, who, being one day placed as centinel, while that god was with Venus, fell asleep; by which means Vulcan surprized them. Mars changed him into a cock.

ALEGAMBE (Philip) a celebrated Jesuit, born January 22, 1592, at Brussels, and died September 6, 1651, of a dropsy at Rome. He added the suite to the *Bibliothèque des Ecrivains de la Société de Jésus*, began by Ribadeneira, and otherwise augmented it, Antwerp, 4643, fol. What he wrote is very correct. v. SATWEL.

ALEGRE (Yves d') chamberlain to Charles d'Anjou, king of Naples and Sicily, descended from the antient and illustrious family of Alegre, originally of Auvergne. He followed king Charles VIII. at the conquest of Naples, who made him governor of Basilicata, and king Lewis XII. who gave him the dutchy of Milan. He was appointed governor of Bologna 1512, and died the same year, after having had a considerable share in the victory of Ravenna. There have been many other illustrious persons of the house of Alegre, several of whom were chamberlains to the kings of France. Yves marquis d'Alegre of the same family, signalized himself in various battles and sieges, held many important offices, and was made marechal of France, February 2, 1724, and died March 9, 1733, at Paris, aged 80.

ALEGRIN (John) of Abbeville, a celebrated cardinal and patriarch of Constantinople, under Gregory IX. He was afterwards legate *â latere* in Spain and Portugal. He died 1237, and left some works.

ALEMAND (Louis) known by the name of cardinal d'Arles, born 1390, at the castle of Argent, in Bugey. He was archbishop of Arles, and cardinal and president of the council of Basil, and crowned the duke of Savoy pope, by the name of Felix V. Eugenius, his competitor, degraded cardinal d'Arles, but he was restored by Nicholas V. and sent as legate into Germany. He died 1450, at Salon. He had the virtues of a prelate, joined to the talents of a statesman.

ALENCON. The male line of the earls of this name, ended 1219, in the person of Robert IV. whose sister Alix, gave the earldom of Alençon to Philip

Philip Augustus 1220. St. Lewis gave it to his son Peter, who died without children 1283. Charles de Valois, brother of Philip VI. called De Valois, being like him descended from Philip III. sirnamed the Bold, was duke d'Alençon. He died in 1346. John II. his great grandson favoring the dauphin against his father, Charles VII. was condemned to die 1456, under pretence of his being in the interest of the English; but the sentence was changed to perpetual imprisonment, and Lewis XI. released him, when he came to the crown, 1461. Alençon engaged again with the English, and was sentenced to death 1474, and again Lewis changed the punishment to perpetual imprisonment; he was confined 17 months, and was set at liberty just before his death, 1476. His son René, was also condemned 1482, to be a prisoner for life, having attempted to sell his dutchy to the duke of Burgundy. He was released by Charles VIII. 1483, and died 1492. His son Charles having fled at the battle of Pavia, died of shame, 1525: he left no posterity, and his dutchy was reunited to the crown. It was given to the last son of Henry II. v. FRANCIS of France. The title was given to the son of the duke of Berry, grandson of Louis XIV. who was born 1713, and died the same year. v. P. ANSELME.

ALERIA (John, bishop of) v. ANDREA.

ALES (Alexander) v. HALES.

ALES (Alesius Alexander) a divine of the confession of Augsburg, born April 23, 1500, at Edinburgh. He was at first a defender of the Catholic religion against Patric Hamilton a Lutheran; but in trying to convert this lord, was brought over to the principles of his antagonist. He was married; and died March 27, 1565, after being professor of divinity in England and Germany. He wrote Commentaries on St. John, 8vo. On the epistles to Timothy, 2 vol. 8vo. On the Psalms, 8vo. On the epistle to Titus, 8vo. On that to the Romans, 8vo.

ALETHIUS, v. ALCIMUS.

ALEXANDER *The Great*, son of Philip, king of Macedon, and Olympias, born 356. A. C. at Pella. In his youth he tamed the horse Bucephalus; saved the life of Philip in a battle; became the admiration of the most experienced captains; and gained the affection of the people by his kindness and liberality. Having succeeded his father at the age of twenty, he conquered Thrace and Illyrium; and destroyed Thebes; at the taking this city, he preserved the family, and the house of Pindar, for the sake of his poems. He then declared war against the Persians; forced the passage of the Granicus; and rapidly conquered Lydia, Ionia, Caria, Pamphylia, and Cappadocia. After having cut the gordian knot, he defeated the army of Darius near Issus; seized his treasures; and took a vast number of prisoners; among whom were the mother, wife, son and two daughters of that unfortunate prince. Alexander's honourable treatment of these princesses cannot be two highly praised, and is perhaps the brightest passage in his life. The victory of Issus was followed by the reduction of many important towns and provinces. After the taking of Tyre he marched against the Jews, who had offended him; but Jaddus their high-priest having shown him the book of Daniel, in which it was written, that a Grecian prince should destroy the Persian empire, obtained from him whatever he desired. From thence Alexander went into Egypt, where he built Alexandria: he afterwards defeated Darius at the battle of Arbela 330. A. C. The fatal end of Darius, who was murdered by the traitor Bessus, drew tears from Alexander. At length, having defeated king Porus, subdued all Asia, and even the Indies, he died at Babylon either by poison, or excessive drinking, 325. A. C. aged 32. Alexander was of the middle stature, rather short than tall, his neck somewhat awry, his eyes prominent, and his looks lofty. To an insatiable desire of glory and conquest, he joined an unhappy passion for Bagoas, and the foolish vanity of wanting to be thought the son of Jupiter, which has made some authors suppose he was not the son of Philip, but of *Nectenabo*, an Egyptian magi, a lover of Olympias. Anger and wine, made him guilty of excesses, of which he was himself ashamed, particularly after he had killed Clytus. These vices excepted,

Alexander

Alexander was a most accomplished prince. He had great veneration for the sciences, and men of learning; always honoured Aristotle his tutor, and loaded him with riches. In the midst of his conquests he sent him 800 talents, (an immense sum) to assist him in his pursuit of natural history. He was so fond of Homer's works, that he carried them always about him. Alexander would permit but three artists to take his likeness: Praxiteles a statuary, Lysippus the sculptor, and the famous painter Apelles.

ALEXANDER, a famous tyrant of Pheres in Thessaly, rendered himself formidable by his cruelties. Pelopidas, a Theban general, whom he had detained in prison, attacked him at the head of the troops of the republic, and was victorious, but lost his life, 364. A.C. Alexander was murdered seven years after, by his wife, assisted by her brothers Tisiphon and Lycophron.

ALEXANDER (Janneus) king of the Jews, son of Hyrcanus, and brother of Aristobulus; a very cruel prince, who died 79. A.C. of excessive drinking. On a day, that he gave a feast to his concubines, he crucified 800 of his subjects, who had revolted, and massacred their wives and children.

ALEXANDER (Severus) made Roman emperor, 222; conquered the Germans, and Persians; and was killed by order of Maximinus, at Sichlingen near Mentz, 235. This prince was just, amiable, a lover of arts and sciences, and his whole study was the happiness of his people. Jurinus, who gained his confidence, exacted large sums from some persons, whom he had persuaded he could serve by his interest with the emperor. Alexander sentenced him to be tied to a stake, round which was kindled a fire of wet straw, and green wood, while a crier proclaimed: *He who sold smoke, is punished by smoke.* This prince was much inclined to Christianity; it is even said, that he had in his closet, the pictures of Jesus Christ and Abraham. He would never suffer himself to be addressed by the title of *Lord God*, or any of the ambitious titles of his predecessors.

ALEXANDER I. (St.) made pope 108, and died 117; there is nothing known of his life, and the epistles said to be his are fictitious.

ALEXANDER II. a Milanese, originally called Anselme, was bishop of Lucca, when he was elected pope 1061. But Agnes, wife of the emperor Henry IV. prejudiced by Guibert, governor of Italy, and sollicited by the bishops of Lombardy, opposed his election; and procured that of P. Cadaloüs, bishop of Parma; who took the name of Honorius II. This caused a great schism, which ended but with his life 1064, though it had been condemned in several councils. Alexander II. employed with success the celebrated Peter Damiens, and made Hildebrand his legate; who, being assisted by the arms of the countess Matilda, retook the lands of the holy See; which had been usurped by the Norman princes: he favored the pretensions of William, duke of Normandy; who disputed the kingdom of England with Harold. He died April 22, 1073, in great reputation for sanctity. There are many of his epistles remaining; in those to the bishops of France he commends them for not joining in the murder of the Jews, who, through a mistaken zeal, were massacred in all places.

ALEXANDER III. a native of Sienna, cardinal and chancellor of the Roman church, elected pope September 7, 1159. The cardinal John Morson, and Guy de Creme, discontented with this promotion, elected Octavian, of the family of Frescati; who took the name of Victor IV. The emperor Barberossa got this anti-pope acknowledged in a council held at Pavia, February 12, 1160. This obliged Alexander to retire into France; Victor dying 1164, Guy de Creme was put in his place by the name of Paschal III. who also dying, John, abbot of Sturn, succeeded him, by the title of Calixtus III. At length, after great troubles, he was reconciled to the emperor in an interview at Venice, and the anti-pope Calixtus abjured the schism: this did not prevent the Schismatics from electing another anti-pope, whom they named Innocent III. Alexander III. had been into France long before, where he held a council at Tours, and

where

where he was received by king Louis *le Jeune*, with great honors; he celebrated the third council of the Lateran, granted great and honorable privileges to the doge of Venice; and first introduced the Venetian ceremony of espousing the sea on Ascension-day. He governed the church piously; abolished servitude; triumphed over the Schismatics; and died August 30, 1181, at Rome, leaving several epistles. It was this pope, who limited the power of canonizing saints to the sovereign pontiff; before which the metropolitans possessed that right, but since Alexander III. the pope only canonizes, and the canonization of St. Gautier, abbot of Pontoise, by the archbishop of Rouen 1153, is the last example recorded in history, of saints who have not been canonized by the popes. There are many of Alexander's letters in the *Councils* of P. Labbe, and in the library of the fathers.

ALEXANDER IV. cardinal, bishop of Ostia, of the house of the earls of Segny, and nephew to the popes Gregory IX. and Innocent III. succeeded Innocent IV. December 25, 1254. This pope opposed Manfred, natural son of the emperor Frederic, and gave the investiture of the kingdom of Sicily, to Edmund, son of the king of England. He followed the example of his uncle Gregory IX. and openly espoused the part of the Mendicant orders, against the university of Paris; condemned the books of William de St. Amour, concerning *The perils of the last times*, and *The everlasting Gospel*, attributed to John of Parma. He united in one body five congregations of hermits; two of St. William, and three of St. Augustin: and what is more remarkable, established inquisitions in France, at the request of king St. Lewis, 1255 He sent the bishop of Orviata to Theodore Lascaris, to reunite the Greek and Latin churches; and resolved to renew the war against the infidels, but without effect; he granted extraordinary privileges and dispensations, with a facility which has few examples. He died May 25, 1261. This pope left a great number of letters and bulls, particularly in favor of the Mendicant orders.

ALEXANDER V. from a poor Mendicant of the isle of Candia, or rather of Candia, a Milanese village, became a Cordelier, and doctor of the Sarbonne, then bishop of Novara, afterwards bishop of Milan and cardinal. and was at last elected pope, at the council of Pisa. He was accustomed to say, *He should never be tempted, like his predecessors, to aggrandize his family, having never known either father, mother, brother, sister or nephew.* He died 1410, after having confirmed the council of Pisa, at which he had presided.

ALEXANDER VI. born at Valencia in Spain, made archbishop, and succeeded pope Innocent VIII. August 11, 1492. Calixtus III. his uncle by the mother's side, had made him cardinal 1455: he spent his whole fortune in procuring votes. During the time of his being cardinal, he had four sons and a daughter by Vanostia, a Roman lady, wife of Dominic Arimano. The second of these sons was Cæsar Borgia, a cardinal, and afterwards duke of Valentinois. Alexander's fondness for him was so great, that he trampled on all laws divine and human, to advance him; sacrificing every thing to his avarice and ambition; usurping the property of others; and selling benefices, which gave occasion to this distich:

Vendit Alexander claves, altaria, Christum;
Vendere jure potest, emerat ille prius.

Heaven put an end to his crimes; for it is said, that this pope and his son Cæsar, intending to poison some cardinals they disliked, as was their custom, were poisoned themselves, by the mistake of a servant. Borgia recovered by being put into the belly of a mule; but Alexander died of it, August 18, 1503, aged 72. This is the account given by most historians: but there is reason to believe he died a natural death; and not by poison. Leibnitz was the editor of his private life, published in Latin by J. Burchard, Hanover, 1697, 4to. There is a French one, Amsterdam, 1732, 2 vol. 12mo.

ALEXANDER VII. a learned pope, born February 16, 1599, at 1599, at Sienna, bishop of Imola, and cardinal, succeeded Innocent X. 1655. He signalized himself by his zeal for the propagation of the faith, and the embellishment of the city of Rome; made

made satisfaction to the king of France for the insult of the Corsicans to the duke of Créqui, his ambassador; approved the bull of Innocent X. against the five famous propositions of Jansenius; prescribed the formulary of 1665, and shewed an attachment to men of letters. He died 1667. His poems were printed at the Louvre, 1656, fol.

ALEXANDER VIII. born April 10, 1610, at Venice, son of Mark Ottoboni, grand chancellor of the republic, and Victoria Tornielli: his name was Peter Ottoboni. After finishing his studies at Padua, he went to Rome; where he made himself master of ecclesiastical affairs, and was soon appointed to several important employments, made bishop of Bresse, cardinal, and pope October 6, 1689. He gave large sums to the emperor Leopold I. and the Venetians, to make war against the Turks. His family were raised in a very short time; and it being represented to him, that he was too eager and precipitate in their advancement, he replied, *Oh! Oh! it is half an hour after twenty-three!* Signifying that he had not much longer to live: and a few months after he died, February 1, 1691, after having published a bull against the proceedings of the assembly of the clergy of France, 1682.

ALEXANDER (St.) bishop of Cappadocia, succeeded Narcissus, bishop of Jerusalem; he was famous for his piety, learning, and sufferings, and died in prison about 253. He defended Origen against Demetrius of Alexandria, and had collected a very fine library at Jerusalem.

ALEXANDER (St.) *The Collier*, a celebrated bishop of Comana about 248.

ALEXANDER (St.) bishop of Alexandria, successor of Achillas, excommunicated Arius, assisted at the council of Nice; and died at a very advanced age, in 326.

ALEXANDER (St.) bishop of Byzantium, at whose prayer God is said to have punished Arius, 336. This holy bishop died the year following

ALEXANDER (St.) died about 430. He retired to the borders of the Euxine sea, after having held an office in the palace of the emperor. He founded the order of *Acemetes*, a Greek word, signifying persons who never sleep; because out of the six choirs of anchorets, which composed his society, one was always employed in singing to the Lord.

ALEXANDER, *Aphrodisiensis*, the most famous interpreter of Aristotle, who lived at the end of the second century and beginning of the third. We have his commentaries on the *Meteors* of Aristotle, Venice. Aldus, 1527, fol. *A Treatise on the Soul and on Destiny*, with the *Themistius of Aldus*, 1534, fol.; and separately, London, 1658, 12mo. *A Treatise on Figures, Thoughts and Words*, with the *Rhetor. Græci* of Aldus, 1508 and 1509, 2 vol. fol. Hervet translated his *Treatise on the Soul*, into Latin, Basil, 1548, 8vo. and Donatus also, Rostock, 1618, 4to.

ALEXANDER TRALLIEN, *Trallianus*, a celebrated physician and philosopher in the sixth century. His works were published in Greek at Paris, 1548, fol. and in Latin in Stephens. There are several editions of the Latin translations; the last is by M. Haller, Lausanne, 1748, 2 vol. 8vo.

ALEXANDER (de St. Elpido) a learned and pious general of the hermits of St. Augustin, 1312, and archbishop of Amalfi 1325. He wrote a *Treatise on the jurisdiction of the emperor, and the authority of the pope*, by order of John XXII. printed at Rimini, 1624.

ALEXANDER (of Imola) v. TARTAGNI.

ALEXANDER *ab Alexandro*, of Naples, a celebrated lawyer, who died in 1523, aged 62. He wrote *Genialium dierum libri sex*, on which Andrew Tiraqueau has made excellent remarks, fol. reprinted *cum notis variorum*, Leyden, 1673, 2 vol. 8vo.

ALEXANDER (Noel) a Dominican, one of the most learned and laborious divines of the seventeenth century, born January 10, 1639, at Roüen, was doctor of the Sarbonne 1675, and died August 21, 1724, at Paris, aged 86. His works are, an ecclesiastical history in Latin, 24 vol. 8vo. Reprinted with additions and corrections, Paris, 1699, 8 vol. fol. which is chiefly esteemed for the dissertations; and his judicious and modest answers to the inquisitors, who had censured the work. The Paris edition is not quite so much valued. A system of theology, dog-

matical and moral, Paris, 1693, 11 vol. 8vo. and 1703, 2 vol. fol. Commentaries on the epistles of St. Paul, and on the Gospels, Paris, 1703 and 1710, 2 vol. fol. An apology for the Dominican missionaries in China, 12mo. Seven letters on *Morality*, *Predestination*, and *Grace*, against P. Daniel, a Jesuit, 8vo. &c.

ALEXANDER (Nicholas) a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, at the beginning of the eighteenth century; author of *Physic and Surgery for the Poor*, 12mo. and *The Botanical Dictionary*, 8vo. both of which have been often reprinted.

ALEXANDER *Polyhistor*, born at Miletus 85. A.C. wrote forty-two treatises on grammar, philosophy, and history; of which nothing, but fragments remain, in Eusebius, Pliny, Athenæus and Plutarch.

ALEXANDER (of Paris) a French poet of the twelfth century, who wrote a poem on Alexander *The Great*, in verses of twelve syllables; from whence that verse was called *Alexandrine*. This rhyming romance was tolerable, for the age in which it was written. There is a Paris edition of it, 4to. Gothic.

ALEXIS, a Greek comic poet, in the time of Alexander *the Great*, about 336. A.C. He was uncle to Menander. There are fragments of this poet in *Vetustissimorum Græcorum Bucolica Gnomica*, &c. Crispin, 1570, 16mo.

ALEXIS (St.) the name of a famous saint, who is thought to be the same as St. John Calybites.

ALEXIUS, *Comnenus*, emperor of Constantinople, more remarkable for stratagems, than noble actions, usurped the throne of Nicephorus *Botoniates*, 1081. He gained several victories over the Turks, Robert Guiscard, and the Scythians; entered into a treaty with the crusaders, who accused him of having broken it, and defeated him at the battle of Epidamnus, 1097; he made peace with them, and died 1118. In the library of the fathers is a rescript of his, concerning the possessions of the church.

ALEXIUS, *Ducas*, sirnamed *Murzuphlus*, from the thickness of his eyebrows, ascended the throne of Constantinople by dethroning Alexius Angelus, whom he caused to be strangled. The crusaders, who had just reestablished Alexius Angelus, declared war against the usurper, and took possession of Constantinople. Theodore Lascaris was elected emperor by the Greeks; and reigned over some provinces of Asia. Baldwin, earl of Flanders, was elected emperor of Constantinople by the crusaders; who put out the eyes of Alexius, and threw him from the top of a rock 1204, in the second year of his usurpation.

ALEXIUS, *Michaelowitz*, czar of Muscovy, succeeded his father Michael 1645, took Smolensko, and a considerable part of Ukraine 1654. He died in 1676.

ALEXIUS, *Petrowitz*, son of the czar Peter the Great. He was of a very different disposition to his father; and the Boyars, who bore very impatiently the changes the czar had made in the state, wished for his son's coming to the throne; that all the old customs might be restored. The czar, anxious to have every thing he had done remain unchanged, disinherited his son. The prince appeared but little sensible of his misfortune, but the Boyars were not so easy; they represented to him, that his mother was shut up in a convent; and himself disinherited by the czar; and that his life was not safe. Upon this the prince took refuge at Vienna, with the empress, whose sister he had married; and from thence went to Naples, where his father sent deputies to persuade him so return. He was disarmed at his arrival, condemned to death by judges his father had appointed, and died some days after in dreadful convulsions 1719. His son Peter II. ascended the throne after the empress Catharine.

ALEXIUS (William) a Benedictine in the abbey of Lyre, afterwards prior of Bussy in Perch, who was living in 1500. He wrote poems on various subjects; which, for that age, may be called good; four *Chants Royaux* presented at the *Jeux de Puy*, at Rouen, 4to. no date. *Le Passe-tems de tout Homme, et de tout Femme*, Paris, 8vo. and 4to. no date; it is a moral book upon the misery of man from his birth to his death; translated, as the author tells us, from a work of Innocent III. *Le grant Blason des faulses Amours*, 16mo. and

and 4to. no date, and in many editions of *La Farce de Pathelin, et de quinze Joies du Mariage.* It is a dialogue on the troubles incident to love.

AL-FARABI, a Mahometan philosopher; who, being at the court of the sultan of Syria, Seifeddoulet, silenced all the philosophers that prince had assembled by the force of his arguments. Some musicians were then sent for, whom he accompanied admirably upon the lute; and afterwards played a piece of his own, which made all the assembly laugh; another that made them all cry; and a third which laid them all asleep. The sultan was so charmed by his various talents, that he was desirous of keeping him at court; but the philosopher excused himself, and was killed in a wood in Syria 954.

AL-FARGAN (Ahmed-Ebn-Cothair Al-Farganensis, or Al-Fraganius) a famous Arabian astronomer, who flourished in the time of the caliph Almaimoun, who died 833. He wrote an *Introduction to Astronomy*, which is greatly praised by Abulfaragius. It was published by Golius, at Amsterdam, 1669, with very curious notes, 4to.

ALFES, or ALPHES, a famous rabbi, who died 1103. The Jews have a great value for his abridgement of the Talmud, entitled Siphra.

ALFRED, or ALFRED *the Great*, the most illustrious of the Saxon kings of England, succeeded his brother Ethelred, 872. He conquered the Danes, who had landed on his coasts with a powerful army; and prevailed upon many to turn Christians; built men of war much longer, and easier to navigate than the Danish ships; besieged, and took the city of London; and the Welch having acknowledged him their sovereign, he became monarch of all England. Alfred distinguished himself not less in civil government, than he had done in war. He composed an admirable code of laws, for the maintenance of good order; and it was this prince, who established that excellent and impartial mode of trial by *juries*. He encouraged commerce; built merchant-ships; and spared no pains in cultivating the arts and sciences; which, at that time, were entirely neglected in England; and is said to have founded the university of Oxford; a translation of Bede's ecclesiastical history into Saxon, by Alfred, is to be found in Bede. Alfred's knowledge was uncommonly extensive; for which he might be said to be indebted to himself alone; which enabled him to polish, and instruct his people, who were yet barbarous. For this purpose he composed various works in verse and prose, Saxon and Latin. He also translated a great number of books into the Saxon language; among them Boethius *De Consolatione*, published at Oxford 1698, 8vo. is particularly valued. Alfred was so fond of this book, that he always carried it about him. He was in short, an accomplished, pious, and modest prince; always consulting wise persons; possessing admirable courage and prudence, and a sound judgement; so great a lover of the sciences, that no illiterate person could aspire to any office of state. Justice flourished throughout his reign. This excellent prince died October 28, 900, and was buried at Winchester. His son Edward succeeded him. Assenus Menevensis, a cotemporary author, has written part of his history: it is to be seen in the *Historiæ Britannicæ Scriptores*, of Gale, Oxford, 1687 and 1691, 2 vol. fol. Spelman published a life of Alfred in Latin, Oxford, 1673, fol.

ALGARDI (Alexander) or L'ALGARDA, an excellent Italian sculptor and architect, born at Bologna; he was a disciple of Lewis Caracci, and improved himself at Mantua from the works of Julio Romano, and the pictures of the great masters. Being at Rome 1625, he formed a friendship with Dominichino, who brought him into notice. He died 1654, at Rome, aged 52. There is a basso relievo of his in that city, greatly admired, done by order of Innocent X. for the church of St. Peter of the Vatican; representing St. Leo meeting Attila. The groupe of St. Paul beheaded, which is at Bologna, is also one of the finest pieces of sculpture done by this artist.

ALGAROTTI (Francis) a native of Padua, who gained the esteem of the learned by his taste for the fine arts, erudition, and the belles lettres; the king of Prussia honored him with his

favor. He died in 1764, at Pisa; the collection of his works was published there the year following, 4 vol. 8vo. M. Duperron de Castra has translated the Newtonian part for the use of the ladies, 2 vol. 12mo. The original edition is of Naples, 1737, 4to. *Il Congresso di Citera*, has also been translated. A voyage into Russia, 12mo.; an essay on painting, 1769, 12mo. The whole has appeared in French at Berlin, 1772, 8 vol. 8vo.

ALGASIE, a Gallic lady of the fifth century, a friend of Hedibie, a lady of the same country. She sent Apodeme to Bethlehem to consult St. Jerom upon several passages in the Gospel, and in St. Paul

ALGER (Algerus) a pious and learned priest, born at Liege; who retired to Clugny, and died about 1131. He wrote an excellent treatise on *The Sacrament of the Body and Blood of our Saviour*, against Berenger, which may be found in a collection of treatises on the eucharist, 1535, 8vo. and in the library of the fathers. A treatise on the mercy and justice of God, in the *Thesaurus Anecd.* of Martene. A treatise on free-will in the collection of Pezius, 5 vol. fol.

ALHAZEN, a famous Arabian author, who wrote a large volume upon optics about 1100, and other works printed in Latin at Basil, 1572, fol.

ALI, son in law of Mahomet, and husband of Fatima. He should have been caliph after Mahomet; but Omar and Othman opposing him, he retired into Arabia; and there composed a collection of the doctrines of Mahomet, in which he allowed several things, which were condemned by Abubeker. This indulgence gained him many proselytes. After the death of Othman he was declared caliph by the Egyptians, and the people of Mecca and Medina. He gained a great victory near Bassora, against a party who opposed him, but was assassinated 660. His motto was, *I adore the Lord my God with a sincere heart.* The Persians follow his doctrine; and abhor Abubeker, Omar, and Othman, who are followed by the Turks.

ALIBASSA, one of the greatest captains of the Ottoman empire, who distinguished himself so highly in the Persian war, that the emperor Amurat IV. gave him one of his sisters in marriage. He died 1668, aged 70.

ALIATES, king of Lydia, v. ALYATES.

ALIGRE (Stephen d') originally of Chartres. He raised himself by his merit; was counsellor to the grand council; steward of the houshold to the count de Soissons; then counsellor of state; and keeper of the seals, January 6, 1624. Lewis XIII. appointed him chancellor of France the same year, upon the death of M. de Sillery. Two years after, having resigned the seals, he retired to his house de la Rivière, at Perche, where he died December 11, 1635, aged 75.

ALIGRE (Stephen d') son of the preceding, born at Chartres July 31, 1629. He was successively counsellor to the grand council; ambassador at Venice; councellor of state; superintendant of the finances; and head of the marine commerce 1654. Lewis XIV. having established a council royal of finances 1661, Stephen d'Aligre was the first of the commissaries of this council, afterwards keeper of the seals; and then chancellor of France 1674. He died October 25, 1677, at Versailles, aged 85.

ALIPIUS, bishop of Tagasta, disciple and friend of St. Augustine, embraced the Catholic religion; and maintained the cause of the church against the Donatists at the conference of Carthage 403.

ALIPIUS of Antioch, a geographer who dedicated a geographical work to Julian the Apostate; but it is not certainly known, whether it was the same, which James Godefroi published in Greek and Latin, Geneva, 1628, 4to. It was to this Alipius that Julian gave the commission to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem.

ALKMAAR (Henry d') a poet of the fifteenth century, author of the celebrated *Fable of the Fox*, a poem in low Saxon; where the principal faults of mankind are ingeniously represented under the characters of beasts; and particularly of the fox, one of the chief personages. The moral is very good; and there is a charming simplicity in the thoughts, and style. It has been translated into almost all the languages of Europe. M. Gottsched has given a magnificent edition of it in

in German, ornamented with plates, and has added some preliminary dissertations upon the author, and the merit of the work.

ALLADIUS, king of the Latians, sirnamed the *Sacrilegious*, from his impiety. It is said, he invented machines to imitate thunder, and was destroyed by a thunder-bolt, about 855. A.C.

ALLÆUS, v. YVES DE PANS.

ALLAINVAL (Leonar-Jean-Christine-Soulas d') of Chartres, an ecclesiastic, who died May 2, 1753. He wrote several plays from 1725 to 1734 for the French theatre, *L'Ecole de Bourgeois*; *Le Mari Curieux*; *Le Temple du Gout*.—For the Italian theatre, *L'Embarras de Richesses*; *Le Tour de Carnaval*; *L'Hiver*; and others which have not been printed; *La Fausse Comtesse*; *Les Rejouissances Publiques*, ou *Le Gratis*; *La Fee Marotte*; *Ana*, ou *Bigarrures Calotines*. The two first, for the French; the last, for the comic opera. He was author of *Anecdotes de Russia sous Pièrre I.* 1745, 12mo. *Connoissance de la Mythologie*, 1762, 12mo

ALLAIS (Denis Valrasse) engaged first in the military service, but quitted it to study the law. He went afterwards into England, and was with the fleet commanded by the duke of York 1665. Some years after he was obliged to return to France; where, having again served some time, he undertook the instruction of foreigners in French and English. He wrote *Grammaire Françoise Méthodique*, 1681, 12mo. An abridgement of the same grammar in English, 1683, 12mo. The famous history of the *Sevarambians*, Amsterdam, 1716, 2 vol. 12mo. An ingenious, but dangerous fiction, which appears to have been artfully contrived to diffuse a new system of political government, and religion. This author must not be confounded with Jean Baptiste Allais Beaulieu; who published the art of writing, engraved by Senault, printed at Paris, 1681 and 1688, fol See a high character of him in the *Journal des Sçavans*, 1681.

ALLARD (Guy) author of different works respecting the chief families of Dauphiny; the principal is, *L'Histoire des Maisons du Dauphinè*, 1672 to 1682, 4 vol. 4to. *Le Nobiliare de Dauphinè*, 1671, 12mo. He died 1715.

ALLAZZI *Allatius* (Leo) born 1586, in the isle of Chio. He went to Italy in his infancy; was elected grand vicar of Anglona, then appointed librarian to cardinal Barbarini, and afterwards keeper of the Vatican library, under Alexander VII. He lived unmarried, but did not take orders, and died January, 1669, at Rome, aged 83, highly esteemed by the learned. He was author of a great number of works upon the re-union of the Greek church; among others, *De Ecclesiæ Occidentalis et Orientalis perpetua constantione*, Cologne, 1648, 4to. *De Purgatorio*, Rome, 1665, 8vo. On Homer's country, Lyons, 1640, 8vo. On the ecclesiastical books of the Greeks, Paris, 1645, 4to. On Temples, Cologne, 1645, 8vo. *Græciæ Ortodoxæ Scriptores*, Romæ, 1652 and 1659, 4to. *Opuscula Græcorum et Latinorum*. Col. Agripp. 1653, 8vo.

ALLEMANT (Peter L') v. LALLEMANT.

ALLEN (William) a celebrated English divine, whose works were printed in fol. 1707. Almost all of them are written in defence of the articles of the church of England against the Non-conformists. A political tract appeared at Lyons, 1658, 16mo. as a translation from him, which maintains, that killing a tyrant is no murder. This book is supposed to be the work of M. de Marigny, a French gentleman, and was, ironically, dedicated to Cromwell. This Allen must be distinguished from Thomas Allen, a skilful mathematician of Stafford, who died in 1632.

ALLIACO (P. de) v. AILLY.

ALLIX (Peter) a learned Protestant minister, born at Alençon, who went into England after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and was chancellor of Windsor; afterwards treasurer of the church of Salisbury, where he died 1717, leaving a family. His chief works are *Reflections on all the Books of the Old and New Testaments*, Amsterdam, 1687, 1689, 2 vol. 8vo. *Judgments of the antient Jewish Church against the Unitarians*, 1699, 8vo. This last work is in English. A translation of Ratram, on the body and blood of Christ, Rouen, 1672, 12mo. *De Messiæ duplici adventu*, 1701, 12mo. In this work, he seems to have been of opinion, that

that Christ was to return in the year 1720, or 1736.

ALLOSI, a Florentine painter, who died in 1607; he excelled in portraits, and history.

ALLUCIUS, prince of the Celtiberians in Spain, vanquished by Scipio Africanus the elder 210. A.C. A lady of extraordinary beauty, being found among the captives, was carried to Scipio; who no sooner understood that she was betrothed to Allucius, than he sent for her lover, and taking him aside, said: *I have kept her with care, that you might receive a present worthy both of you, and me, all I ask in return is, Be a friend to the republic.* The young prince, transported with joy, took Scipio's hand, and prayed that the Gods might reward so generous an action. The virgin's relations having obliged the conqueror to accept a sum of money for her ransom, he gave that also to Allucius, saying, *Receive this from me as a second dowry.*

ALMAGRO (Diego) a Spanish captain, who accompanied Pizarro in the conquest of Peru. Almagro took Cusco; and penetrated to Chili, leaving marks of his courage and cruelty every where. He quarrelled afterwards with Pizarro, and had him assassinated. Vaca de Castro, viceroy of Peru, engaged him in battle, took him prisoner, and beheaded him 1542, with forty of his partisans.

ALMAIN (James) of Sens, a celebrated doctor of the Sorbonne, and professor of divinity at the college of Navarre. He was chosen to write in favor of Lewis XII. against pope Julius II.; and to defend the authority of the councils against cardinal Cajetan. What he wrote on this subject may be found in Gerson and Goldast. All his works were printed at Paris, 1517, fol. He died 1515.

ALMALARIUS, v. AMALARIUS.

ALMAMON, or ABDALLA III. seventh caliph of the Abassides, gained many victories over the Greeks, and was yet more illustrious for his love of learning. He had the best Greek philosophers translated into Arabic, and collected a library at great expence. He died in 833.

ALMANSOR, the name of three famous Mahometan princes. The first was king of Cordova; who died 1002, after taking Barcelona, and gaining great advantages over the Christians. The second, Joseph Almansor, king of Morocco, was defeated by the Christians in Spain, 1158. The third, Jacob Almansor, son of Joseph, conquered Morocco, Fez, Tremecen and Tunis, and gained the famous battle of Alarcos in Castile. Pope Innocent III. addressed a brief to him 1199, to promote the redemption of the Christian slaves.

ALMEIDA (Fr.) a Portuguese gentleman, the first governor of the East Indies; whither he was sent by king Emanuel 1505. He signalized himself in this expedition, by his prudence, wisdom and valour.

ALMELOVEEN (Theod. Jansson d') a learned Dutch writer, who died in 1742, at Amsterdam. He was professor of history, Greek and physic at Haderwicke, and left many curious and valuable works; the principal of which are, *De Vitis Stephanorum*, Amsterdam, 1683, 12mo. *Onomasticon rerum inventarum* 1684, 15mo. *Bibliotheca promissa et latens*, 1692, 12mo. *Amœnitates Theologico-Philologicæ*, 1694, 8vo. *Plagiariorum Syllabus. Fasti consulares*, Amst. 1740, 8vo. He must be distinguished from Thomas Jansson d'Almeloveen, a physician, who gave the description of the plants of Malabar, in the *Hortus Malabaricus*, Amsterdam, 1678, and the following 12 vol. fol. to which must be added *Flora Malabarica*, 1696, fol.

ALMERIC, or ALMARIC, v. AMALRIC, or AMAURI.

ALMOHADES, the name of the fourth race of the kings of Fez and Morocco. The founder of this race was Abdalla *the Mohavedin.*

ALP-ARSLAN, second sultan of the dynasty of the Selgiucides, one of the bravest and most powerful monarchs of Asia, succeeded his uncle Togrul-Beg 1063, and was a victorious prince. He died 1072, at Merou in Khorassan, in his expedition to conquer Turquestan. The following epitaph is upon his tomb at Merou: *All ye who have seen the greatness of Alp-Arslan raised to the skies, come to Merou, and ye shall behold him buried in the dust.*

ALPHONSO, *The Catholic*, took above thirty cities from the Mussulmen, by which he aggrandized his kingdom

kingdom of the Asturias. He died 757, much feared by the infidels.

ALPHONSO, *The Chaste*, king of the Asturias, gained several victories over the Mussulmen, and took Lisbon. He died in 842, after reigning fifty years.

ALPHONSO III. king of the Asturias, put out the eyes of four of his brothers; but by repeopling the cities, and building churches, he gained the sirname of Great. He died 910, after reigning forty-four years.

ALPHONSO IX. king of Leon and Castile, sirnamed *The Noble*, and *The Good*, succeeded to the throne 1157, when he was but four years old. All that had been usurped from him by his neighbours during his infancy he regained; but was defeated by the Moors, and wounded in the thigh, in a great battle 1195. Some time after he had his revenge, and killed 20,000 Saracens. He also conquered them at the battle of *Muradat* 1212, where they are said to have lost 100,000 foot, and 30,000 horse. This prince died much regretted by the Castilians 1214, aged sixty.

ALPHONSO X. king of Leon and Castile, sirnamed the *Wise*, and the *Astronomer*, succeeded his brother Ferdinand III. 1252. He was author of the famous astronomical tables, called the *Alphonsine*, the completion of which is said to have cost him 400,000 ducats. They were fixed for the first of June, the day on which he came to the crown. Alphonso was less skilled in politics, than in the sciences; for having been elected emperor 1257, instead of taking advantage of this election, he only protested against that of Rodolphus of Hapsburg, and having chosen his son Don Sancho for his heir, this unnatural son dethroned him. Alphonso died of grief April 21, 1284. He is said to have read over the Bible fourteen times, with commentaries; and to have found so much pleasure from reading Quintus Curtius during a violent illness, that he recovered by it.

ALPHONSO XI. king of Leon and Castile, succeeded his father Ferdinand IV. 1312. He, with the king of Portugal, killed 200,000 Moors in a battle October 31, 1340. It is said, the booty taken was so great that the price of gold fell a sixth part. He died March 27, 1350, of the plague, at the siege of Gibraltar, aged 38.

ALPHONSO I. king of Portugal, son of Henry of Burgundy, of the family of France, defeated five Moorish kings at the battle of Ourique 1139, and was crowned the same year. He is said to have taken for his arms as many crowns as he had vanquished kings. He instituted the order of *Avis*, and died November 9, 1185, at Coimbra, aged 76.

ALPHONSO V. king of Portugal, sirnamed the *African*, he took Tangier, Arzilla, and Alcazar Lesquer 1455. He died August 24, 1481, aged 49. In his reign the Portuguese discovered Guinea, and brought from thence a great quantity of gold.

ALPHONSO (Henry) king of Portugal, and the Algarves, succeeded his father John IV. 1656. He had great success against the Spaniards, was afterwards, in 1667, banished to the island of Tercera, because of his incapacity, and died there September 12, 1683. His wife married his brother Don Pedro, who succeeded him.

ALPHONSO d'Este, duke of Ferrara and Modena, to whom Julius II. and Leo X. were implacable enemies. He married, 1501, Lucretia Borgia, daughter of pope Alexander VI. He died October 1, 1534.

ALPHONSO de Zamora, a learned Jew, who, being converted, was employed by cardinal Ximenes in the edition of the *Polyglott. Complutensis.* He afterwards wrote *Introductiones Hebraicæ Compluti*, 1526, 4to. and many other works, and died about 1530. v. ZAMORA, CASTRO, TOSTAT.

ALPINI (Prosper) a learned physician, born November 23, 1553, at Marostica in the republic of Venice, professed botany at Padua with great reputation, and died Feb. 7, 1617, leaving several children. His chief works are *De Rhapontico Patavii*, 1612, 4to. an excellent treatise on *Balsam*, which may be seen in *Medicina Ægyptiorum*, Leyden, 1718, 4to. *De Plantis Ægypti*, Leyden, 1735, 4to. *De Præsagienda Vita et Morte*, of which Boerhaave published an edition, Leyden, 1710, 4to. *De Plantis Exoticis*, Venice, 1627, 4to. This edition has sometimes the titles of 1629 and 1656. *Medicina Methodica*,

rhodica, Patavii, 1611, fol. Leyden, 1719, 4to.

ALSAHARAVIUS, or *Acararius*, or *Abbucassis*, an Arabian physician of the eleventh century in the reign of the emperor Henry IV. about 1085. His works were printed in Latin at Augsburg, 1519, fol. A new edition has been published in Arabic and Latin by John Channing, Oxford, 1778, 2 vol. 4to.

ALSTEDIUS (John Henry) a German, and famous Protestant writer; who has published a great number of volumes, which prove his learning: the principal are a system of divinity and of philosophy in several volumes, now forgotten. *Encyclopædia*, Lyons, 1640, 2 vol. fol. He died 1638, aged 50. He had a daughter, who adopted the sentiments of the Millenarians, as her father does in his treatise *De mille annis*, 1627, 8vo.

ALTESSERA, v. HAUTESSERA.

ALTHEA, wife of Æneas, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager; to punish her son, for having slain her brothers, she burned the fatal brand to which his life was attached by a decree of the destinies, and afterwards destroyed herself.

ALTHEMENES, son of Catreus, king of Crete; according to the fable, he killed his father, without knowing it, as the oracle had foretold.

ALTHUSIUS (John) a German lawyer of the sixteenth century. He wrote some works, in which he maintains, that the sovereignty of the state belongs to the people; which gained him many enemies.

ALTILIUS (Gabriel) one of the most excellent poets of the fifteenth century, preceptor to Ferdinand the younger, king of Naples, and afterwards bishop of Buxent. He died in 1501. His poems are in the first volume of *Deliciæ Poetarum Italorum*, and also in the Sannazarus of 1728.

ALTING (Henry) a famous professor of divinity at Groningen, born February 17, 1583, at Embden, distinguished himself at the synod of Dort, to which he was deputed by the Palatinate. When Heidelberg was taken, a soldier stopt him, saying, "This hatchet has killed ten men to-day, and Dr. Alting should be the eleventh if I knew where to find him." The doctor escaped by calling himself regent of the college of wisdom, of which he was director. He afterwards was professor of divinity at Groningen till his death 1644. He left several works, almost all theological.

ALTING (James) son of the preceding, born 1618, at Heidelberg. He was professor of Hebrew, and afterwards of divinity at Groningen, and a great enemy to Samuel Desmarets his colleague. He died in 1679; was married at the age of thirty. His works were printed at Amsterdam, 5 vol. fol. 1687. He is reproached with having been too much attached to the opinions of the rabbins.

ALTING (Menson) a learned burgomaster of Groningen, who died August 2, 1713, aged 76. He left an excellent description of the Low Countries, entitled *Descriptio Germaniæ Inferiores*, Amsterdam, 1697, fol.

ALVA *& Astorga* (Peter de) a Spaniard, who took the habit of St. Francis in Peru. He returned to Spain, travelled into various parts of Europe, and died in the Low Countries 1667. His most singular work is a life of St. Francis which he entitled *Naturæ prodigium, Gratiæ portentum, &c.* Madnti, 1651, fol. very scarce.

ALVAREZ (Diego) of Rio-seco, in Old Castile, a learned Dominican professor of divinity, afterwards archbishop of Trani, chosen with Lemos to defend the cause of the Thomists against Motina in the congregations *De auxiliis*. His works are, *De auxiliis divinæ gratiæ*, Lyons, 1611, fol. *Concordia liberi arbitrii cum prædestinatione*, Lugd. 1622, 8vo. A Commentary on Isaiah, 1615, fol. On the summary of St. Thomas, fol. &c. He died in 1635.

ALVAREZ (Emanuel) a Portuguese Jesuit, born June 4, 1526, in the island of Madeira. He was rector of the colleges of Coimbra, Evora, and of the professed house of Lisbon. He died December 30, 1582, at the college of Evora. His Latin grammar called *De institutione Grammaticâ*, 1599, 4to. is much valued.

ALVAREZ (Francis) a Portuguese priest, chaplain to Emanuel, king of Portugal; and almoner to the embassy, which that prince sent to David, emperor of Ethiopia, or Abyssinia. Alvarez staid six years in Ethiopia; and

and returned with letters from the Abyssinian monarch to the king Don Juan, who had succeeded his father Emanuel, and to pope Clement VII. to whom he gave an account of his travels in presence of the emperor Charles V. January, 1533, at Bologna. He appeared in quality of ambassador from Ethiopia. He died in 1540. He wrote an account of his travels in Portuguese, printed at Lisbon 1540, fol. There is a French translation of it, entitled, *Description de l'Ethiopie, &c.* printed by Plantin at Antwerp, 1558, 8vo. This book is much esteemed, although some have thought Alvarez had not genius enough for such a work. There are several others of the name of Alvarez who will be found under their *proper* names.

ALVAREZ *Albornos*, v. ALBORNOS.

ALVAROT (James) a learned professor of law, at Padua his native place; where he died 1546, aged 74, leaving three sons. The most known of his works is *Commentaria in Libros Feudorum*, Francfort, 1587, fol. He was called the younger, to distinguish him from another of the name, who died in 1542.

ALVIANO (Barthelemi) captain-general of the Venetians, was taken prisoner at the battle of Aignadel, and lost that of La Motte, without losing the reputation he had acquired in his other expeditions. He signalized himself at the battle of Marignan; and died 1515, aged 60, so poor that the senate was obliged to allow his son a pension, and to pay the marriage portions of his daughters.

ALYATES, king of Lydia, father of Crœsus, succeeded Sadyattes about 614. A. C. During the war between him and Cyaxares, king of the Medes, the two armies being ready to engage, the battle was interrupted by an eclipse of the sun, of which they knew not the cause; this induced them to make a peace. Herodotus affirms, that this eclipse had been foretold by Thales of Miletus. Alyates died 557. A. C.

ALYPUS (St.) of Adrianople in Paphlagonia, sirnamed the *Stylite*, because he remained fifty-three years upon a pillar. He died at the beginning of the seventh century.

AMABLE (St.) curate of Riom in the fifth century. He died 475, in that city, of which he is considered as the patron. M. Faydit has published his life, 12mo.

AMADEDDULAT, first sultan of the race of Buides, conquered Persia, Irac, and Caramania. He established his court at Schiraz 933, and died 949. He was a brave and generous prince, and successful in all his undertakings.

AMADEUS *Guimenus*, v. MOYA.

AMADEUS V. *The Great*, earl of Savoy in 1285, a wise and martial prince; who engaged in thirty-two sieges, and was successful in all his undertakings. He supported the knights in the isle of Rhodes, against the Turks 1311, since which time the dukes of Savoy bear the cross of Malta for their arms. He died 1323, at Avignon, aged 74.

AMADEUS VI. or *Le Comte Verd*, earl of Savoy in 1373, one of the greatest princes of the age. He went into Greece to the assistance of John Paleologus, and was the arbiter of Italy. He died 1383, after a glorious reign.

AMADEUS VIII. *The Pacific*, succeeded Amadeus VII. 1391, and erected Saxony into a dutchy 1416. He had so high a character for wisdom, as to be called, *The Solomon of his age*. The greatest princes often chose him for their arbiter. He left his states to his son 1434, retired to the priory of Ripaille, and founded the military order of St. Maurice. While he there enjoyed, like a holy hermit, the innocent pleasures of the country, he was elected pope by the council of Basil, June 24, 1442, and took the name of Felix V.; but abdicated the pontificate at Lyons 1449, putting an end to the schism by this edifying submission. Nicholas V. who was then pope, made him dean of the sacred college. He died January 7, 1451, at Geneva, in great reputation for sanctity, aged 69.

AMAJA (Francis) of Antequiera, professor of law at Ossuna, and Salamanca, who died about 1640, at Valladolid. He wrote commentaries on the three last books of the Code, Lyons, 1639, fol. and other works, which are valued in Spain.

AMALARIC, or AMAURY, king of the Visigoths, son and successor of Alaric II. married 517 to Clotilda, daughter of Clovis, and St. Clotilda. Amalaric, being an Arian, used so much violence to oblige this princess to embrace Arianism, that she sent her brother a veil stained with her blood. Childebert, to revenge her, invaded the states of the Visigoths, and defeated Amalaric, who was killed 531.

AMALARIUS *Fortunatus*, archbishop of Treves, one of the most illustrious prelates in the reign of Charlemagne, was sent ambassador by that prince to Michael Curopalate, emperor of the East, and died at his return, 814. He wrote the book on the sacrament of baptism, printed under the name of Alcuin in that author's works.

AMALARIUS, deacon of the church of Mentz, afterwards abbot, a celebrated writer of the ninth century, who is improperly confounded by some, with Amalarius Fortunatus, author of the *Ecclesiastical Offices*, and other tracts, which are in the library of the fathers, and also in some other collections. He died about 840.

AMALASONTHA, or AMALASUNTHA, daughter of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, a princess of an excellent genius, who understood the Greek and Latin languages, and brought up her son after the Roman manner. This young prince dying, she placed his cousin Theodatus on the throne, who perfidiously murdered her 534; but Belisarius revenged her death.

AMALEK, son of Eliphaz, and grandson of Esau, father and head of the Amalekites, a people of Idumea.

AMALRIC (Arnaud) general of Citeaux, inquisitor against the Albigenses, and afterwards archbishop of Narbonne, a friend of Innocent III. who distinguished himself in the thirteenth century by his zeal against the Albigenses. He re-united the princes of Spain against the Moors. These princes gained a celebrated victory, July 16, 1212, of which Amalric, who was present, has given an account. He died 1215.

AMALTHÆA, the name of the Cumean Sybil; who offered nine books of the destinies of Rome to Tarquin the Proud, about 535. A. C. Tarquin twice refused to give her the large sum she demanded, and each time she burned three books; at last he paid for the remaining three, what she had asked for the whole. These books were held in so great veneration at Rome, that two magistrates were created on purpose to consult them upon extraordinary occasions. Servatius Gallæus has published the Sybilline oracles, with dissertations, Amst. 1688 and 1689, 2 vol. 4to.; but it is a pious fraud. If there are some oracles of the antient Sybils, there are still more made since by the first Christians.

AMALTHEA, daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, had the care of Jupiter when an infant, whom she fed with goat's milk. This god placed the goat among the stars, and gave one of his horns to the nymphs, who had nursed him: it had the virtue of producing whatever they wished for, and was called the horn of plenty.

AMALTHEUS (Jerom, John Baptist, and Cornelius) the name of three celebrated Latin poets of Italy, in the sixteenth century, whose poems were printed at Amsterdam, 1728, 8vo. in the *Sannasar variorum*, and separately, Amsterdam, 1689, 12mo. The best piece among them is an epigram on two beautiful children, each of whom wanted an eye.

Lumine Acon dextro, capta est Leonilla sinistro:
Et poterat forma vincere uterque Deos.
Parve puer, lumen quod habes concede sorori
Sic tu cæcus Amor, sic erit illa Venus.

Cornelius Amaltheus translated the catechism of the council of Trent into Latin. John was secretary to the cardinals at the same council. They all died 1574.

AMAMA (Sixtinus) of Friesland, a famous Hebrew professor at Franeker, a disciple of Drusius. He died in 1629. There is a book written by him against the translations of the Bible in use among the Catholics, entitled *Antibarbarus Biblicus*, 1656, 4to. which has been much read by the Protestants; a tract against the Flemish translation of the Bible, 1623, 4to. and another against the *Vulgate*, 1618 and 1620, 4to. He left a family.

AMAND (St.) bishop of Bourdeaux 404, and friend of St. Paulinus.

AMAND (St.) bishop of Maestricht, apostle of part of the Low Countries, who died 679. He founded the abbey of Elnone, near Tournay. His life by Baudemont may be found in Surius in Martenne's collection.

AMAND (St.) Marc-Antoine Gerard-Fr. de) of Rouen, a French poet, son of a naval commander, made several voyages himself; and becoming settled in his later years, was received as a member of the French academy 1634, and died of grief 1661, because Lewis XIV. could not bear the reading of a poem on the moon, in which he praised that prince for his skill in swimming. He was author of *Moïse sauvé*, 1660, 12mo. which Boileau criticised, and of *La Rome ridicule*. St. Amand had never studied, and his verses were bad, but he repeated them well, which occasioned the following epigram by Gombaud:

Tes vers sont beaux quand tu les dis,
Mais ce n'est rien quand je les lis;
Tu ne peux pas toujours en dire,
Fais-en donc que je puisse lire.

As he was thought to be the son of a gentleman glass-maker, this epigram was made upon him by Maynard:

Votre noblesse est mince,
Car ce n'est pas d'un prince
Daphnis, que vous sortez;
Gentilhomme de verre,
Si vous tombez a terre,
Adieu vos qualites.

His works make 3 vol. 4to.

AMASIS, rose from a common soldier to be king of Egypt, about 569. A.C. His subjects despised him at first because of his low extraction, but he conquered their prejudices by his mildness and policy. This prince is said to have made a law, obliging every one to give an annual account of his manner of subsisting to a magistrate appointed for that purpose.

AMATA, wife of king Latinus, and mother of Lavinia. She hung herself in despair, because she could not prevent the marriage of her daughter with Eneas.

AMAURI I. king of Jerusalem after the death of his brother Baldwin III. made war upon Egypt with great success. He besieged Cairo, but lost it by his avarice; for while the sultan pretended to amass the money he had promised him, Nouradin raised the siege. He also miscarried at Damietta, and died 1173. v. AMALARIC and AMALRIC.

AMAURI II. of Lusignan, became king of Jerusalem by marrying Isabella, second daughter of Amauri I. He held his court at Acre; and could never re-enter Jerusalem, which was occupied by the Saracens. He died 1520.

AMAURI *of Chartres*, a heretic of the thirteenth century, condemned by Innocent III. His disciples maintained, *that there was no other Heaven, than the satisfaction of doing right; nor any other Hell, than ignorance and sin; that the sacraments were useless; and that no actions could be bad which were done in a spirit of charity, not even adultery.* They were condemned in a council of Paris 1209, and a great number of them burnt.

AMAZIAH, king of Judah, 839. A.C. revenged the death of his father Joash, and afterwards defeated the Idumeans. Elated by this success, he wrote to Jehoash, king of Israel, that if he, and all his people would not submit to him, he would declare war against them; to which Jehoash thus replied, "The thistle that was in Lebanon, sent to the cedar that was in Lebanon, saying, Give thy daughter to my son to wife; and there passed by a wild beast that was in Lebanon, and trode down the thistle. Be warned by this example, and tarry at home, for why shouldest thou meddle to thy hurt." Amaziah, irritated at this answer, declared war against Jehoash, but was defeated. He died a long time after at Lachish, by a conspiracy, 810. A.C.

AMBIGAT, king of all Gaul, in the time of Tarquin the Elder, about 590. A.C. Titus Livius speaks of him as a very powerful prince.

AMBOISE (George d') a celebrated cardinal, archbishop of Rouen, and minister of state under Lewis XII. after having been bishop of Montauban, and archbishop of Narbonne. Lewis conquered the Milanese by this prelate's counsel, 1499. At the death of Alexander VI. it is supposed he would have been pope, had not cardinal de la Rovere artfully prevented it, to place the tiara on his own head. Cardinal Amboise governed with mild-

ness, and had nothing in view, but the advancement of religion, the glory of the king, and the happiness of the people. He was a great benefactor to the city of Rouen; protected men of letters; and reformed the religious communities, in quality of legate from the holy See. He never possessed more than one benefice, and employed two-thirds of the revenue, according to the canons, in feeding the poor, and maintaining the churches. He died May 25, 1510, at Lyons, aged 50, regretted by all France. During his sickness, he often said to a worthy Celestin who attended him, *Brother John! would I had been all my life Brother John!* Among his generous actions, it is related, that a gentleman of Normandy offering to sell him some land much below its value, in order to pay his daughter's dowry, the cardinal left him his land, and made him a present of the money he wanted. His letters to Lewis XII. were printed at Brussels, 1712, 4 vol. 12mo. and his life has been written by le Gendre, 1721, 4to. or 2 vol. 12mo.

AMBOISE (Aimery d') brother to the preceding, fortieth grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, whose residence was then at the isle of Rhodes, succeeded Peter Aubusson July 10, 1503. He was elected in his absence, being grand prior of France, and made his entry at Rhodes the year following. He gained a famous naval victory over the sultan of Egypt, on the confines of Syria, near mount Negro, 1510, where the sultan's nephew was killed. He died November 13, 1512, much regretted by all the knights. The antient and illustrious family of Amboise took its name from the city of Amboise, of which it possessed the lordship, and has produced other great men.

AMBOISE (François d') son of a surgeon to Charles IX. was maintained by the bounty of that prince at the college of Navarre, where he afterwards taught for some time. He then attached himself to the law; and became a very able advocate in the parliament of Paris; was afterwards appointed counsellor to the parliament of Brittany; and, at last, master of requests and counsellor of state. He followed Henry III. into Poland, and there wrote a description of that kingdom: and was author of several theatrical pieces, which were acted, but would not permit them to be published; his friends, however, stole from him a very humorous comedy, called *The Neapolitans*, and printed it 1584, 12mo. He is supposed to have revised and published the edition of the work of Abelard, 1616, 4to. He was married; and died about 1620. His two brothers were,

AMBOISE (Adrian d') curate of St. Andrew at Paris, and bishop of Trequier 1604. He died in 1616, at Trequier; was author of the tragedy of Holofernes, 1520, 8vo.

AMBOISE (James d') doctor of physic, and rector of the university. During his rectorship the university took the oath to Henry IV. and began the process against the Jesuits. He died in 1606, and left *Orationes duæ in Senatu habitæ pro universis Academiæ ordinibus in Claro-montenses qui se Jesuitas dicunt*, Paris, 1595, 8vo.

AMBOISE (Michael d') sieur de Chevillon, a Neapolitan, natural son of Michael Amboise, admiral of France. He died in 1511. The family of Amboise brought him up, and procured him the means of subsisting; but a marriage, contrary to their wish, and the participation of a crime, for which he was imprisoned, made them his enemies, and reduced him to misery. His poems are *Contre Epitres d'Ovide*, Paris, 1546, 16mo. *Les Secrets d'Amour*, 8vo. *Le Ris de Democrite et les pleurs d'Heraclite*, translated from Antonio Philoremo Fragoso, 1547, 8vo. *Complaintes de l'esclave Fortune* (the name he gave himself) 1529, 8vo. *La Penthaire, ou Lettres et Fantaisies, &c.* 1530, 8vo. *Epigrammes*, 1532, 8vo.; reprinted in the following *Epitres Venetiennes*, 1532, 8vo. *Le Babilon, ou Lettres recreatives et joyeuses*, 8vo. *Le Blason de la Dent*, in the collection called *Blason des parties du corps feminin*, Lyons, 1536, 16mo.

AMBOISE (Frances d') married Peter II. duke of Brittany, and suffered for some time from his jealousy; but this prince at length convinced of his error, was more just to her virtue. The duchess being left a widow 1457, retired to a monastery of Carmelites, which she had founded near Vannes.

The

The abbot Barrin has written her life, Brussels, 1704, 12mo.

AMBROSE, deacon of Alexandria, a man of rank, rich, and much respected, husband of St. Marcella, converted to the Catholic faith, by going, out of curiosity, to hear Origen. Ambrose possessed great genius and eloquence. He pressed Origen incessantly to write upon the holy Scriptures; maintaining fourteen persons to write under his direction; and engaged him to refute Celsus. He boldly confessed the faith of Christ before Maximin; and died about 250.

AMBROSE (St.) archbishop of Milan, doctor of the church, son of Ambrose, præfectus prætorio of the Gauls, born in his father's palace. Aricius Probus, præfect, sent him to Liguria as governor, saying, *Go, and govern more like a bishop than a judge.* These words seemed a prediction of what happened; for on the death of Auxentius, bishop of Milan, a great contest arising between the Arians, and the orthodox, about chusing his successor, Ambrose went to the church, to appease the tumult, and spoke with so much wisdom, that he was unanimously proclaimed bishop. This election was confirmed by the emperor Valentinian, and Ambrose was consecrated December 7, 374. He enjoined to himself the performance of three duties, to let no day pass without celebrating the holy mysteries; to preach the Gospel to his people every Sunday; and to omit nothing that tended to the increase of Christianity. He converted St. Augustine, condemned the Arians at the council of Aquileia 381, and resolutely forbad the emperor Theodosius to enter the church, obliging him to do penance for the massacre of Thessalonica. St. Ambrose had a sweetness of expression, which gained him the sirname of the *Mellifluous Doctor.* He died April 4, 397, which was Easter-eve, aged 59. Paulinus, a priest of Milan, who is to be distinguished from St. Paulinus, wrote his life at the request of St. Augustine. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, 1686 and 1690, or 1691, 2 vol. fol. published by the Benedictines. His letters have been translated into French, 1741, 3 vol. 12mo.; his *Traité de la Virginité*, 1729, 1 vol. 12mo.; and his *Traité des offices*, by Bellegarde, 1689, 12mo.

AMBROSE, the Camaldulite, born at Portico, a little city of Romania, a celebrated general of his order 1431, who distinguished himself at the councils of Basil, Ferrara and Florence; where his readiness in speaking Greek was much admired. His friendship was sought by all the learned: Paul Jovius says of him: *Study did not render him unsociable, nor piety austere.* He wrote *Hodoeporicon*, or *A visit to the monasteries of his order*, Florence, 1680, 4to. and left translations of several Greek books, and other works which are in the collection of Martenne. He died October 21, 1439.

AMBROSINUS (Barthelemi) director of the botanic garden at Bologna, who died 1657. He published *De capsicorum varietate cum iconibus*, Bononiæ, 1630, 12mo. and several volumes of Aldrovandus.

AMBROSINUS (Hiacinthe) brother of the preceding, professor of botany, published *Hortus Bononiensis*, 1657, 4to. *De Plantis*, vol. 1. Bologna, 1666, fol. This work was to have consisted of many volumes, but was left imperfect by the death of the author.

AMELOT *de la Houssaye* (Abraham Nicholas) an author who engaged deeply in politics, born 1634, as Orleans, and died 1706. His principal works are, a French translation of the *Courtier* of Balthasar Gracian; a translation of the annals of Tacitus, with remarks, 10 vol. 12mo. with the continuation; only the four first are by this author. An edition of the letters of cardinal Ossat, with notes, 4to. A translation of the history of the council of Trent, by Fra. Paolo, 1686, 4to. The history of the government of Venice, Amsterdam, 1714, 3 vol. 12mo. for which he was put into the Bastile. His memoirs, 3 vol. 12mo. He had been secretary to the embassy in Portugal, and at Venice. The author of *Dict. des Livres Jansenistes* would insinuate, that he wanted fidelity in these employments; but his real crime, in this Jesuit's eyes, is having shown too much fidelity in the translation of Fra. Paolo.

AMELOTE (Denis) a pious priest of the oratory, a native of Saintes, who died 1678, at Paris, aged 72. He left

left a French translation of the New Testament, with notes, 1666, 4 vol. 8vo. or 1688, 2 vol. 4to. Daillé the son, and Conrant accommodated this translation to their opinions, by making use of that of Mons; and printed it at Paris, at Lewis Vendôme's, 1671, 12mo. in a small character; but this edition being suppressed, almost as soon as it appeared, is very scarce. Amelote wrote also a system of divinity, 4to. The life of Père Condren, and some other works, 8vo.

AMENOCLES, a Corinthian, the first of the Greeks who built galleys at Corinth and Samos, with three rows of rowers, which rendered them swifter.

AMERBACH (John) a native of Reutlingen in Suabia, a learned printer of the fifteenth century, whose editions are exact, and much sought after: he finished 1506, the St. Augustine, which he began 1495; and made his children promise before his death that they would print the St. Jerom, which they did. Boniface his son was a famous lawyer at Basil. He died 1562.

AMERICUS VESPUCIUS, born in 1451, at Florence. Hearing of the discoveries of Columbus 1492, he determined to try his fortune the same way, and made two voyages at the expence of Ferdinand of Spain; during which he discovered the continent of America, to which he gave his name. Being dissatisfied with Ferdinand, he went to Emanuel the Great, king of Portugal, for whom he discovered Brasil. He died 1516, on his return from his second voyage from Portugal to the Azores. There is an account of his four voyages in Ramusio.

AMERVAL, v. ELOY.

AMES (William) an English divine, protestant professor of divinity at Franeker, who died 1634, aged 57. He wrote Cases of Conscience in Latin, and many controversial works against Bellarmine, &c. Amsterdam, 1658, 5 vol. 12mo.

AMILCAR, v. HAMILCAR.

AMIOT, v. AMYOT.

AMMANNUS (Paul) of Breslaw, a member of the academy of naturalists, and professor of physic at Leipsic, who died 1699. He published *Enumeratio Plantarum Horti Lipsiensis*, Lipsiæ, 1675, 8vo. *Character Plantarum*, 1676, 12mo. *Hortus Botianus quoad exoticæ descriptus*, 1686, 4to. &c.

AMMIANUS *Marcellinus*, an historian, born at Antioch about 390, who wrote an interesting history in very rough Latin, of which but eighteen books remain. Though a heathen, he speaks of the Christian religion, not only with moderation, but praise. The emperor Julian is his hero. The best edition of this work is that by Gronovius, 1693, fol. Leyden; but that of Paris, 1681, is also esteemed a good one. The abbé de Maroles has translated it into French, 1672, 3 vol. 12mo. M. de Moulines has published a new French translation at Berlin, 1776, 3 vol. 8vo.

AMMIRATI, or AMMIRATO (Scipio) of Lecce, chancellor of Florence, and a celebrated historian, retired to Florence, where the grand duke heaped many favors upon him. He wrote a discourse upon Tacitus in Italian, Florence, 1598, 4to.; translated into French by Laurent Millier, Lyons, 1619, 4to. The history of Florence, 1647, 3 vol. fol. History of the Neapolitan families, 1580 and 1651, 2 vol. fol. *Opuscula*, 1640, 3 vol. 4to. The history of the Florentine families, 1615, fol. He died January 30, 1600.

AMMON, father of the Ammonites, the son of Lot, by his youngest daughter.

AMMON, a name given to Jupiter, because of the sands of Lybia, where he was worshipped under the form of a ram. His oracles lasted to the time of Theodosius.

AMMONIUS *of Alexandria*, sirnamed *Saccas*, because his original trade was to carry corn in sacks, a celebrated philosopher, master of Origen, and Plotinus; to whom he taught the philosophy of the eclectics, or new platonics, which was first taught by Potamon. He composed a harmony of the four Gospels, which was much esteemed, and is in the library of the fathers. Although he was a Christian, Plotinus, Longinus, Porphyry and Hierocles, who followed his principles, speak highly in his praise: he taught philosophy at Alexandria, 243.

AMMONIUS, *The Lithotomist*, a famous surgeon of Alexandria, so called, because he was the first who performed

formed the operation of cutting for the stone.

AMMONIUS, son of Hermias, a Peripatetic philosopher, disciple of Proclus, lived in the sixth century. His work *De differentia vocum*, may be found in a Greek dictionary, printed at Venice, 1497, fol.; and with other antient grammarians, Leyden, 1739, two parts, 4to. *Commentarius in Librum Aristotelis de interpretatione, Græcè*, Venice, 1546, 8vo.

AMNON, eldest son of David by Ahinoam, violated his sister Tamar by force; but Absalom, her brother, revenged this insult, by causing Amnon to be slain at a feast, about 1030. A.C.

AMOLON, v. AMULON.

AMON, king of Judah, an impious prince, who was assassinated by his servants, after reigning two years, about 641. A.C.

AMONTONS (William) a skilful machinist, born 1663, at Paris; he was son of an advocate of Normandy, and from his youth applied himself to constructing machines; was admitted into the academy of sciences 1699, and died October 11, 1705, aged 42. He wrote a book upon *Barometers, Thermometers, and Hygrometers*, 1695, 12mo.; a theory *Des Frottemens*, in the memoirs of the academy.

AMOS, the third of the twelve minor prophets, a plain herdsman of Tekoa. He prophesied in the days of Uzziah and Jeroboam II. and foretold the captivity and restoration of the ten tribes. Amaziah, a priest of Bethel, procured his death about 785. A.C. He must be distinguished from Amoz, father of the prophet Isaiah.

AMOUR (William de St.) a famous doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, a native of St. Amour in Franche-Comte, and canon of Beauvais. He zealously defended the rights of the university of Paris, who sent him to Rome for that purpose. His book concerning *The perils of the latter times*, was condemned by Alexander IV. as well as the *Everlasting Gospel*, published by the Franciscans. He was himself banished to St. Amour, but returned to Paris after the death of the pope, and was received there with great applause. He died September 13, 1272. His works were printed 1622, 4to. in which he maintains, that the religious orders ought to submit to the bishops and curates; that there is no virtue in reducing oneself voluntarily to beggary; and that healthy Mendicants should receive correction instead of alms: he had many followers. John de Meux, or Clopinel, in his romance of the Rose, says of him:

> Etre banni de ce royaume,
> A tort comme maitre Guillaume
> De St. Amour, qu'hipocrisie
> Fit exiter par grande envie.

St. Thomas, and St. Bonaventura, wrote vehemently against him: nor does he owe the Mendicants any thanks for not being taxed with heresy.

AMOUR (Lewis Gorin de St.) a celebrated doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, godson of Lewis XIII. rector of the university of Paris, his native place, and sent to Rome to defend the cause of the advocates of Jansenism: he was excluded the Sorbonne, for not having signed the condemnation of M. Arnauld. He died November 15, 1687. His journal was printed 1662, fol. and burnt by a decree of the council of state, 1664.

AMPHIARAUS, son of Oicleus, one of the most celebrated divines among the pagans; who, according to Pausanias, invented the art of divination by dreams. He hid himself to avoid being obliged to go to the Theban war with Adrastus; having, as it is said, foreseen by dreams, that he should perish there; but his wife Eriphyle being bribed by a valuable gold necklace, discovered the place where he was concealed. The Oropeans raised a temple to him, where there was a very famous oracle.

AMPHICTYON, son of Deucalion, king of Thermopylæ, who instituted the judges called *Amphictyones*, 1522. A.C. They watched over the public welfare of Greece, and formed its supreme council, and as it were states-general. This council consisted of deputies from twelve states. Cœlius says, this prince first taught men to mix water with their wine.

AMPHILOCHIUS (St.) an illustrious bishop of Iconium, in the fourth century, and a zealous defender of the faith, assisted at the first general council of

of Constantinople 381; and presided at the council of Sidon. This holy bishop, seeing that Theodosius listened to the Arians, went to the emperor's palace, and approaching his son Arcadius, caressed him, as a young child; but did not shew him the usual respect. Theodosius was offended, thinking himself affronted in the person of his child, and commanded the bishop to be sent out; as the order was going to be executed, he turned to the emperor, saying: "Sir, you cannot bear an affront offered to your son; and are angry with those who do not treat him with respect: be assured, that the God of the universe in like manner abhors those, who blaspheme against his only Son." Theodosius perceiving the wisdom of the holy bishop recalled him; begged his pardon; and soon after published severe laws against the Arian assemblies. St. Amphilochius died about 394. P. Combefis published his works, Paris, 1644, fol. They are also in the library of the fathers.

AMPHION, son of Jupiter and Antiope, played so well upon the lyre, that, according to the poets, the rocks followed him, and stones moved by the sound, formed of themselves, the walls of Thebes. This fable is founded upon the eloquence of Amphion, by which he civilized the most savage men. He, and all his children, were shot to death with arrows, by Apollo and Diana. Amphion lived 1417. A.C. Antiope his mother had been divorced by Lycus, king of Thebes; he had a brother named Zethus, who reigned at Thebes in Bœotia. There was also an Amphion, son of Acestor, a famous Greek sculptor, mentioned by Pausanias, l. 10. and Amphion, a freedman of Quintus Catullus, a man of genius. Pliny speaks of him, *Hist. Nat.* l. 35. c. 18.

AMPHITRITE, goddess of the sea, daughter of Nereus, or the Ocean, and wife of Neptune.

AMPHITRYON, a native of Argos, son of Alcæus, and husband of Alcmena, conquered the city of the Teleboans, by the help of Cometho, daughter of Pterelaus. During that time Jupiter visited Alcmena in the form of her husband; she was delivered of twins; one of which, the son of Jupiter, was named *Hercules*; and the other, the son of Amphitryon, *Iphiclus*. Plautus, and Moliere, have each taken this fable for the subject of a comedy.

AMSDORF (Nicholas) of Misnia, a disciple of Luther, wrote with great warmth against the Catholics. Luther made him bishop of Naumburg, conferring upon him a dignity he possessed not himself. Amsdorf ventured to maintain, that *Good works are an impediment to salvation.* This is the title of one of his treatises, but upon reading the work, it appears, that he only considers them as hindrances to salvation to those who trust in them, and esteem them meritorious; this limits the title of his book, which is offensive, and contrary to sound morality. He died 1541, at Magdeburg. His followers were called *Amsdorfians.*

AMULIUS, king of the Latines, usurped the crown from his brother Numitor, and placed his niece Rhea Sylvia among the vestal virgins, to prevent her marrying; but she became mother to Remus and Romulus; who killed Amulius, and replaced Numitor upon the throne, about 754. A.C.

AMULON, AMOLON, or AMOLO, archbishop of Lyons, illustrious for his learning and piety, wrote against Godeschale, and died about 854. His works were printed by P. Sirmond, 1645, 8vo. in the *Agobard* of Baluse, and in the library of the fathers.

AMURATH I. emperor of the Turks, one of the greatest of the Ottoman princes, succeeded his father Orchan 1359: he took Thrace, Gallipoli and Adrianople from the Greeks, at the latter of which he fixed his court, 1362. He established the soldiers called Janizaries; defeated the prince of the Bulgarians; conquered lower Mysia; chastised his rebellious Bashaws; put out his sons eyes; and was killed in a combat, 1389, after having gained thirty-seven battles.

AMURATH II. emperor of the Turks, one of the greatest Ottoman princes, ascended the throne, 1421: he besieged Constantinople and Belgrade without success; but took Thessalonica from the Venetians, and made the prince of Bosnia, and John Castriot prince of Albania tributaries. The latter was forced to send his five sons

as

as hostages, whom Amurath circumcised contrary to his promise. John Hunniades conquered his troops, and obliged him to make peace with the Christian princes, which they afterwards breaking, were defeated by Amurath at the famous battle of Varna, November 10, 1444, when Ladislaus, king of Hungary, was slain. He afterwards was victorious over Hunniades, and killed above 20,000 of his men; but George Castriot, more generally known by the name of *Scanderbeg*, having re-established himself in his father's dominions, defeated the Turks several times, and compelled Amurath to raise the siege of Croia, the capital of Albania. Amurath, going a second time to besiege that city, was killed before it, February 11, 1451, aged 75.

AMURATH III. sixteenth emperor of the Turks, a debauched and cruel prince, succeeded his father Selim II. 1574: he strangled his five brothers, and took Tauris 1585. His troops were defeated by the Croatians, and by the army of the emperor Rodolphus II. He died 1595, aged 48.

AMURATH IV. emperor of the Turks, succeeded Mustapha, 1623; he made himself feared by the Janizaries, and took Bagdat, 1638, and died February 8, 1640, in consequence of his debaucheries, aged 42.

AMY, a counsellor of the parliament of Aix, who published observations on *Cisterns*, *Filtering cisterns*, and the use of copper, lead, and tin vessels, 1752, 12mo. and upon the waters of the Marne and the Seine, 1749, 12mo. He died 1760.

AMYMONE, one of the fifty Danaides, murdered her husband, Enceladus, the night of their marriage. Stung with remorse, she retired to a wood, where aiming at a fawn, she wounded a satyr, and being pursued by him, implored the help of Neptune, who changed her into a fountain.

AMYNTAS, king of Macedonia, succeeded his father Alcetas about 547. A. C. and reigned near fifty years.

AMYNTAS II. king of Macedonia, father of Philip, and grandfather of Alexander the Great, succeeded Pausanias, about 392. A.C. His army was defeated by the Illyrians and the Olynthians. He died about 371. A.C.

AMYNTOR, king of the Dolopes, killed by Hercules.

AMYOT (James) son of a mercer of Melun, where he was born October 30, 1513. He studied at Paris, in the college of cardinal le Moine; and was tutor to the children of William de Sassi Boucherel, who was then secretary of state. Amyot was afterwards public lecturer in Greek and Latin in the university of Bourges ten years; and, during that time, translated *Theagenes et Chariclea*. Francis I. was so much pleased with this translation, that he gave him the abbey of Belozane, vacant by the death of Vatable. Amyot accompanied M. de Morvilliers into Italy, gained the esteem of cardinal de Tournou, and of Odet de Selve, ambassador at Venice, and pronounced at the council of Trent 1551, that protestation so bold, yet so judicious, which is recorded in the acts of that council Upon his return to Italy, he was made preceptor to the children of Henry II. Charles IX. coming to the crown appointed him grand almoner of France, December 6, 1560, and gave him the abbey of St. Corneille de Compeigne, and the bishopric of Auxerre. Henry III. to whom also he had been preceptor, continued him in the office of grand almoner, and for his sake annexed to it the order of the Holy Ghost for ever. He died February 6, 1593, aged 79. His translations of Plutarch, and the pastorals of Longus are esteemed very capital works. The best edition of Plutarch is that of Vascosan, 1567, and 1574, 13 vol. 8vo. Six of the lives, and seven of the morals with the index. In the sixth volume of the lives should be those of Hannibal, and Scipio, by l'Ecluse. The decade of the lives of ten emperors, by Anthony Allegre may be added to it, Paris, Vascosan, 1567, 8vo. Vascosan published another edition of Plutarch, 4 vol. fol. which being less convenient, sells cheaper than that in 8vo. but is not inferior in beauty. Amyot also translated *Diodorus Siculus*. His miscellaneous works were printed at Lyons, 1611, 8vo.

AMYRAULT (Moses) a Calvinistical minister, and professor of divinity

at Saumur, one of the most ingenious men of his communion, born 1596, at Bourgueil in Touraine, and died 1664, greatly esteemed, not only by the Calvinists, but by the greatest Catholic lords. He left a son, who was a counsellor. The works of Amyrault are numerous; the principal are a Paraphrase upon the New Testament, printed separately, 12 vol. 8vo. and another upon the Psalms, 4to. An apology for his religion, 1647, 8vo. A treatise on free-will, written with great moderation, 8vo. A system of Christian morality, 1652, going on to six vol. 8vo. The life of la Nove *bras de fer*, (iron-arm) Leyden, 1661, 4to. A treatise on religions, 1631, 8vo. &c.

AMYTHAON, son of Cretheus, and king of Pylos, who restored the olympic games.

ANABAPTISTS, v. JOHN *of Leyden*, MUNCER, DAVID, GEORGE.

ANACHARSIS, a famous Scythian philosopher, who went to Athens, where he conferred with Solon; and became illustrious by his learning, contempt of riches, and austere manner of living. After he returned from his travels, he was put to death by the king of Scythia, for attempting to introduce the Grecian laws into his native country, Anacharsis lived in the time of Crœsus, about 548. A. C. He said, that *The vine bore three kinds of fruit, drunkenness, voluptuousness, and repentance; and that whoever was temperate in his speech, his eating, and his pleasures, might be called a perfectly good man.* He is said to have invented the potter's wheel, which is an evident mistake, for Homer, who lived long before him, speaks of it.

ANACLETUS, raised to the See of Rome in 83, and suffered martyrdom in 96. He must not be confounded with the anti-pope Anacletus, who died 1138. v. INNOCENT II.

ANACREON, an excellent lyric poet, a native of Teos, about 532. A.C. Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, sent for him to his court, that he might share in his affairs, and his pleasures. Anacreon is said to have been choaked at the age of 85, by a grape stone. His odes, which remain, were given to the public, by Henry Stephens, 1554, 4to. who professes to have rescued them from oblivion at the hazard of his life. They abound with flowers and graces; and exceed every thing in antiquity for ease and delicacy of stile; his dialect is Ionian. It is much to be wished that his unhappy passion for Bathyllus did not appear so plainly in his writings. The best editions are those of Cambridge, 1705, 12mo. London, 1706, 8vo. Utrecht, 1732, 4to. Mad. Dacier translated Anacreon's odes in prose, and Messieurs de Long-Pièrre, and de la Fosse, in verse; but they are far below the original. Fontaine translated some in verse, and is the only person who has succeeded in the attempt.

ANANIAS, v. NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

ANANIAS, v. ABEDNEGO.

ANASTASIUS I. a sovereign pontiff, illustrious for his piety, who succeeded Syricus, October 9, 399. He reconciled the Orientals to the church of Rome; and condemned the Origenists. He died in 401. Two letters of his may be found in the *Epist. Rom. Pont.* of Coustant, fol.

ANASTASIUS II. elected pope, November 24, 496. He wrote to the emperor Anastasius in favor of the Catholic religion; and to Clovis to congratulate him upon his conversion. He died November 16, 498.

ANASTASIUS III. elected pope, 912, filled the holy See but two years, during which time he governed the church with great wisdom.

ANASTASIUS IV. elected pope, July 9, 1153, distinguished himself by his charity at the time of a great famine. He died December 4, 1154.

ANASTASIUS, an anti-pope. v. BENEDICT III.

ANASTASIUS, *The Sinaite*, a monk of mount Sinai, supposed to be the same who was elected patriarch of Antioch, 561, and died April 1, 599. He left several treatises; the principal of which is *Contemplationes in Hexameron, Græc. et Lat.* Londini, 1682, 4to. and with his other works in the library of the fathers; and separately by Gretser, *Ingolstadt*, 1606, 4to. According to M. Basnage in Canisius, he was not patriarch of Antioch, and died 100 years later.

ANASTASIUS, *The Librarian*, an abbot, librarian to the church of Rome,

Rome, and one of the most learned men of the ninth century; assisted at the eighth general council held at Constantinople: the acts and canons of which he translated from Greek into Latin. He wrote the lives of several popes, and other works, of which the best edition is that of the Vatican, 1718, 4 vol. fol. To which is added the examination of Ciampini in Latin, *Rome*, 1688, 4to. That of Paris, 1649, fol. makes part of the Byzantine.

ANASTASIUS I. emperor of the East, a native of Durazzo, called the *Silencer*; because he was chosen from among the officers, whose business was to keep silence in the palace: he ascended the throne of Constantinople 491, by the intrigues of Ariadne, with whom he had a private connection. He at first gave proofs of piety, moderation and justice; but soon made himself odious by his violence and avarice. He drove Euphemius from the patriarchal seat; persecuted the Catholics; and purchased peace with the Persians and Bulgarians, by a sum of money. Anastasius appeased many seditions, rather by his hypocrisy, than his courage. Among other instances, he appeared one day in the circus in the habit of a suppliant, protesting that he was ready to sacrifice his own interests to those of the public, upon which the people intreated him to resume the government. It is said, that he sent ambassadors to Clovis to carry him the imperial ornaments, and consular letters. He was found killed by a thunder-bolt, July 18, 518, aged eighty-eight. It was this emperor who abolished those public shews, in which wild beasts rioted in human blood.

ANASTASIUS II. emperor of the East, a learned, mild, and very orthodox prince, who succeeded Bardanes 713. He re-established the militia, and opposed the Mussulmen. Having placed a deacon, named John, at the head of his troops, the soldiers murdered their general, and elected Theodosius emperor, who shut Anastasius up in a monastery 714. Attempting afterwards to dethrone Leo the Isaurian, he was put to death 719.

ANATOLIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded Flavian 449; and assisted at the council of Chalcedon; where he had three canons inserted, upon the pre-eminence of his See; but the legates of St. Leo opposed it. He died 458.

ANATOLIUS (St.) of Alexandria, bishop of Laodicea 269, and one of the most learned men in the third century, said by St. Jerom to have excelled in arithmetic, geometry, physic, astronomy, grammar, and rhetoric. Eusebius says, he wrote but few books, but they were excellent. Some still remain; among them, a treatise on Easter, in the *Doctrina temporum* of Bucherius, Antwerp, 1634, fol.

ANAXAGORAS, master and counsellor of Pericles, one of the most celebrated philosophers of antiquity, born at Clazomena about 500. A. C. a disciple of Anaximenes, and sirnamed *Mind*, νους, because he affirmed that the divine *Mind* was the cause of the universe. He travelled into Egypt; and applied himself entirely to the study of nature; without concerning himself with public affairs. He maintained the *Homoimery*, i. e. that this vast universe is composed of similar particles; that the sun is a mass of fire, much larger than Peloponnesus; that the moon is inhabited; and that the supreme happiness of man consists in contemplation. Being reproached with having no regard for his country, he pointed to heaven, saying, *On the contrary, I esteem it infinitely.* He died of poverty at Lampsacus about 428. A.C. having suffered his patrimony to waste away, and be lost by an indifference for which he is blamed by Aristotle. Socrates had but little value for his philosophy because he neglected final causes.

ANAXANDER, king of Lacedemon, defeated the Messenians, and drove them from Peloponnesus, about 687. A.C. When he was asked, why the Lacedemonians had no treasures, he replied: *For fear of those being corrupted, who should keep the keys of them.*

ANAXANDRIDES, king of Sparta, about 597. A.C. subdued Tegea, and was the first Lacedemonian who had two wives at a time.

ANAXANDRIDES, a comic poet, who, according to Suidas, first introduced love scenes upon the stage, about 376. A.C. He was condemned

to be starved to death, for having censured the government of Athens.

ANAXARCHUS, a famous philosopher of Abdera, and favorite of Alexander, *The Great*. He supported the torments, which Nicocreon made him suffer, with heroic courage. This tyrant of Cyprus had him pounded in a mortar; because at a feast given by Alexander he had said, there wanted the head of a great lord in a dish, meaning Nicocreon.

ANAXIDAMUS, king of Sparta, about 690. A. C. Being asked, *Who had the supreme authority in Sparta*, he replied: *The laws*.

ANAXIMANDER, a celebrated philosopher of Miletus, and disciple of Thales, said by Pliny to have invented the sphere, and by Strabo to have made the first maps. Diogenes Laertius ascribes the invention of dials to him; and Pliny, l. 2. c. 8. calls him the first who discovered the obliquity of the ecliptic. He lived about 547. A.C.

ANAXIMENES, of Miletus, a famous philosopher, friend, disciple, and successor of Anaximander, considered air as the principle of all things. Pliny asserts, that he made the first sun-dial, and tried the experiment at Sparta. It is a query whether he believed the air to be God.

ANAXIMENES, of Lampsacus, a famous orator and historian, one of the preceptors of Alexander, *The Great*, followed that prince to the wars, and prevented his destroying Lampsacus, about 334. A C. Alexander had said, that he would grant nothing that Anaximenes should ask; upon which the philosopher requested him to destroy that place.

ANCHARANO (Peter d') of Bologna, a learned lawyer, disciple of Ballus, chosen by the council of Pisa, 1409, to answer the ambassadors of Robert, duke of Bavaria, upon the legality of that council. He died 1417, at Bologna. He left many works: *Consilia*, fol *Quæstiones*, 3 vol. fol. v. PALLADINO.

ANCHISES, a Trojan prince, son of Capys, and father of Eneas. He died near Drepano in Sicily.

ANCILLON (David) a learned protestant minister, born March 18, 1617, at Metz, and died September 3, 1692, at Berlin. Charles Ancillon his son was judge and director of the French at Berlin. He published *A Miscellany of Critical Literature, collected from the Conversations of his Father*, 1698, 3 vol. 8vo. *The Life of Soliman II.* 1706, 8vo. *A Treatise on Eunuchs*, 1707, 12mo. *Memoirs of several Literary Persons*, 1709, 12mo. *History of the Establishment of the French in Prussia*, 1690, 8vo. He died 1715.

ANCRE (Marechal d') v. CONCINI.

ANCUS *Martius*, fourth king of the Romans, succeeded Tullius Hostilius, 640. A. C. He defeated the Latines, subdued the Fidenates, conquered the Sabines, the Volscians and Veientes, enlarged Rome, joining the mount Janiculus to it, and made the port of Ostia. He was a lover of peace, and the arts. He died 616. A. C.

ANDERSON (Edmund) an able English lawyer, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who appointed him chief justice of the common pleas, 1582. He died September 5, 1605. He left many books upon the law, which are much valued.

ANDERSON (Larz) chancellor of Sweden, and prime minister to Gustavus Vasa, one of the greatest men of his time, who raised himself entirely by his merit, being born of poor, and obscure parents. It was he who supported the propositions of Gustavus to the states of the Westeras, which introduced Lutheranism.

ANDOCIDES, a Grecian orator, born at Athens 486. A. C. He was often banished, but as often recalled. His four discourses are in the *Oratores Græci* of Stephens, 1575, fol.

ANDRADA (Diego de Paiva d') a celebrated divine of an illustrious family at Coimbra, who made the holy Scriptures, and the fathers, his chief study, and distinguished himself greatly at the council of Trent. He died in 1578. He wrote a defence of that council, against the examination of Chemnitius, *Lisbon*, 1578, 4to. more valued than the edition of Ingolstadt, 1580, 8vo. *Orthodoxæ Quæstiones adversus Heræticos*, Venetiis, 1564, 4to. and several other works. Francis and Thomas Andrada his brothers, were also men of merit. v. THOMAS de Jesu.

ANDRADA (Anthony) a Portuguese Jesuit, and a zealous missionary, the first who discovered the country of Cathay, near that of Thibet, 1624, of which he has given an account. He died 1634, in great reputation for sanctity.

ANDRE' (Marechal de St.) v. ALBON.

ANDRE' (Valere) a celebrated librarian of the university of Louvain, born November 25, 1588, at Desser, a village of Brabant, who immortalized his name by a great number of works. The most esteemed is his *Library of the Authors of the Low Countries*, which he published 1643; and which was reprinted 1739, 2 vol. 4to. with additions. He was living 1652.

ANDRE' (Yves Marie) born 1675, at Chateaulin in Brettany, a Jesuit, who filled the chair of the regius professor of mathematics at Caen till 1759. He died in 1764. His essay on the *Beautiful* did him honour; it is published separately, and with his other works, 1763, 2 vol. 12mo. 1765, 5 vol. 12mo.

ANDRE' (Le petit Père) v. BOULENGER.

ANDREA (John) a celebrated lawyer of the fourteenth century, a native of Mugello, near Florence, who taught law at Padua and Bologna. He died July 13, 1348, at Bologna. He left many works; among others, a Commentary on the Decretals, entitled *Novellæ*, Venice, 1581, fol. He gave it that name from his daughter Novella, who understood law as well as her father, and supplied his place as lecturer, when he was engaged.

ANDREA (John) secretary to the library of the Vatican, under popes Paul II. and Sixtus IV. born a subject to the duke of Milan. Cardinal Cusa, with whom he had been a student, coming to the cardinalship, procured him the bishopric of Accia, in the island of Corsica; and Paul II. afterwards translated him to that of Alleria, in the same island, where he died 1493. When Conrad Swengheim, and Arnoul Pannartz, brought the art of printing to Rome, in the time of Paul II. which was then newly discovered in Germany, John Andrea was entrusted by the pope with the care of the works that were to be printed. He furnished the greatest part of the MSS; prepared the editions; added the epistles dedicatory, and the prefaces; and even corrected the proof-sheets. Besides his editions of *Titus Livius*, of *Aulus Gellius*, Rome, 1469, fol. of St. Cyprian's *Epistles*, of *Herodoti Historiæ*, 1475, of the works of St. Leo, of Strabo, *Venice*, 1472, fol., there is also a funeral oration of his upon cardinal de Cusa, his friend and benefactor.

ANDREA (John) a native of Xativa, in Spain, son of an alfaqui, (i. e. chief doctor) of that city. He was brought up in the Mahometan religion, and became alfaqui himself; but embraced Christianity, 1487, and was ordained priest. There is a book of his in Spanish, entitled *The Confusion of the Sect of Mahomet*, Seville, 1537, 8vo. Translated into French by Guy le Fevre de la Boderic, 1574, 8vo. This book is much esteemed, and has furnished the writers against the Mahometans with their best arguments.

ANDREÆ (James) chancellor and rector of the university of Tubingen, a very zealous Lutheran, born March 25, 1528, at Waiblingen, in the duchy of Wirtemburg. He was much esteemed by all his party; and the greatest princes of the confession of Augsburg employed him on various occasions. He died January 7, 1590, aged 60. His principal work is the *Form of Concord*, 1582, 4to.

ANDREINI (Isabella) a celebrated actress, a native of Padua, one of the most beautiful, witty, and (if we may believe her husband) virtuous women of the age she lived in. She was received into the academy of the *Intenti* at Padua, and died of a miscarriage, at Lyons, 1604, aged 42. Her poems are in great esteem, and were printed at Milan 1605. Francis Andreini her husband wrote *Le Bravure del Capitan Spavento*, Venice, 1607, 4to. Translated into French, Paris, 1608, 12mo.

ANDRELINUS (Publius Faustus) a Latin poet, a native of Forti, who died 1519. He received the poetical crown at Rome, and went to Paris, where he professed the belles lettres, and mathematics; and gave himself the title of poet to the king and queen. His different poems have been printed 4to. and 8vo. separately, from

1490 to 1519, and in the *Deliciæ Poetarum Italorum.*

ANDREW (St.) an apostle, brother of St. Peter a native of Bethsaida. He was first a disciple of St. John the Baptist; who pointed out Jesus Christ to him, by saying, *Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world.* Andrew went, and told Peter, that he had seen the Messiah, and brought him to Jesus. They were the first whom our Lord chose to be his apostles. St. Andrew is supposed to have preached the Gospel in Scythia; and to have suffered martyrdom there. He is usually represented as fastened to two pieces of wood crossed, which is called *St. Andrew's Cross*, but there is no foundation for this in antient history.

ANDREW, called *Andrew of Crete*, because he was archbishop of that island, and also the *Jerusalemite*, because he retired to a monastery of Jesalem, a native of Damascus. He died 720. P. Combefis has added his works to those of St. Amphilochus, 1644, fol.

ANDREW II. king of Hungary 1205, sirnamed *The Jerusalemite*, took the cross 1217, and displayed great courage in the holy land. He was engaged in various wars, all which he managed with success. He died 1235. It is said, that the Hungarian gentlemen hold from him the charter of their privileges; in which is this remarkable clause: *That should he, or any of his successors, ever oppress their subjects, and deprive them of their rights; they shall be at liberty to arm for their recovery, without being liable to any imputation of treason.* But this pretended clause, cannot authorize subjects to take up arms against their sovereign.

ANDREW *of Hungary*, brother of Lewis, *The Great*, king of Hungary, married Joan I. queen of Naples. This prince, wanting to make himself master, and to bestow the dignities of the kingdom on the Hungarians of his suite, was strangled 1345, by order of the princes of the blood, the other grandees, and perhaps the queen herself. His brother revenged his death.

ANDRISCUS, a man of mean extraction, who pretended to be the son of Perseus, king of Macedonia, whom he resembled in person and face. He gained a complete victory over Juventius, prætor of Macedonia; but Q. Cecilius Metellus defeated him, and obliged him to adorn his triumph, about 149. A.C.

ANDROGEOS, son of Minos, king of Crete, about 1250. A.C. killed by the youths of Athens and Megara, out of envy, because he always gained the prizes in the olympic games. Minos, having taken Athens and Megara, obliged the inhabitants to send him a yearly tribute of seven boys, and seven girls, to be exposed to the Minotaur, but they were freed from this tribute by Theseus.

ANDROMACHE, wife of Hector, mother of Astyanax, and daughter of Eetion, king of Thebes in Cilicia. After the ruin of Troy, she married Pyrrhus, and afterwards Helenus, with whom she reigned over part of Epirus.

ANDROMACHUS *of Crete*, physician to the emperor Nero, about 65. invented the *Theriaca*, and wrote a description of it in elegiac verse, which he dedicated to Nero. Charras published a French translation of it, *Paris*, 1688, 12mo. It was this Andromachus, who first took the name of *Archiater*, or first physician to the emperors.

ANDROMEDA, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope; who having boasted, that she was more beautiful than the Nereides, was by them bound to a rock, to be devoured by a sea-monster; but being found by Perseus, he set her at liberty, to whom restoring her to her father, she was given in marriage.

ANDRONICUS I. strangled his pupil Alexius II. and took possession of the throne of Constantinople 1183; but the people, irritated by his cruelties, proclaimed Isaac Angelus emperor, and laid Andronicus in irons. His eyes being put out, he was led ignominiously about the city, mutilated, and afterwards hanged, September 12, 1185.

ANDRONICUS *of Cyrrha*, built an octagon tower at Athens, with figures carved on each side, representing the eight principal winds; a brass triton turned round on a pivot at the top, holding a rod in his hand, which he rested just upon the wind which blew. From this model originated the vanes now placed upon steeples.

ANDRONICUS *Livius*, the most antient of the Latin comic poets, whose first piece was acted 240. A.C. This is the epoch of the Latin comic poetry. Some fragments of this writer may be found among the antient Latin comic authors, *Lyons*, 1603, and *Leyden*, 1620, and in the *Corpus Poetarum*.

ANDRONICUS *of Thessalonica*, one of the learned men, who quitted Greece, after Constantinople was taken 1453. He went into Italy, and taught Greek at Rome, Florence, and Paris. He died about 1478.

ANDRONICUS *of Rhodes*, a peripatetic philosopher, who lived at Rome, in the time of Cicero, 63. A.C. He first made the works of Aristotle known at Rome, which had been carried thither by Sylla. He left *Andronici Rhodii et Ethicorum Nichomacheorum Paraphrasis*, Græc. et Lat. Cambridge, 1679, 8vo. which is joined to the authors, *cum Notis variorum*.

ANDROUET DU CERCEAU (James) a famous architect of the sixteenth century; drew the plans of the Tuilleries, the Pont Neuf, &c. His architecture, 1559, fol. has been reprinted. He left besides, *Les plus excellens Batimens de France*, 1576; *Leçons de Perspective*, Paris, 1576, fol.

ANDRY (Nicholas) professor of physic, at the college des Grassins, afterwards at the Royal college, and dean of the faculty of medicine. He died in 1741, at Paris. He wrote *Traité des Alimens du Carême*, 1713, 2 vol. 12mo. *Remarques sur la Saignée, la Purgation, et la Boisson*, 1710, 12mo. *La Préeminence de la Medicine sur la Chirurgerie*, 1728, 12mo. &c.

ANEAU (Bartholomew) a Latin poet, and French historian, lawyer, and orator, a native of Bourges, professor of rhetoric at Lyons, where he was made principal of Trinity college. In the year 1565, upon the day of the *Fête Dieu*, as the priest was carrying the holy sacrament in procession, a stone was thrown upon him from a window in that college; the Catholics, irritated, rushed into it directly; and meeting with Aneau, who was thought to be secretly a Calvinist, struck him down, and tore him to pieces. There are of his, *Des Chants Royaux*; *A Mystery of the Nativity*, 1559, 8vo. *Lyon Marchand*, a French satire, Lyons, 1542, 16mo. *Alector, ou le Coq*, 1560, 8vo. and several other works in verse and prose.

ANGE *de St. Joseph*, v. BROSSE.

ANGEL (the baron de St.) v. BALOUFEAU.

ANGELI *Marici*, or ANGELI *di Brescia*, a native of Desenzano, on the lake of Garda; she founded the Ursaline order at Brescia 1537, which was approved by Paul III. 1544. She died piously 1540, aged 34, and was beatified 1770. Her life is in 12mo.

ANGELI (Peter) *Angelus Bergeus*, a famous Latin poet, a native of Burges, a village of Tuscany, with his scholars bravely defended the city of Pisa, against Peter Strozzi, who besieged it. He died 1596, aged 79. His poem on *Hunting*, in the collection of his poetry, *Florence*, 1568, 8vo. and *Rome*, 1585, 4to. is esteemed. That of the *Syriad*, or conquest of Jerusalem, was printed 1582, fol and again at Florence, 1591, 4to.

ANGELICUS (John) a Dominican, native of Fiesoli, immortalized his name by his painting, and his virtue. Nicholas V. employed him to paint his chapel, and offered him the archbishopric of Florence, but Angelicus refused it. He chose only religious subjects for his pictures. He died 1455, at Rome, aged 63.

ANGELO *de Clavasio*, a Franciscan, and famous casuist, who wrote a summary of cases of conscience, intitled *Summa Angelica*, Venet. 1487, fol. It was printed ten times before 1499. He died in 1495, at Conti. Benedict XIV. approved the worship paid to him.

ANGELO, v. ROCCA.

ANGENNES (Charles d') bishop of Mans, well known by the name of *Cardinal de Rambouillet*, son of James d'Angennes and Elizabeth Cottereau, of a noble and antient family, originally of Perche, born October 30, 1530. He was nominated to the bishopric of Mans, by king Charles IX. 1559. and was at the conclusion of the council of Trent 1563. Being sent on an embassy to Pius V. that pope made him a cardinal 1570. He was present at the election of Sixtus V. who gave him the government of Corneto, where he died, March 23, 1587, aged 56, not without suspicion of poison.

While

While he was bishop of Mans, that city was taken by the Calvinists, and the cathedral of St. Julian plundered. Claude d'Angennes, his brother, born August 26, 1538, at Rambouillet, was made counsellor and clerk of the parliament of Paris 1565, sent three years afterwards to Cosmo de Medicis, grand duke of Tuscany; then made counsellor of state, bishop of Noyou 1577, and bishop of Mans 1588. He established a seminary in that place, and died there May 15, 1601. There is a letter by him against the action of James Clement, 1599, 8vo. It is joined to an answer of a doctor of divinity, who is thought to be John Boucher.

ANGERONA, the goddess of silence, who was represented with her mouth shut, and her finger laid upon it.

ANGILBERT (St.) descended from a noble family of Neustria, and brought up at the court of Charlemagne, where he studied with that prince and the other courtiers, under the learned Alcuin, who considered him afterwards as his son. When Pepin, the son of Charlemagne, was crowned king of Italy, his father gave him Angilbert for *Primicier* of his palace, or prime minister. He followed the young prince into Italy, and returned some years after to France. Charlemagne then gave him his daughter Bertha in marriage, by whom he had two sons, Harnid, and Nitard the historian. Angilbert, being now son in law to Charlemagne, was made duke, or governor of maritime France, from the Scheld to the Seine; also secretary to the king, and his principal minister; but Alcuin, and Adalard abbot of Corby, prevailed upon him to turn monk 790, in the monastery of Centule, or St. Riquier, with the consent of his wife, and permission of the king. Nowithstanding his love of retirement, he was often forced to leave the monastery, to assist in the affairs of the church and state. He was chosen, 792, to conduct Felix, bishop of Urgella, to Rome, after he had been condemned, at *Reginum*, or Ratisbon, in Bavaria, and was also sent some years after to carry the acts of the council of Frankfort to pope Adrian, and the Caralovinian books. Angilbert took a third journey 796, to pope Leo III. and accompanied Charlemagne to Rome 800, where that prince was crowned emperor of the East. He was abbot of Centule, 794 at the latest; repaired the monastery and churches, was one of those who signed Charlemagne's will 811, and died twenty days after that prince, February 18, 814. Angilbert cultivated learning; and had so great a taste for poetry, that Charlemagne called him his Homer. Some of his pieces are to be found in the collection of the historians of France, in Alcuin, and in the *Spicilegium*. The history he left of his monastery is in the *Acts* of Mabillon.

ANGIOLELLO (Jean Marie) a native of Vicenza, who wrote a history of Mahomet II. in Italian, and in the Turkish language, and presented it to that sultan, by whom it was well received. He was slave to the young sultan Mustapha, and had followed him into Persia 1473.

ANGOULEME (the earls of). The male posterity of these earls ended in Aymar, 1218. His daughter Isabella, the widow of John Lackland, married the earl de la Marche, whose great grand daughter Mary, heiress to the earldom, resigned it to Philip, *The Fair*. It became the inheritance of John, fifth son of Lewis, duke of Orleans, son of Charles V. who was near thirty years in England as a hostage, and died 1467. Charles his son, who died 1495, was father of Francis I. who reunited it to the crown. Henry II. gave it to his natural son Henry; who seeing Altoviti, against whom he had a secret grudge, at the window of an inn, went into the room, and stabbed him. Altoviti, feeling himself mortally wounded, plunged his sword into Henry's body, and killed him on the spot, 1586. The bastard of Charles IX. named Charles, had the earldom of Angouleme, and died 1650, leaving a son named Lewis, earl d'Alets, who died 1653, without male issue. Charles had married for his second wife, Frances de Nargonne, who lived till 1713, so the daughter in law of Charles IX. survived him 139 years. His embassy to Ferdinand II. in 1620 and 1621, was printed at Paris, 1667, fol. and his memoirs, 1662, 12mo.

ANGRIANI,

ANGRIANI, or AYNANI (Michael) a famous general of the Carmelite order 1381, a native of Bologna. His principal work is a Commentary on the Psalms, intitled *Incognitus in Psalmos*, 1626, 2 vol. fol. He died in 1400, or 1416.

ANGUIEN, v. FRANCIS.

ANGUIER (Francis and Michael) ingenious sculptors. Francis executed the altar of the Val-de-Grace, the crucifix for the great altar of the Sorbonne, &c. He died 1689. The tomb of the Comm. de Souvré, the gate of St. Denis, the figures on the portal of the Val-de-Grace, are the performances of Michael. He died 1686.

ANHALT, v. ALBERT.

ANICETUS (St.) a Syrian, elected pope, 150; held a conference with St. Polycarp, on the proper time of celebrating Easter. Although they differed in opinion, they preserved peace, union and charity. He died in 161.

ANICH (Peter) son of a labourer, who understood turning, born 1723, three leagues off Inspruck, worked as a turner and labourer till the age of 25. He went into the fields before day, and returned very late. His delight was to admire the stars, and their revolutions, though he had no idea that there were rules to determine them: but hearing that persons might be found at Inspruck, who understood all these great things, he went there directly, and addressed himself to P. Hell, who, delighted with his sensible questions and answers, taught him astronomy. Anich in a short time constructed celestial and terrestrial globes, and mathematical instruments, more exact than those used at the college of Inspruck. The empress queen, being informed of his rapid progress, employed him to draw a map of Tyrol, and was about to reward him for it, when he was taken away by death, 1766. He died in his village as he had lived, a labourer, inhabiting the same cottage. An epitaph honours his memory. The empress settled a pension of fifty florins on his sister.

ANICHINI (Lewis) a celebrated engraver *en creux*, born at Ferrara. His most beautiful medals are those of Paul III. and Henry II.

ANICIUS PROBUS (Sextus) præfectus prætorio, a Roman consul, and one of the most illustrious magistrates of the empire, 371, greatly beloved by the people. *Proba Falconia* his wife, who was a woman of great genius and piety, composed the life of Jesus Christ of Centos from Virgil; in the library of the fathers, and in the *Corpus Poetarum* of Maittaire.

ANIEN, a famous lawyer, abridged the sixteen books of the Theodosian code, by order of Alaric, who published them, 506.

ANIEN, a Pelagian deacon, who translated some homilies of St. Chrysostom.

ANJOU. The antient earls of Anjou came to the throne of England, by the marriage of Geoffry V. earl of Anjou, with *Matilda*, daughter of Henry I. king of England. He died in 1167. Geoffry, his grandson, brother of Richard, king of England, was earl of Anjou and Brettany: he died in 1186, leaving a posthumous son named Arthur, whose dominions, John *Lackland*, his uncle, king of England, siezed; and put him to death 1200. John was arraigned in France, and all his territories confiscated by Philip Augustus. Anjou was given to Charles, son of Louis VIII. who was king of Naples and Sicily, v. CHARLES *of France*, and the succession of the kings of Naples, of which Jane II. terminates the posterity of Charles. Margaret, the grand-daughter of Charles, carried Anjou and Maine as a dowry to Charles of France, earl of Valois, who died 1325. His son Philip VI. called De Valois, re-united those earldoms to the crown, and king John gave the duchy of Anjou to his second son Louis, adopted by Jane I. king of Naples; Louis had as little success as his descendants against the collateral branches of Jane's family, who supported themselves upon the throne. He died in 1384. Charles IV. earl of Maine, the last male of this family, appointed Louis XI. for his heir, who died 1481. The title was successively borne by two sons of Louis XIV. who died young, and Philip V. king of Spain, grandson of Louis XIV. Louis XV. and one of his sons, who died 1733, had the title of duke of Anjou. v. FOULQUES and MARGARET.

ANIUS, king of Delos, and high-priest of Apollo, had three daughters,

each of whom received a gift from Bacchus; by means of which one turned what she touched into wine, another into corn, and another into oil. Agamemnon, going to the siege of Troy, would have carried them away with him, but Bacchus, whose help they implored, changed them into doves.

ANNA, sister of Pygmalion, king of Tyre, retired with her sister Dido to Carthage, about 888. A.C.

ANNA, the name of Tobit's wife, and of the blessed Virgin's mother.

ANNAT (Francis) a famous Jesuit, born February 5, 1590, at Rhodes, taught philosophy and theology at Toulouse, and was assistant to the general, then provincial, and afterwards confessor to Lewis XIV. 1654. He died June 14, 1670, at Paris. He left a great number of works in Latin, Paris, 1666, 3 vol. 4to. and in French against the followers of Jansenius, which are not worth reading.

ANNE *Comnenus*, daughter of the emperor Alexius Comnenus, the elder, a princess famous for her wit and learning, wrote the history of her father's reign, from 1081 to 1118; an edition of which was published by David Hoeschelius, with very learned notes at the *Louvre*, 1651, fol. which makes part of the Byzantine. The president Cousin has translated it into French in his history of Constantinople. Anne wanted to dethrone her brother, to place the crown upon her husband Nicephorus Briennus, but the design miscarried by the indolence of Nicephorus.

ANNE *of Brettany*, queen of France, and duchess of Brittany, the daughter and heiress of the duke, Francis II. and Magaret de Foix, born January 26, 1476, at Nantz. She had been promised to Maximilian of Austria, but the duke her father dying, she married Charles VIII. king of France. Anne had a large share of sense, beauty, greatness of mind, and piety. She governed with great prudence during the time that Charles VIII. went into Italy, and conquered the kingdom of Naples. After the death of this prince, Anne married Lewis XII. who was in love with her before her marriage with Charles. She left several foundations, and died January 9, 1514.

ANNE *of Austria*, queen of France, eldest daughter of Philip III. king of Spain, mother of Lewis XIV. declared regent of the kingdom, May 18, 1643, during the minority of the king. This queen built the magnificent church of Val de Grace. She died January 20, 1666, of a cancer, at Paris, aged 64. She was a princess of great courage and haughtiness; it was only out of condescension to cardinal Mazarine, that she on different occasions yielded to the wishes of the people. She was however firm in the resolution, that her son should not marry that minister's niece. *If the king*, said she, *was capable of such a meanness, I would place myself at the head of the whole nation with my second son, against the king and against you.*

ANNE, queen of England, born February 6, 1664, second daughter of James II. king of Great Britain, and his first wife Anne Hyde. She was married August 17, 1683, to George, prince of Denmark, duke of Cumberland, earl of Kendal, &c. by whom she had several children, who died young. Anne succeeded king William her brother in law May 4, 1702. The conquests of the duke of Marlborough made her reign illustrious, and the peace of Utrecht, which she forced the allies to accept, completed her glory. She died August 12, 1714. Anne was sister to Mary, queen of England.

ANNE *Iwanowa*, daughter of John, emperor of Russia, brother of the czar Peter I. and wife of the duke of Courland, succeeded the czar Peter II. 1730. She kept her sea and land forces in so excellent a state, that trade flourished among her subjects, and the emperor, the Poles, the Turks, the Persians, and the Chinese, applied to her by turns, though she took no part in any of their quarrels, except the war she had with the grand signor, from 1737 to 1740, in which year she died, October 28, aged 47, leaving the crown to her great nephew Iwan.

ANNIUS *of Viterbo*, or JOHN NANNI, a famous Dominican, born at Viterbo about 1432, master of the holy palace under Alexander VI. was author of several works, and gained great reputation by his seventeen books of antiquities, *Rome*, 1498, fol. 1558, 8vo.

8vo. in which, through a blind credulity, he gives the supposititious works of the antient authors as genuine. Young persons must beware of this before they read the writings of Annius. He died November 13, 1502, at Rome, aged 70.

ANNONCIADES, v. JANE *of France.*

ANSEGISE, a priest of the diocese of Rheims, abbot of St. Michael, and afterwards archbishop of Sens, June 21, 871. Charles the Bald sent him to pope John VIII. who made him primate of the Gauls, and of Germany; but Hinemar, and several other bishops, opposed this new primacy. He died in 883.

ANSEGISE, a celebrated abbot of Lobes, or rather of Fontenelles, according to Baluze, much respected by the bishops and princes of his time. He died 833, and left a collection of the *Capitularia* of Charlemagne, and of Louis, *The Debonnaire*, of which Baluze published a good edition 1677, 2 vol. fol.

ANSELM (St.) archbishop of Canterbury, one of the most learned and illustrious bishops of his age, a native of Aousta. He entered among the Benedictines about 1060, and was elected abbot of Bec 1078, and archbishop of Canterbury March 6, 1093. William *Rufus*, king of England, who was of the anti-pope Guibert's party, banished Anselm, who considered Urban II. as the only legitimate pope. He went to Rome, and refuted the objections of the Greeks against the procession of the Holy Ghost, with great applause in the council of Bari 1098. When Henry I. came to the crown, he recalled the archbishop, but quarrelled with him afterwards on the subject of investitures, which affair had fatal consequences. Anselm, during the heat of these disputes, retired to France; but returned to Canterbury, and there died April 21, 1109, aged 76. The best edition of his works is that by Dom. Gerberon, 1675 fo

ANSELM, bishop of Lucca 1061, a native of Mantua, who died March 18, 1086. There is a treatise by him against the anti-pope Guibert, and several other works in the library of the fathers.

ANSELM *of Laon*, dean and archdeacon of that city, taught with great reputation in the university of Paris, and afterwards in the diocese of Laon. He died July 15, 1117. He wrote a glossary upon the Bible, interlined, printed with that of Lira

ANSELM (Father) *Peter Gibours*, a celebrated bare-footed Carmelite, born 1625, at Paris. His principal work is, *Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la Maison de France, et des grands Officiers de la Couronne*, 4to. The last edition of which 1726, and the continuation, is in 9 vol. fol. He died January 17, 1694, at Paris, aged 69.

ANSELM (Anthony) born January 13, 1652, in the isle Jourdain, in the province of Armagnac, son of a surgeon. He became known to the marquis de Montispan, by his talents for preaching; who entrusted him with the education of his son the marquis d'Antin, then only ten years old, with whom Anselm went to Paris; but, when the young lord's education was completed, returned to his office of preaching; which he continued with universal applause above thirty years. He then returned to M. the duke d'Antin, who got the place of *Historiographe des Batimens*, revived in his favor. The academy of painting ranked him among it's honorary amateurs. He was nominated 1710, associated academician of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres. Anselm had been abbot from 1699 of the rich abbey of Sever in Gascony, to which he retired 1724, after he had acquired the seniority in the academy of belles lettres, and died there August 8, 1737, aged 86. His works are, a collection of his sermons, panegyrics, and funeral orations, printed in 7 vol. 8vo. The sermons, which make four of these volumes, have been reprinted in 6 vol. 12mo. Several dissertations in the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions.

ANSON (George) an English admiral, was sent to attack the Spanish possessions in America 1739, and did not return till 1744, after having experienced great difficulties, although he had plundered the city of Payta in America, and taken a rich galleon. It is this expedition he gives an account of in his *Voyage*, translated into

French, *Amst.* 1749, 4to. The officers of the Wager, a ship detached from his squadron, have given a full relation of their misfortunes, which is a supplement to this *Voyage*, 4to. and 12mo. Anson also defeated, with fourteen ships, M. de la Jonquierre, who had but six, and secured the descent of the English at St. Maloes, 1758. He returned to London with as many soldiers as had escaped, and died 1762.

ANTÆUS, a giant of Lybia, son of Neptune and Terra, or the earth; was strangled by Hercules in the air, because every time he touched the earth he acquired fresh strength.

ANTELMI (Joseph) a learned canon of Frejus in Provence, author of several dissertations on the ecclesiastical history of Frejus, 1680, 4to; on St. Prosper and St. Leo, 1689, 4to.; on the Athanasian creed, 1693, 8vo.; on St. Martin, 1693, 8vo.; and on St. Eucherius, 1726, 12mo.; all which are esteemed. He died 1697, at Frejus, aged 49.

ANTENOR, a Trojan prince, at the time Troy was besieged. He is falsely supposed the founder of Padua.

ANTEROS (St.) a Greek by birth, elected pope November 23, 235, and died the next year, January 3.

ANTHELM (St.) bishop of Bellay, son of Hardoin, of a noble family in Savoy; after having possessed the two first dignities of the chapters of Geneva and Bellay, entered among the Carthusians, and was elected prior of the grand Chartreux, 1141. During the schism of Victor IV. he brought all the Carthusians to declare in favor of Alexander III. This pope obliged him to accept the bishopric of Bellay 1163, where he died 1178, aged above 70, having first taken off the excommunication of count Humbert, son of Amadeus.

ANTHEMIUS, a celebrated architect, ingenious sculptor, and learned mathematician of Tralles, under the emperor Justinian in the sixth century. He is said by Agathias to have invented several methods of imitating earthquakes, thunder and lightning.

ANTHONY (Mark) the *Orator*, so distinguished himself by his eloquence, that in the opinion of Cicero, Italy was in his time the rival of Greece. He was prætor of Sicily, proconsul of Cilicia, consul, and then censor, about 90. A. C. and put to death during the troubles of Marius and Cinna.

ANTHONY (Mark) son of the preceding, sirnamed *Creticus*, because of his miscarriage in the Cretan war. He died of grief, leaving by his second wife Julia, Mark Anthony the triumvir.

ANTHONY (Mark) *The Triumvir*, son of the preceding, whose good qualities were obscured by his debauchery. He went into Greece to perfect himself in eloquence, and was afterwards sent by Gabinius against Aristobulus, whom he conquered and took prisoner. On his return to Rome, he, with Curio, joined Cæsar's party, who was then in Gaul; and going thither advised him to march into Italy. Cæsar, being master of Rome, rewarded Mark Anthony with the government of Italy, and entrusted him with the left wing of his army at the battle of Pharsalia. The following year, 49. A. C. after the defeat of Pompey, Cæsar, having obtained the dictatorship, made Anthony general of the cavalry, and five years after, his colleague in the consulate. During the feast of the Lupercalia, Mark Anthony attempted one day to place the diadem upon Cæsar's head, by which he hastened his death; for Cæsar was assassinated the same year. He then assembled the senators; and displayed Cæsar's bloody robe to the people, harangued them so forcibly, that he excited a sedition against his murderers. Octavius (known afterwards by the name of Augustus,) was jealous of him, and had the art to persuade the senators, that Anthony, who had retired into Gaul, was aiming at absolute power. He was ordered by them to march against him, with the consuls *Pansa* and *Hirtius*; Anthony defeated them before Modena, and was defeated in his turn; he found means however, notwithstanding his ill success, to win the soldiers of Lepidus to his party, and to engage Plancus in his interest; and having raised six legions in Gaul, he marched into Italy with seventeen legions and 10,000 horse. Octavius, who sought to overthrow him, finding it would be a difficult undertaking, leagued with Lepidus. Thus the celebrated *Triumvirate* was formed, which proved

proved fatal to so many great men; and to Cicero amongst others, to whose death Octavius was consenting, as was Mark Anthony to that of his uncle Lucius Cæsar, and Lepidus sacrificed his brother Paulus. The triumvirate, finding their power sufficiently established, resolved on the deaths of Cassius and Brutus; and Octavius and Anthony marched against them into Macedonia. After their death, the empire was divided. Augustus had Europe, Lepidus Africa, Mark Anthony Greece and Asia, where he gave himself up to debauchery with Cleopatra, queen of Egypt. After the death of his wife Fulvia, Anthony married Octavia, the sister of Augustus; but still enamoured of Cleopatra, he quitted his children and the virtuous Octavia, to go into Egypt. It was in vain, that his wife left Rome, in hopes to bring him back; he sent and commanded her to stop at Athens. This contempt of Octavia, and other causes, re-kindled the war, which was terminated by the famous naval engagement at Actium, 31. A. C. Cleopatra, who had brought Anthony sixty ships, fled; he followed her, and by that step lost the victory. The next year Augustus entered Egypt, and directly took Pelusium; Anthony fell upon the cavalry, and defeated it, but was afterwards conquered. Cleopatra having spread a report, that she had killed herself; he desired his freedman to stab him, who, instead of obeying, stabbed himself. Anthony, animated by his example, did the same, and died at the age of fifty-six. He was brave and eloquent; could bear every inclemency of the season; an excellent general; a tender and generous friend; and merciful to his enemies: but his excesses, and his mad passion for Cleopatra, were the source of all his misfortunes. He had two brothers, Caius Antonius, put to death by Brutus, as a retaliation for the proscriptions of the triumvirate; and Lucius Antonius, who was taken in Perusia by Octavius; and a son, Marcus Julius Antonius, one of the first who corrupted Julia, the daughter of Augustus, who punished him with death.

ANTHONY (St.) founder of the monastic order of that name, born in 251, at the village of Come, in Egypt. His parents died when he was but seventeen, leaving him very rich. It is said, that going into a church, when that passage of the Gospel was read, in which Christ says to a rich young man: *If thou wilt be perfect, go, sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven: and come and follow me:* he determined to renounce the world; distributing his inheritance to his neighbours; gave the price of his goods to the poor; and retired to solitude about 270. He built several monasteries in the deserts; and went to Alexandria 335, for the defence of the faith. Anthony devoted himself to prayer and meditation. He was assaulted by various temptations; it is also said, that devils appeared in frightful forms, and beat him severely. Many miracles are ascribed to him; and those, who had embraced the monastic life, were animated by his discourse and example. He died January 17, 356, aged 105. St. Athanasius, to whom he left one of his tunics, wrote his life; which has been translated by Evagrius. Although St. Anthony had no learning, he left seven letters in Latin, with a *Rule*, and some sermons in the library of the fathers.

ANTHONY (Order of St.) v. GASTON.

ANTHONY (St.) of Padua, the *Thaumaturgus* of his age, born 1195, at Lisbon. He led an austere life from his youth, and entered into the Franciscan order, while St. Francis was yet living. Having embarked for Africa to convert the heathens, he was cast away in Italy; where he studied divinity, and preached with reputation. He taught afterwards at Montpellier, Toulouse, and Padua, in which last city he fixed, and died there June 13, 1231, aged 36. The best edition of his works is that of 1641, fol. His memory is in high veneration in Portugal. He is general of the troops, and his convent receives the appointments of that dignity. Those who command the troops are only his lieutenants.

ANTHONY, king of Navarre, originally called duke of Vendome, married Jane d'Albret, who carried him, for dowry, the principality of Bearn, and the title of king of Navarre. He went to the French court after the death

death of Francis II. and was appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom during the minority of Charles IX. He then embraced the Catholic religion; and formed, with the duke of Guise, and constable de Montmorenci, that union which the Huguenots called the *Triumvirate*. He commanded the army when Rouen was taken 1562, and died of his wounds at Andeli, November 17, the same year. Though irresolute, and addicted to pleasure, Anthony did not want courage. The Guises having prevailed upon the king to have him taken off, he entered the chamber, where the murder was to have been committed: *If I am killed*, said he, *carry my bloody shirt to my son, and my wife; my blood will teach them what they ought to do to revenge me.*

ANTHONY, titular king of Portugal, son of Don Lewis de Beja, second son of the king Don Emanuel, and Violante de Gomez, attempted to prove his rights to the throne of Portugal after the death of Don Henry. He pretended, that his father and mother had been privately married; but Philip II. had conveyed away the writings, which proved his legitimacy, and always treated him as a bastard. He was however proclaimed king of Portugal by the people, but Philip II. forced him to take refuge in France; where he died 1595, aged 64, leaving his rights to Henry IV. A paraphrase on the penitential Psalms has been printed under his name, 12mo.

ANTHONY *of Palermo*, v. PANORMITA.

ANTHONY *Galateo*, v. GALATEO.

ANTHONY (Primus) sirnamed *Becco*, a native of Toulouse, and one of the first captains of his age. He gained a signal victory for Vespasian over Vitellius, near Cremona, in the year 69.

ANTHONY (Nebrissensis) or *of Lebrixa*, so called from a town of Andalusia, where he was born 1444, one of those, who contributed most to the revival of the belles lettres. After having been a professor at Salamanca twenty years, being discontented with that university, he attached himself to cardinal Ximenes, who drew him to his university of Alcala. Anthony de Lebrixa taught there till his death, and assisted in the edition of the Polyglott. He wrote commentaries on several antient authors; *Lexicons*, Granada, 1536, fol. The history of Ferdinand and Isabella, *Granada*, 1545, fol. Explanations of the Scriptures, printed separately, and in *Critici Sacri*. He died July 11, 1522, aged 77.

ANTHONY *of Messina*, also called *Antonello*, a famous painter, a native of Messina, lived about 1430, and first taught the art of painting in oil to the Italians, which secret he learned from John de Bruges.

ANTHONY (Paul Gabriel) a Jesuit of Lorrain, who died 1743, at Pontamousson. He was author of a system of scholastic theology, 7 vol. 12mo. and of moral theology, 4 vol. 12mo. Some propositions of which are among the assertions of the Jesuits, which the parliament condemned 1762. Several other celebrated persons, called *Anthony*, will be found under their proper names.

ANTIGENES, one of the captains of Alexander the Great, who had the second of the prizes distributed by that prince to the eight bravest captains of his army. He afterwards betrayed Eumenes to Antigonus about 315. A.C. but soon received the reward of his perfidy, being burned alive in an iron cage.

ANTIGONE, daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta; having paid the last duties to her brother Polynices, contrary to the orders of Creon, was condemned by that barbarous man to be starved to death in a tower. She strangled herself; and Hæmon, who was to have married her, killed himself in despair upon her body.

ANTIGONE, daughter of Laomedon, thinking herself more beautiful than Juno, was changed into a stork.

ANTIGONUS, one of the most valiant and prudent generals of Alexander the Great. He was king of Asia after the death of that conqueror, 324. A.C.; vanquished Eumenes, and put him to death; gained a great victory over Ptolomy Lagus, 313. A.C.; built *Antigonia* seven years afterwards; and was killed in a battle against Cassander, Seleucus, and Lysimachus, 301. A.C. aged 80. Finding those about him surprized at the sweetness of temper he shewed in his old age, he said: *It is needful for me to keep by mildness what*

what I gained by force. A poet having called him divine, *My servant who waits in my chamber,* said Antigonus, *knows the contrary.* He frequently said, *Royalty was an honorable servitude; and whoever knew the weight of a crown, would dread to put it upon his head.*

ANTIGONUS, king of the Jews, and son of Aristobulus II. having formed an alliance with the king of the Parthians, took Jerusalem, and cut off the ears of his uncle Hyrcanus, to render him incapable of the high-priesthood; but Herod, who had married Mariamne, grand-daughter of Hyrcanus, retook Jerusalem, and sent Antigonus to Mark Anthony, who beheaded him 37. A.C. He was the last king of the Asmonean race, which had reigned 126 years.

ANTIGONUS *of Carystia,* lived under the two first Ptolomys; and left *Historiæ memorabiles,* Greek and Latin, by John Marsius, Leyden, 1619, 4to.

ANTILOCHUS, son of Nestor and Eurydice, killed before Troy by Memnon, son of Aurora.

ANTINE (D. Maur Francis d') born 1688, at Gouvieux in the diocese of Liege. He became a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur at the age of thirty. He died 1746. He assisted in the five first volumes of the glossary of Ducange of 1736, and in the collection *Des Hist. de France,* of D. Bouquer, in the method of ascertaining dates, 1750, 4to. 1770, fol.

ANTINOMIANS, v. AGRICOLA (John).

ANTINOUS, a beautiful youth, originally of Bithynia, for whom the emperor Adrian entertained a detestable passion. He is said to have drowned himself in the Nile, 129. Adrian wept at his death with the weakness of a woman; and consecrated temples to him. Some medals remain of this youth, on which he is represented as Bacchus.

ANTIOCHUS *Soter,* i. e. *Saviour,* king of Syria, and son of Seleucus Nicanor, married his mother in law Stratonice, during the life of Antiochus, and with his consent. He defeated the Bithynians, Macedonians, and Galatians. He died 261. A.C.

ANTIOCHUS, *The God,* king of Syria, succeeded his brother Antiochus *Soter*; engaged in a war against Ptolomy Philadelphus, and ended it by marrying Berenice, though he had two sons by Laodice; who, to revenge herself, poisoned him 246. A.C. and, by the artifice of Artemon, placed her son Seleucus on the throne. Berenice was afterwards stabbed by her order, with the son, whom she had by Antiochus: but this cruelty did not remain unpunished; she was herself slain in the war, which Ptolemy *Evergetes* undertook in favor of Berenice.

ANTIOCHUS, *The Great,* king of Syria, succeeded his brother Seleucus *Ceraunus* 223. A.C. He was vanquished in a bloody battle by Ptolomy *Philopator,* near Rhaphia, 217. A.C. Some time after, he took Sardis, attacked the Medes and Parthians, siezed Judea, Phænicia, and Cælosyria, and formed a plan of subduing Smyrna, Lampsacus, and all the cities of Asiatic Greece. These cities applied to the Romans for help, who sent ambassadors to Antiochus, to oblige him to restore the country he had gained by conquest from Ptolomy Epiphanes, and leave the free cities of Greece unmolested. Antiochus, irritated at this, declared war against the Romans 192. A.C. at the sollicitation of Hannibal; but he was defeated by Acilius Glabrio, and lost an important battle near Magnesia, against Scipio *Asiaticus*; at length the Romans granted him peace, but on hard terms. He was killed in Elymaïs, where he went to plunder the temple of Belus, 187. A.C. This prince was favorable to the Jews.

ANTIOCHUS *Epiphanes,* i. e. *The Illustrious,* usurped the throne of Syria from his nephew Demetrius, 175. A.C. and attempted to take Egypt from his nephew Ptolomy Philometor, but was repulsed. He deposed the high priest Onias; besieged Jerusalem, and took it, 170. A.C.; profaned the temple, sacrificing in it to Jupiter Olympias; carried away the sacred vessels; and committed unheard of cruelties. Returning to Antioch 167. A.C. he put to death the seven brothers of the Maccabees, and the venerable old man Eleazar. Mattathias and Judas Maccabeus defeated his army; and he was himself routed by the Elymeans, and obliged to return to Babylon, where he was siezed with a horrible disease, and died in despair, 164. A.C.

His

His son Antiochus Eupator succeeded him.

ANTIOCHUS *Eupator*, king of Syria, 164. A.C. entered Judea with an army of 80,000 foot, and 80 elephants, by the advice of his general Lysias, but was defeated by Judas Maccabeus. He was slain by his cousin-german Demetrius, 162. A.C.

ANTIOCHUS *of Ascalon*, a celebrated stoic philosopher, a disciple of Carneades, master of Cicero, and friend of Lucullus and Brutus.

ANTIOCHUS, a Cynic philosopher, who received many favors from the emperors Septimius Severus, and Caracalla.

ANTIOCHUS, abbot of St. Sabas about 616. Several homilies of his remain, and some other works in the library of the fathers.

ANTIOPE, queen of the Amazons, conquered and taken by Hercules, who gave her to Theseus.

ANTIOPE, daughter of Nycteus, who reigned in Bæotia, was beloved by Jupiter, and became pregnant. To avoid the anger of her father she fled to Sicyon, where she married Epopeus. Nycteus killed himself, commanding his son Lycus to punish his sister's crime. Sicyon was taken, Epopeus slain, and Antiope shut up in a prison, where she was delivered of Amphion and Zethus. These children, when they grew up, set her at liberty; killed Lycus; and tied Dirce his wife to the horns of a wild bull; who dying under that punishment, was thrown into a fountain, which afterwards bore her name.

ANTIPATER, a disciple of Aristotle, and one of the generals of Alexander the Great, a man of genius, and fond of the sciences; he pacified the revolted Thracians, and defeated the Lacedemonians 330. A.C. Alexander took from him the government of Macedonia to please Olympias, which was the cause that he was accused of poisoning Alexander. He died 321. A.C.

ANTIPATER, king of Macedon, and brother of Philip, succeeded Cassander 298. A.C. He put his mother Thessalonica to death, and was himself put to death by Lysimachus 297. A.C.

ANTIPATER, an Idumean, son of Antipas, governor of Idumea, famous for his riches, prudence and enterprizes. He took the part of Hyrcanus, and restored him to the throne. Antipater had then the direction of public affairs, and always conducted them in favor of the Romans. He rendered important services to Cæsar in the Ægyptian war; but was poisoned 43. A.C. by Malchus; who was guilty on that occasion of the blackest ingratitude. Antipater had married in Arabia a woman of rank, named Cypros, by whom he had the famous Herod and Salome.

ANTIPATER *of Sidon*, a celebrated poet, and Stoic philosopher, about 136. A. C. There are several of his epigrams in the *Anthologia*.

ANTIPATER (L. Cælius) wrote a history of the second Punic war, about 124. A C. The emperor Adrian, from a depraved taste, preferred him to Sallust.

ANTIPHILUS, a celebrated Ægyptian painter, cotemporary with Nicias, acquired universal fame by the picture of a boy stooping down to blow the fire.

ANTIPHON, a famous Athenian orator, sirnamed the *Rhamnusian*, from Rhamnus in Attica, the place of his birth. He was the first who reduced eloquence into an art, by laying down rules for it, and who pleaded for money. Thucydides was his disciple. He died about 411. A.C. There are sixteen of Antiphon's orations remaining; which may be found in the collection of Greek orators by Stephens, 1575, fol.

ANTISTHENES, a famous Athenian philosopher, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the sect of Cynic philosophers, about 324. A.C. It is said, that upon hearing Socrates, he said to his disciples: *Go, seek a master; as to myself, I have found one.* He procured the banishment of Anytus, and the death of Melitus, two of that philosopher's greatest enemies. Antisthenes attached himself wholly to morality. Hearing it remarked, that war carried off the unhappy, he replied: *You mistake, it adds more to the number than it takes away.* He said plainly, *That the people adore many Gods, but there is but one true God.* Cicero, *De Nat. Deor.* lib. 1. n. 12. Diogenes was his disciple. His letters are printed with those

those of the other Socratic philosophers, Paris, 1637, 4to. There are some discourses of an Antisthenes, in the Greek orators of Aldus, 1537, fol.

ANTOINETTE of Orleans, daughter of the duke of Longueville, became a Feuillantine, after the death of her husband Charles de Gondy, 1596. She was also appointed co-adjutrix of Fontevrault, but left that abbey to found the nuns of Calvary. She died 1618.

ANTONIA, daughter of Mark Anthony and Octavia, one of the most beautiful and virtuous princesses of her age. She married Drusus, son of Livia, and brother of Tiberius, by whom she had Germanicus, an accomplished prince—Claudius, who was afterwards emperor—and Livia, wife of Drusus, son of Tiberius, famous for her wickedness. Antonia lost her husband at an early age, and would never marry again, giving a noble example of continence to a licentious court. The designs of Sejanus were discovered to Tiberius by this lady. She had at first some share in the management of affairs, under her grandson Caligula; but he caused her so much vexation afterwards, that it occasioned her death, about the year 38. There was even reason to suspect, that unnatural prince had her poisoned.

ANTONIA, daughter of Claudius, who was put to death by Nero, because she refused to marry him after the decease of Poppæa.

ANTONIANO (Sylvius) a cardinal, famous for his learning and chastity, born 1540, at Rome, and died 1603. He left *De Christianâ puerorum educatione*, and other esteemed works; and is said to have been concerned in the catechism of the council of Trent.

ANTONIDES (J. Vander Goes) a celebrated poet of Zealand, who died 1684, in the flower of his age. His works were printed at Amsterdam, 1714, 4to.

ANTONINUS *Pius*, a Roman emperor, originally of Nismes, but born at *Lanuvium* in Italy, in the year 86, a prince of a graceful person, and possessed of genius, learning, and eloquence. He was consul 120, and succeeded the emperor Adrian 138. He directly set at liberty several persons who had been condemned to death, and gained the esteem and love of the people, by his wisdom and moderation. He had the tenderness of a father towards his subjects; often repeating that noble sentence of Scipio Africanus: *That he had rather save the life of one citizen, than kill a thousand enemies.* More attentive to preserve the limits of his empire, than to extend them; he avoided wars, and held the barbarians in subjection to his virtues. Though this generous prince was ready to assist every one in distress, he carefully managed the revenues of the empire. No edicts were published against the Christians by Antoninus, he even wrote letters in favor of them; one of these may be seen in Eusebius at the end of St. Justin's apology. He died March 7, 161, aged 73, universally lamented. Many remarkable instances are related of his moderation.

ANTONINUS (Marcus) *The Philosopher*, v. MARCUS *Aurelius*.

ANTONINUS, author of the *Itinerary*, which bears his name, not at present well known. It was printed at Amsterdam, 1735, 4to. There is, under the same name, *Iter Britannicum*, London, 1709, 4to.

ANTONINUS (St.) a celebrated Dominican archbishop of Florence, born 1389, in that city. He went through all the offices of his order, and was employed in various embassies. Pope Eugenius IV. nominated him to the archbishopric of Florence 1446, in which station his conduct was exemplary. He died May 2, 1459. He left a chronicle in Latin, *Lyons*, 1586, fol.; *A Summary of Theology*, Venice, 1571, 4 vol. 4to.; and several other works.

ANTONIO (Nicholas) knight of the order of St. James, born 1617, at Seville, of which he was chancellor, famous for his *Library of Spanish Authors*, 2 vol. fol. *Hispania Vetus*, 1696; two other volumes for *Hispania Nova*, 1676, works written with great judgment, and much esteemed. He died 1684.

ANTONIUS *Honoratus*, a celebrated bishop of Constantine in Africa, by whom there remains an excellent letter written to *Arcadius*, banished for the faith by Genseric, king of the Vandals, in the library of the fathers.

ANTONIUS *Liberalis*, a Greek author, of whose works only one is known, entitled, *Metamorphoses, which are found in the Grecian Mythologies*, London, 1676, and Amsterdam, 1688, 2 vol. 8vo. The Latin mythologies have the same, 2 vol. 8vo. Amsterdam, and Leyden, 1745, 2 vol. 4to. It was printed separately at Leyden, 1774, 8vo.

ANVARI, or ANVERI, one of the best poets of Persia, a native of Bedeneh, a village of Khorasan. He died about 1200, at Balke.

ANUBIS, a god of the Egyptians, represented with a dog's head, holding an Egyptian sistrum in one hand, and a caduceus in the other.

ANYTA, the name of a Grecian woman. Some verses of her's are in the collection, entitled *Carmina novem Poetarum Fœminarum*, Antwerp, 1568, 8vo. reprinted at Hamburg, 1734, 4to. There are only eight poets in the last edition, because Sappho is printed separately, London, 1733, 4to. To these two volumes a third is added, entitled, *Mulierum Græcarum, quæ oratione prosâ uiæ sunt, Fragmenta et Elogia, Græc. et Lat.* Gottingen, 1739, 4to. These three volumes were published by J. Chr. Wolfius.

ANYTUS, an Athenian rhetorician, the avowed enemy of Socrates, after whose decease he took refuge at Heraclea, and, according to Themistius, was there stoned to death, about 339. A.C.

AO, son of Neptune, who, flying from Apulia, retired into Bœotia, to the mountains, which from his name were called Aonian. They were consecrated to the muses; from whence they had the name of Aonides. The country itself had the appellation of Aonia.

APELLES, the greatest painter of antiquity, about 300. A.C. a native of Cos, according to Ovid. His pictures were master-pieces. Those most admired, were that of Fortune; that of Antigonus, taken in profile to conceal a defect in that prince, who had lost an eye; a horse, so naturally drawn, that horses neighed at it. Those valued most of all, were two Venusses; and an Alexander. The great assiduity of Apelles gave rise to the proverb: *No day without a stroke.* Alexander made an edict, that nobody but Apelles should draw his picture, persuaded, says Cicero, that the fame of so great a painter would transmit his own to posterity.

APELLICON, a Peripatetic philosopher of Teos, less known by his learning, than for having purchased the library of Neleus; which he had from Theophrastus, and Theophrastus from Aristotle, by whom it was collected. The books were hurt by damp, and worm-eaten. Apellicon had copies taken of them; but as he was more a *Philo-biblist*, i. e. a lover of books, than a *Philosopher*, and real scholar, he but ill supplied the vacancies the worms had made, and published very erroneous copies. Shortly after the death of Apellicon, Athens was taken by Sylla, who sent his library to Rome. Tirannion the grammarian had new copies taken, but they were not carefully revised with the originals, and bad copyists were employed: thus Aristotle's books were published full of errors. v. STRABO. To return to Apellicon, Athenæus, l. 5. c. 14. calls him a fickle man, and fond of novelties; not contented with buying books, and antiquities every where, he robbed the archives of several cities; particularly those of Athens, for which he was denounced, and saved his life only by flight. Having afterwards gained the friendship of Athenion, tyrant of Athens, he returned to that city, and died there. He wrote upon the friendship of Aristotle and Hermias, tyrant of Atarnæ; but this work has not come down to us. v. Eusebius in his *Evangelical Preparation*, l. 15. c. 2

APER (Marcus) a famous Latin orator, born in Gaul, about the year 10. He attended the bar at Rome, and gained high reputation, as well for the beauty of his genius, as the strength of his eloquence. Although a foreigner, he rose by his merit to the first dignities, and was senator, quæstor, tribune, and prætor; but found greater charms in the bar, than in all these high offices. It was the maxim of Aper, that all our actions and designs should tend to the public good. *Ad utilitatem vitæ omnia consilia factaque dirigenda sunt.* He died about 85. He is believed to have been author of the

Dialogue

Dialogue of the Orators, or upon the Corruption of Eloquence, formerly attributed to Tacitus, or Quintilian, at the end of whose works it is placed. M. Giry, of the French academy, translated this dialogue into French, *Paris*, 1626, 4to. with a preface by M. Godeau.

APHTONIUS, a rhetorician of Antioch, in the second century, by whom there is an art of rhetoric in the antient Greek rhetoricians, *Aldus*, 1508, 1509, 1523, 3 vol. fol. The volume of 1509, is the most scarce. Aphtonius is printed separately at *Upsal*, 1670, 8vo. He wrote some other works mentioned by Photius. The fables of Aphtonius were published with those of Æsop, *Francfort*, 1610, 8vo. fig.

APIAN (Peter) professor of mathematics at Ingoldstadt, author of a *Cosmography*, 1584, fol. and other works. He died April 21, 1552, at Ingoldstadt.

APIAN (Philip) son of the preceding, a skilful mathematician and physician, born September 14, 1531, at Ingoldstadt, and died 1589, at Tubingen. He left a treatise on *Shadows*, or *Sun-dials*, and other works.

APIARIUS, a priest of Sicea, a city of Africa, who was excommunicated and degraded by Urban, his bishop, on a charge of being illegally ordained. Apiarius appealed to pope Zozimus, who admitted him to communion, and attempted to re-establish him 418. His legates founded the legitimacy of the appeal from a simple bishop to the pope, upon the canons of the council of Sardis, which they affirmed to be those of Nice; but it was found, that they were not of that first general council; and Apiarius himself confessed, at last, the crimes he was charged with; upon which the African bishops maintained the judgment given by Urban.

APICIUS, the name of three Romans, famous for their gluttony. The second, who is most remarkable, lived in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. He invented cakes, which bore his name; kept a public school for gluttony at Rome; and, after spending immense sums, poisoned himself; because he had but 250,000 livres, which he thought not enough to keep him from starving! He wrote a treatise *De Opsoniis et Condimentis, sive de Arte Coquinariâ*, lib. x. Amst. 1709, 8vo, Pliny calls him *Nepotum omnium altissimus gurges*. The third, who lived in the time of Trajan, possessed an admirable secret for keeping oysters fresh. He sent some to Trajan, as far as Parthia.

APION, *not* APPION, a famous grammarian of Oasis, a city of Egypt, head of the embassy sent by the Alexandrians to Caligula, with complaints against the Jews, in the year 40. He wrote a history of Egypt, which has been refuted by Josephus.

APIS, king of Argos, son of Jupiter and Niobe, reigned over Peloponnesus, Sicyon, and Sinope, about 1717. A.C. It is said, that he went into Egypt; where he was called *Osiris*, and married *Isis*; and having taught the people to plant vineyards, and the use of physic, was worshipped by them when dead, under the figure of an ox.

APOLLINA, or APOLLONIA, a virgin and martyr of Alexandria, who threw herself into the fire which was prepared for her, after all her teeth had been broken, about 248.

APOLLINARIS (C. Sulpicius) a celebrated grammarian in the second century, supposed to have been author of the verses, which are made use of as arguments to the plays of Terence. He was succeeded in his profession by Pertinax, who was afterwards emperor.

APOLLINARIS (Claudius) a learned bishop of Hierapolis in Phrygia, who presented an excellent apology for the Christians to Marcus Aurelius, about 170.

APOLLINARIS (the Younger) so called to distinguish him from his father Apollinaris *the Elder*, a learned bishop of Laodicea in the fourth century, was at first a friend of St. Athanasius, and St. Basil, and a great defender of the faith: but afterwards, by an abuse of his talents and learning, became the author of new heresies, and gave name to the sect of the Apollinarists, who believed that Jesus Christ had no other soul than the divinity. He wrote several works; one is a treatise against Porphyry in thirty books. His interpretation of the Psalms is in the library of the fathers, and separately in Greek and Latin verse, *Paris*, 1613, 8vo. The tragedy of *Jesus*

Christ's Suffering is attributed to him; it is in the works of St. Gregory of Nazianzen. He died about 380.

APOLLINARIS *Sidonius*, v. SIDONIUS *Apollinaris*.

APOLLO, son of Jupiter and Latona, and brother of Diana, born in the isle of Delos, according to the most received opinion; considered by the antients, as the inventor and god of harmony, light, physic, the muses, and poetry. He was driven from heaven for killing the Cyclops, who had forged Jupiter's thunder-bolts, and retiring to Admetus, king of Thessaly, was employed as his shepherd. He was supposed to utter oracles; and temples were erected to him at Delos, Claros, Tenedos, Delphos, and many other cities. v. HOR-*Apollo*.

APOLLODORUS *of Athens*, a celebrated grammarian, disciple of Aristarchus, about 104. A.C. Only three books remain of his *Library of the Gods*, an useful work for understanding mythology, *Rome*, 1555, 8vo. and in the Mythologies. v. ANTONIUS *Liberalis*. Passerat translated it into French, 1605, 8vo.

APOLLODORUS, an Athenian, and very famous painter, about 408. A. C. The first who made choice of the most beautiful parts of bodies, as subjects for pictures. He excelled in colouring.

APOLLODORUS *of Damascus*, a celebrated architect under Trajan and Adrian; who had the direction of the stone bridge, built by the former over the Danube 102, and was employed in other important works by that prince. One day while Trajan was consulting with Apollodorus about some buildings, Adrian interfered with his advice; upon which Apollodorus rallied his want of judgment, saying, *Go, paint your gourds*; a kind of painting in which Adrian at that time employed himself. This speech cost the ingenious architect his life; for when Adrian became emperor, he found some false pretences to put him to death.

APOLLONIUS *of Alexandria*, sirnamed Dyscolus, author of four books upon construction, which are in Greek in the grammar of Theodorus, by *Aldus*, 1495, fol.; and separately, *Francfort*, 1590, 4to. *Historiæ Commentitiæ*, Gr. et Lat. by John Meursius, *Leyden*, 1620, 4to.

APOLLONIUS *of Perga*, in Pamphylia, a celebrated geometrician in the reign of Ptolomy Eurgetes, about 244. A.C. An excellent treatise of his on conic sections remains in eight books, and was published by J. Barrow, *London*, 1675, 4to. The best edition is that of Oxford, 1770, fol. and some other works. v. VIVIANI.

APOLLONIUS *of Rhodes*, a famous Greek poet, originally of Alexandria, called the *Rhodian*, because he taught a long time at Rhodes; was a disciple of Callimachus; lived in the reign of Ptolomy Euergetes, and was his librarian, about 232. A.C. Longinus praised his poem on the expedition of the Argonauts; the *Scholia* on it are excellent, *Leyden*, 1641, 8vo.

APOLLONIUS *of Tyana*, a town of Cappadocia, a famous impostor, born three or four years before Christ; who professed the Pythagorean philosophy, renouncing wine, women, the use of flesh or fish, and leading a very austere life. By his artifices, he was reverenced as a god, and had a large number of disciples. After having long deceived the world, he died in a very advanced age, about the end of the first century. No one was witness of his death, not even his favorite disciple Damis; who was the companion of his impostures. This Damis wrote the life of Apollonius; as did Philostratus afterwards. It may be seen in the works of the latter; where are also some letters by Apollonius. M. Dupin in his *Histoire d'Apollonius de Tyana*, proves, first, that the history of Apollonius is destitute of any credible witnesses; secondly, that Philostratus has written a mere romance; thirdly, that the miracles attributed to Apollonius have visible marks of falsehood; and that there is not one, which may not be attributed to cunning, chance, or fraud; fourthly, that his doctrine is contrary to sound reason; which ought to make those ignorant infidels blush; who, like Hierocles, dare to compare the impostures of Apollonius with the miracles of Jesus Christ.

APOLLONIUS *Collatius* (Peter) a priest of Novara, in the fifteenth century, author of a poem on the siege of Jerusalem by Vespasian and Titus, *Milan*,

Milan, 1481, 4to. The combat of David and Goliah, and other poems, *Milan*, 1692, 8vo. M. Dupin considers him as one of the best Christian poets; but there are others not of that opinion.

APOLLONIUS, a Stoic philosopher, and native of Chalcis in Syria, who was sent for to Rome by the emperor Antoninus Pius, to be preceptor to Marcus Aurelius. Immediately upon his arrival, the emperor sending for him, he haughtily replied: *The master was not to wait upon his pupil, but the pupil upon his master*; at which the emperor smiled, and said, *It seems then, it was less trouble to Apollonius to come from Chalcis to Rome, than it is to come from his lodging to the palace.* However he sent Marcus Aurelius to him. v. AURELIUS *Victor*, and JULIUS *Capitolinus*.

APOLLONIUS, a Sophist, who was born in Alexandria, or at least lived there in the school of Didymus, became known towards the end of the Roman republic, or under the first emperors, by his *Lexicon Græcum Iliadis et Odysseæ*. The first edition of which, with the Latin translation, was published at Paris by M. Villoison, 1773, 2 vol. 4to. It is an useful work for the illustration of Homer, and bears a great affinity to that of Hesychius.

APOLLOS (St.) or APOLLO, a Jew, originally of Alexandria, who embraced Christianity about the year 54. He acquired so great reputation at Corinth, as to be ranked with St. Peter and St. Paul, some saying, *I am of Paul*, others, *I am of Apollos*.

APOMASAR, v. ACHMET, *son of Selim*.

APONIUS, an ecclesiastical author of the seventh century, who left a *Commentary* on the Song of Solomon; which is esteemed, *Friburg*, 1538, fol. and in the library of the fathers. It is a continued allegory of the marriage of Christ and the Church.

APQNO (Peter) v. ALBANO.

APPIAN, a celebrated Greek historian, descended from one of the best families of Alexandria, lived under Trajan, Adrian, and Antoninus Pius, about 123, and was governor of a province. He wrote a Roman history, not in a continued series, like that of Livy; but divided into nations and provinces, ranging according to order of time what concerns each nation. Only part of this learned work remains, of which the best edition is that of Amsterdam, 1670, 2 vol. 8vo.

APPION, v. APION.

APPIUS *Claudius*, v. CLAUDIUS.

APRIES, king of Egypt, called *Pharaoh Hophra*, in Jeremiah and Ezekiel, succeeded his father Psammis 594. A.C. He took Sidon; conquered the isle of Cyprus; and returned loaded with spoil; but being afterwards defeated by the Cyrenians, Amasis was elected king in his stead, and had him strangled about 569. A.C.

APROSIO (Angelico) a learned Augustine monk, born October 29, 1607, at Ventimiglia. He left *Bibliotheca Aprosiana*, or a catalogue of the books that had been given him, with remarks on the authors. There are only the three first letters of the alphabet, printed at Bologna, 1657, 12mo. p. 733. This book is in request, and some other works, in favor of *l'Adone del Marino*; the most esteemed of them is entitled *Sferza Poëtica di Sapricio Saprici*, Venice, 1643, 12mo. Aprosio was living 1680.

APSINE. There were several Sophists of this name at Athens, in the third and fourth centuries; one of whom was author of *Præcepta de Arte Rhetoricâ* in the *Rhetores Græci* of Aldus. v. APHTONIUS.

APULEIUS (Lucius) a celebrated Platonic philosopher, a native of Madaura, lived in the second century, under Antoninus and Marcus Aurelius. He married a rich widow named *Pudentilla*, and was accused of having caused the death of her son *Pontianus*, and of having made use of magical charms to gain her affections; but he defended himself before the proconsul of Africa, by an apology, which still remains, and is called by St. Augustin, a florid and eloquent discourse. The Pagans looked upon him as a great magician, and some even dared to compare his pretended miracles to those of Jesus Christ. Besides the *Golden Ass*, we have several of his writings remaining, the greater part treat of the Platonic philosophy. The works of Apuleius were printed at Gouda, 1650, 8vo. *ad usum Delphini*, 1688, 2 vol. 4to. The first edition is *Rome*, 1469, fol. The French editions of

of the *Golden Ass*, 1623, 1631, and 1648, 8vo. are valued for the plates. The Italian translation by Agnolo-Firenzuola, *Venice*, 1567, 8vo. is esteemed.

AQUAPENDENTE, v. FABRICIUS (Jerome).

AQUAVIVA (Octavio) a celebrated cardinal, son of John Jerome Aquaviva, duke of Atri, of an antient and illustrious family in the kingdom of Naples; which produced many persons of merit. He became known to Sixtus V. who appointed him referendary of both the seals, and vicar legate of the patrimony of St. Peter. He was made cardinal 1591, then legate of the Campania Romania, and afterwards of Avignon; opposed the undertakings of the Protestants, and governed with so much prudence and wisdom, that he restored peace and tranquillity to the province. Cardinal Aquaviva esteemed and patronized learned men, and had always some in his house. Being appointed archbishop of Naples, he went to reside in his diocese, and died December 15, 1612, aged fifty-two.

AQUAVIVA (Claudius) a native of Naples, son of the duke of Atri. He was elected general of the Jesuits 1581, governed with great mildness and prudence, and died January 31, 1615, aged 72. He left several works of piety; among others, *Industria ad curandos animæ morbos*, 1606, 12mo. A French translation of which was published at Paris, 1776, 12mo. under the title of *Manuel des Superieurs*. He had the famous *Ratis Studiorum* drawn up, *Romæ*, 1586, 8vo. which was suppressed by the inquisition; and viewed with as evil an eye by the Jesuits, who would not be molested in their opinions, as by the Dominicans, who there found, that it was possible to depart from the doctrine of St. Thomas: it was re-published 1591, but in a mutilated state.

AQUILA, called *Ponticus*, because he was a native of Sinope in Pontus, received baptism, but was excommunicated for his attachment to astrology. He embraced Judaism; after which, having learned Hebrew, he translated the holy Scriptures into Greek, about 129. His version followed the Hebrew text, word for word, and was enriched with Judaic traditions. Justinian forbid the Jews to read it: only fragments of this work remain.

AQUILA (Sebastian d') an Italian physician, who lived at the beginning of the sixteenth century, author of a treatise *De Morbo Gallico Papiæ*, 1509, 8vo. and in Luisini, but less perfect in that collection. *De Febre Sanguineâ* in the practice of Gattinaire, 8vo. This physician was attached to the principles of Galen.

AQUILANO (Seraphino) a Neapolitan poet of the fifteenth century, received chevalier de Grace in the order of Malta by favor of the duke de Valentinois; who had a great esteem for him. He died 1500, aged 34. His poems were printed at Rome, 1503, 8vo.

AQUILIUS *Gallus*, a learned Roman lawyer, about 65. A.C.

AQUILIUS-*Sabinus*, a learned lawyer of Rome, called the *Cato of his age*, who was consul in 214, and 216.

AQUILIUS-*Severus*, ACHILIUS, or ACILIUS, an historian and poet, who died about 370, under the emperor Valentinian.

AQUILONIUS, v. AIGUILLAN.

AQUINO, one of the most antient, and illustrious families in the kingdom of Naples; took its name from the city of Aquino. This family produced St. Thomas Aquinas—Cardinal Ladislas d'Aquino, bishop of Vanafro, and nuncio in Switzerland. He died 1621, at the time, when the cardinals, who were assembled in the conclave, judged him worthy of being pope—Adinolpho d'Aquino, lord of Castillon, general of the army under Robert, king of Naples, and one of the greatest captains of his time. He died about 1335—Thomas, prince de Castillon, lieutenant-general to Philip V. in the kingdom of Naples, and captain-general of the cavalry of the same kingdom. He died October 20, 1721, at Pampeluna—&c.

AQUINO (Philip) a native of Carpentras, who was baptized at Aquino in the kingdom of Naples, and from thence took the name of Aquino. He taught Hebrew at Paris, and was one of the correctors of Jay's Polyglott. He died in 1650. Antonio d'Aquino, first physician to Lewis XIV. was his grandson.

AQUITAINE (l') or GUIENNE, after having the title of kingdom and dukedom, was given, after the death of William I. who died in 812, by Charles, *The Bald*, as an hereditary dukedom to

Ranulph I.	*of Poitiers*	died 865
Ranulph II.	- - -	892
Ebles	- - - - -	935
William II.	- - -	963
William III.	- - -	993
William IV.	- - -	1031
William V.	- - - -	1038
Eudes	- - - -	1039
Peter, *called* William VI.	-	1058
Guy Geoffry, *called* William VII.		1086
William VIII.	- - -	1126
William IX.	- - -	1137
Eleanor, *or* Alienor,	- -	1202

By her marriage with Henry II. of England, the dukedom of Aquitaine passed to that crown, but was confiscated 1370, in consequence of Edward III. not appearing to a citation in quality of vassal to the crown of France. v. P. Anselm's Genealogical History.

ARABSCHAH, a famous mussulman doctor, who died 1450, at Damascus, his native place. He wrote the history of Tamerlane, in Arabic, and other works.

ARAGONA (Jane d') wife of Ascanius Collonna, prince of Tagliacozzi in the sixteenth century, gained the applause of all the *beaux esprits* of her time, particularly the philosopher Niphius. She was admired for her beauty, courage, prudence, and skill in the management of affairs, and died 1577, in a very advanced age. The poems, written in her praise, were published at Venice, 1558, under the title of *Tempio alla divina signora Aragona.*

ARANTHON (John d') bishop of Geneva, distinguished for his piety, born September 29, 1620, at the castle of Alex in the Genevese. He was made bishop 1660, and died July 4, 1695. P. le Masson, general of the Carthusians, has written his life, 8vo.

ARATOR, secretary and comptroller of the finances to Athalaric, then subdean of the Romish church in the sixth century. He translated the Acts of the Apostles into Latin verse, and presented this work to pope Vigilius 544. It may be found with other Latin poets, *Venice*, 1502, 4to. in the library of the fathers, and separately.

ARATUS *of Sicyon*, general of the Achæans, and one of the greatest captains Greece has produced. He compelled Nicocles, tyrant of Sicyon, to quit the city; engaged his fellow-citizens to join the Achæan league, composed of thirteen cities; and being made their general, surprized the fortress of Corinth; drove away the king of Macedonia; and delivered Argos from its tyrants. He was poisoned by order of Philip II. of Macedonia, about 214. A.C. Aratus wrote a history of the Achæans, which is highly praised by Polybius.

ARATUS *of Cilicia*, a celebrated poet and astronomer in the time of Ptolomy Philadelphus 272. A.C. who wrote an astronomical poem in beautiful Greek verse, entitled *Phænomena*, which Cicero translated into Latin verse. The best edition is that by Grotius, 1600, 4to. or rather that of Oxford, 1672, 8vo.

ARBACES, governor of the Medes for Sardanapalus, king of Assyria, rebelled against him, and joined with Belesis 770. A.C. Three years afterwards Sardanapalus burned himself in his palace, and Arbaces was proclaimed king of the Medes.

ARBOGASTUS, Comte, by birth a Frenchman, sent into Gaul by Theodius, against Victor, son of Maximus, whom he attacked and killed about 389, and was made prefect of the pretorium. Having afterwards displeased Valentinian, that emperor ordered him to resign his employments; but Arbogastus, grown insolent by his influence over the army, tore the order; and Valentinian was found strangled in his bed at Vienne in Dauphiny 392. Arbogastus, finding himself accused of this crime, made Eugenius emperor in opposition to Theodosius, whom he defeated at first, but being afterwards conquered, and fearing to fall into his hands, killed himself 394. He must be distinguished from another Arbogastus, who was his grandson.

ARBOGASTUS (St.) bishop of Strasburg, who possessed the favor of Dagobert, king of Austrasia. He died 678.

ARBOUZE (Margaret Veny d') an illustrious abbess and reformer of Val-de-Grace at Paris, who died August 16, 1626, in great reputation for sanctity. M. de Fleury has written her life, 1685, 8vo.

ARBRISSEL (Robert d') a native of Arbrissel, in the diocese of Rennes; retired to Angers, where he preached with such great success, that he was soon followed by prodigious numbers of persons of both sexes; for whom he built cells in the wood of Fontevraud, and became founder of the famous monastery, and order of that name about 1100. His disciples were to be called, *The Poor of Jesus Christ*, and to obey the women, who were his servants. He died 1117, at the priory of Orsan. He was accused of admitting women to his bed, under the pretence of mortifying the flesh, by resisting temptation. These evil reports induced Geoffry de Vendôme, and Marbodus, bishop of Rennes, to write to him. But all cotemporary authors have considered him as a man of irreproachable morals, and his disciples have fully cleared him. v. The history of Fontevraud, by Niquet, 1641, 4to.

ARBUTHNOT (Alexander) brother of baron Arbuthnot of Mers, born 1538, in Scotland. He turned Protestant, and was made principal, or regent of the royal college at Aberdeen, was skilled in the belles lettres, philosophy, mathematics, divinity, law, and even physic; universally loved and esteemed for his learning and moderation; and was concerned in all the ecclesiastical affairs, that were treated of in Scotland, during his time. Arbuthnot was twice member of the general assemblies; in which he appeared among the principal defenders of the reformation. He died in 1583, at Aberdeen, aged 46. We have no works of his except some discourses, or orations, in Latin, on the origin and excellence of law, printed at Edinburg, 1572, 4to. He published Buchanan's history, which was committed to him by the author to revise for the press.

ARC (Joan d') or Du LYS, better known by the name of the *Maid of Orleans*, a famous heroine of Domremy, who forced the English to raise the siege of Orleans, defeated Talbot at the battle of Patay, and caused Charles VII. to be consecrated at Rheims, July 17, 1429, but being taken in a *sortie*, at Compeigne, she was burned alive by the English, at Rouen, May 30, 1431, on pretence of sorcery, and for having concealed her sex by dressing as a man. Charles VII. ordering afterwards, that her process should be revised, she was fully acquitted. v. VIGNIER (Jerome).

ARCADIUS, emperor of the East, son of Theodosius, *The Great*, and Flaccila, was associated in the empire 383, and succeeded Theodosius 395. His brother Honorius was emperor of the West. Rufinus, prefect of the pretorium, disappointed that he could not marry his daughter to Arcadius, called in the Barbarians, and threw the East into a strange confusion; but was afterwards killed at Constantinople. Eutropius, favorite of Arcadius, who had induced him to marry Eudoxia, had the same fate, by the solicitation of Gainas, a Goth, and an Arian; who was himself defeated and slain 400. Arcadius afterwards confirmed the laws of Theodosius, and published new ones; but obscured the glory of his reign by banishing and persecuting St. John Chrysostom, through a weak condescension to Eudoxia. He died May 1, 408, aged 31.

ARCAS, son of Jupiter and Calisto, who gave name to the country of Arcadia. Being near killing his mother as he was hunting, he was taken up with her to heaven, and makes the constellation of the *Bear*.

ARCESILAUS, or ARCESILAS, a celebrated Greek philosopher of Pitane, about 300. A.C. who succeeded Crantor, and was author of the sect called *The Second Academy*. He maintained, that every thing is uncertain, and that truth cannot be distinguished from falsehood. He was liberal, a generous friend, and took such delight in Homer, that when he was about to read him, he would call it, *Going to his love*.

ARCHELAUS I. natural son of Perdiccas, was of a cruel disposition, and gained the throne of Macedonia by his crimes; but conducted himself upon it as a great prince. Socrates refused to see him, because of his barbarities.

barities. He was killed by one of his favorites about 399. A.C.

ARCHELAUS, son of Archelaus, pontiff of Comana and Glaphyra, obtained the crown of Cappadocia, by the favor of Mark Anthony 36. A.C. and furnished him with some troops at the battle of Actium. He maintained his situation under Augustus; but Tiberius, offended at receiving no homage from him when at Rhodes, sent for him to Rome, on other pretences. Archelaus went there, and died in prison, in the year 16. Cappadocia was reduced to a province, after his death.

ARCHELAUS, son of Herod the Great, declared king of Judea, in the year 3. Before his journey to Rome, to be confirmed in his kingdom by the emperor, he put to death 3000 people, who had revolted on account of a golden eagle being placed upon the gate of the temple. Augustus gave him half of what Herod had possessed; but upon the complaints of the Jews, he confined him to Vienne in Gaul, in the year 6, where he died.

ARCHELAUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher, disciple of Anaxagoras, and master of Socrates, about 444. A.C. sirnamed *Physicus*, because he introduced the natural philosophy of Ionia at Athens. He was also the first who remarked, that the sound of the voice is formed by the impulse of the air. Archelaus is said by St. Augustine to have maintained, that all things are formed by contrary particles, and that custom alone makes the difference between just, and unjust.

ARCHELAUS, a bishop of Cascar in Mesopotamia, famous for his piety and doctrine, who had a conference with the heresiarch Manes 277, whom he overwhelmed with confusion. The acts of this conference are remaining in Latin.

ARCHELAUS, son of Apollonius, one of the greatest statuaries of antiquity, was a native of Priene, a city in Ionia, and is supposed to have lived under the emperor Claudius. He executed the apotheosis of Homer in marble, which *chef d'œuvre* of sculpture, was found 1658, in a place called Frattochia, belonging to the prince Collonna, where that emperor is said to have had a pleasure-house. P. Kircher, Cuper, Spanheim, and several other learned antiquarians, have given a description and explanation of this apotheosis.

ARCHEMORUS, son of Lycurgus, king of Thrace, being left by his nurse upon the grass, was killed by a serpent. This accident, caused by the nurse's negligence, is said to have been the origin of the Nemæic, or Nemæan games; which were one of the four grand games of Greece, and were celebrated every three years at Nemæa in Peloponnesus.

ARCHIAS, a Greek poet, whom Cicero defended with great eloquence, about 60. A.C. The title of Roman citizen being refused to Archias, Cicero maintained that he was one; and that, had it been otherwise, he ought to have had the rank conferred upon him.

ARCHIDAMUS, king of Sparta, and son of Agesilaus, *The Great*; ascended the throne about 356. A.C. He defeated the Arcadians; repulsed Epaminondas; and was killed in Italy, where he landed with a fleet to succour the Tarentines.

ARCHILOCHUS, a celebrated Greek poet of Paros, about 664. A.C. one of the first who wrote Iambics. Quintilian calls his poetry energetic, his thoughts lively and brilliant, his style nervous and grand. Archilochus wrote so bitterly against Lycambes, that he hung himself in a fit of despair. The poet was killed in a combat. The reading of his works was prohibited in Sparta, on account of their obscenity. There are some fragments of them in the Greek poets of Geneva, 1606, and 1614, 2 vol. fol.

ARCHIMEDES of Syracuse, an excellent mathematician, and the first who taught hydrostatics. He said to Hiero, king of Syracuse: *Give me but another world, in which to fix my machines, and I will raise up that which we inhabit.* Archimedes formed a sphere of glass, the circles of which displayed the motions of the heavens, with admirable regularity. He discovered the dishonesty of a workman, who had mixed other metal with the gold in making the king's crown; and was so transported with joy at this discovery, that he jumped out of the bath, without reflecting that he was naked, crying: *I have found it! I have found it!* The siege of Syracuse was prolonged a consi-

considerable time against Marcellus by his machines; it is even said, that he fired the ships of that general, by means of burning-glasses. When the city was taken, Archimedes was killed by a soldier, who did not know him, while he was deeply engaged in his mathematical studies 208. A.C. Cicero, when questor in Sicily, discovered his tomb, on which was represented a cylinder and sphere. Some works of this celebrated mathematician remain; the best edition is that of Paris, 1615, fol. Barrow published one at London, 1675, 4to. v. MAUROLYCO.

ARCHINTO (Octavius) created earl of Batate, by Philip III. king of Spain, one of the ingenious antiquaries of Milan. Antiquities collected by him have been published in one vol. fol. without any name of place, or date of the year. It is scarce.

ARCHITRENIUS, v. HANTVILLE.

ARCHON (Lewis) chaplain to Lewis XIV. a native of Riom, who died 1717, at Rome. He was author of *L'Histoire de la Chapelle des Rois de France*, 1704 and 1711, 2 vol. 4to. full of curious researches.

ARCHYTAS of Tarentum, a famous Pythagorean philosopher, and learned mathematician, about 408. A.C.; who, according to Eutocius, discovered the screw, the pulley, and the duplication of the cube, and made mathematics useful in the common affairs of life. He was shipwrecked in the Adriatic sea, and found dead on the shore of Apulia.

ARCUDIUS (Peter) a learned Grecian priest, of the island of Corfu, who studied at Rome, and was sent into Russia by Clement VIII. to settle affairs respecting religion. He afterwards attached himself to cardinal Borghese; and died between 1633 and 1637, at the Greek college. He wrote *De Concordia Ecclesiæ Occidentalis et Orientalis, in Septem Sacramentorum administratione*, 1627, 4to. *Utrum detur Purgatorium*, Romæ, 1632, 4to. *De Purgatorio igne*, Romæ, 1637, 4to. *Opuscula de Processione Spiritus Sancti*, Romæ, 1637, 4to. and several other works.

ARDSCHIR (*i. e.* Artaxerxes) *Babegan*, first king of the dynasty of the Sassanides in Persia, at the beginning of the third century, in the reign of the emperor Severus. He re-ascended the throne of his ancestors 226, defeated Ardavan who had usurped it, and died 241. This king possessed every civil and military virtue; and left a journal of his life, which should be a pattern for all princes. He said: *When kings take pains to administer justice, their subjects delight in obeying them; and that the wickedest of all princes is he, whom the good fear, while the bad expect his favor.* He would not permit the same punishment for all kinds of faults; and said often to his officers: *Employ not the sword, when the rod is sufficient.* He was a great mathematician and astronomer; and is supposed to have invented the game of *Backgammon*. The descendants of this king reigned in Persia, till the conquest of the Arabians.

ARELLI, v. AURELLI.

ARENA, or DE LA SABLE (Anthony) a Provencal poet of Souliers in the diocese of Toulon, famous for his *Macaronic* verses. He was judge of St. Remi, near Arles, and died 1544. His principal work is, *A description of the Wars of Charles V. in Provence.* The edition of Avignon, 1537, 12mo. is the most scarce, nor has the new one 1747, lessened it's value. There are other macaronic poems by the same author. *De Bragardissima Villa de Soleriis, &c.* 1670, 12mo. which have also been reprinted.

ARESI (Paul) bishop of Tortona, a Theatine, who gloried in being the Mæcenas of the learned. He wrote a treatise on sacred devices, *Delle sacra impreze*, Milan, 1625, 8 vol. 4to. and other works. He died in 1645.

ARETÆUS of Cappadocia, a celebrated Greek physician, of the sect of the Pneumatics, who lived, according to some authors, long before Julius Cæsar; but it is more probable, that he flourished in the reign of Trajan. Several of his treatises remain in the Ionian language, *On acute diseases*, and other branches of physic. The best edition of his works is by Boerhaave, 1735, fol. Greek and Latin, with notes. That by Wigan at Oxford, 1723, fol. is also much esteemed. This excellent physician offers nothing on the production and cure of disorders, but the course of nature, and describes rather what

what happened to his patients, than what he thought of the cause of their illness.

ARETAS, king of the Arabians, father-in-law of Herod Antipas, or the Tetrarch. It was while this king's governor watched the gates of Damascus, that St. Paul was let down the wall in a basket by the disciples to preserve him from the Jews, in the year 38.

ARETAS, bishop of Cesarea in Cappadocia in the sixth century, author of a commentary on the Apocalypse, which has been printed in Greek and Latin, with Œcumenius. It is in Latin, in the library of the fathers.

ARETEA, v. ARISTIPPUS.

ARETHUSE, daughter of Nereus and Doris, and companion of Diana, changed into a fountain by that goddess, to preserve her from the pursuits of Alpheus.

ARETINE (Guy) a celebrated Benedictine, a native of Arezzo, who invented musical notes, about 1028.

ARETINE (Leonard) born about 1370, at Arezzo. He was made secretary to Innocent VII. 1404, at the solicitation of his intimate friend Poggio, and to John XXIII. 1413. He attended that pope at the council of Constance, and was in the neighbourhood of that city, when Poggio wrote the famous letter to him respecting the punishment of Jerome of Prague. After the council, Aretine was made chancellor of the republic of Florence; in which office he remained till he died in 1444, aged 74. He was a man of distinguished merit, and uncommon probity. His remaining works are Letters in Latin, containing remarkable facts and circumstances, 1535, 8vo. A Latin translation of some of Plutarch's lives, and Aristotle's ethics. Three books of the Punic war, taken almost entirely from Polybius; which may serve as a supplement for some of those wanting in Livy, 1537, 4to. A history of the transactions in Italy during his time, or of the republic of Florence, 1610, 8vo. There is an Italian translation of this work, 1476, fol. The fabulous history of antient Greece and Rome, under the title of *Aquila volante*, Venice, 1543, 8vo. and that of the Goths, 1470, fol. The latter is little more than a Latin translation from the Greek of Procopius.

ARETINE (Peter) a native of Arrezzo, famous for his ingenious, satyrical and obscene poetry; he levied contributions on the princes and grandees of his time, who, to avoid his lash, made him considerable presents, from whence he was called, *The Scourge of Princes*. He boasted that his writings did more good in the world than sermons. The reading of his indecent and impious works was condemned; particularly his dialogues, his letters, and his sonnets upon the sixteen infamous postures, engraved by Mark Anthony, 1525, from the drawings of Julio Romano. He died about 1556, at Venice, aged 66. It is said of him in an epitaph, *That if he has not blasphemed God, it was because he did not know him.* He wrote however some books of piety. The following is a list of his works, with the best editions. *I tre primi Canti della Battaglia*, Vinegia, 1537, 8vo. *Due primi Canti è le lagrime d'Angelica*, 1538, 8vo. *I tre primi Canti di Marfisa*, Venetia, 1544, 8vo. *Ternari in gloria di Giulio III.* 1551, 8vo. *Capitoli*, in different collections; *Comedie sei*, *La Cortigiana*, 1535, *Il Marescalco*, 1536; *La Talenta*, 1542; *L'Ipocrito*, 1542; These four comedies have been reprinted together, 1588, 8vo. *Il Filosofo*, 1546; *L'Orazia*, 1546, 8vo. *Dialogo della Nanna & della Antonia*, 1534, 8vo. *Dialogo della Nanna & della Pippa*, 1536, v. BARTHIUS. *Ragionamento delle Corti*, Novara, 1538, 8vo. *Dialogo del Giuoco*, 1545, 8vo. The dialogues of *Nanna* were reprinted under the title of *Ragionamenti*, 1584, and by the Elzevirs, 1660, 8vo. with the *Commento delle Fiche*, and the *Ragionamento del Zoppino*. In the edition of 1660, the *Puttana errante* is added; the first edition of which is Venice, 1531, 12mo. *Dubbi amorosi con* 26 *Sonetti*, 8vo. *Tariffa della Puttane*, 1535, 8vo. *Lettere Parigi*, 1609, 6 vol. 8vo. *I Salmi Penitentiali*, *La Vita della Virgine*, and other works of piety, 8vo. which are sunk into oblivion.

ARETINE (Francis) translated some of St. Chrysostom's works in the fifteenth century. v. ACCOLTI.

ARGENS (Jean Baptist de Boyer, marquis d') born June 24, 1704, at

Aix, went into the army at the age of fifteen. He gives an account of his youthful impetuosity in his memoirs. Returning from Constantinople, his father obliged him to follow the law. The affair of Cadiere gave him a disgust to that profession; he entered the military service again 1733, and was slightly wounded at the siege of Kell 1734. After the siege of Philipsburg, he was so much hurt by a fall from his horse, that he was forced to quit the service. Reduced to difficulties, he went into Prussia, and there married; but returned to Provence in the latter part of his life, and died in 1771, at Toulon. His widow lived on one of his estates. His chief works are, *Lettres Juives*, 6 vol. large 12mo. or 8 small 12mo. *Lettres Chinoises*, 5 vol. large 12mo. or 6 vol. small 12mo. *Lettres Cabalistiques*, 6 vol. large 12mo. or 7 vol. small 12mo. *La Philosophie du Bon Sens*, 2 vol. large 12mo. or 3 vol. small 12mo. *Mémoirs secrets de la République des Lettres*, 4 vol. small 12mo. of Holland, or 7 of Paris; an edition of Ocellus-Lucanus, and of the Timæus of Locris, with a translation, and notes; and some romances.

ARGENSON, v. VOYER.

ARGENTIER *Argenterius* (John) a celebrated physician, of Castel-novo, in Piedmont, more skilful in theory, than practice. He died May 13, 1572, at Turin, aged 58. His works were printed 1610, 3 vol. fol.

ARGENTINA (Thomas d') a scholastic divine, elected general of the Augustines, 1345. He wrote commentaries *sur le Maître des Sens*, Argentinæ, 1490, fol. and other works.

ARGENTRE' (Bernard d') an able lawyer, and one of the most ingenious men of his age, descended from a very antient and noble family of Bretany. He left commentaries on the *Custom of Bretany*, which are esteemed. The best edition is that of Paris, 1621, fol. The history of Bretany, fol. and other works. The vexation he felt at the factions of the league, occasioned his death, February 13, 1590, aged seventy-one.

ARGENTRE' (Charles Duplessis d') born May 16, 1673, at the castle Duplessis, in the parish of Argentré, near Vitré, in Bretany, son of Alexis Duplessis d'Argentré, dean of the nobility of Provence. He was admitted into the house of Sorbonne 1696, doctor in 1700, almoner to the king 1709, and was the first to whom that high office was given gratuitously. His turn for study fixed him in the Sorbonne, till 1723, when being appointed bishop of Tulles, he went to reside in his diocese, where he applied himself to all the functions of the sacred ministry with indefatigable zeal; but notwithstanding these occupations, studied seven hours every day. He published many interesting, and useful works, the principal of which are, *Elements of Theology*, Lat. 4to. *Explication des Sacremens*, 3 vol. 12mo. *Collectio Judiciorum, S. Fac. Par.* Paris, 1728, 3 vol. fol. He died October 27, 1740. His sweetness of temper, simplicity, and charity, made him regretted by all good men.

ARGENVILLE, v. DAZALIER.

ARGIA, daughter of Adrastus, king of the Argivi, celebrated in history for her conjugal affection. Polynices her husband being killed at the siege of Thebes, before the Trojan war, she redeemed his corpse from the enemy, in order to pay her last duty by burying it, for which Creon had her put to death.

ARGOLI *Argolus* (Andrew) a famous mathematician, born 1568, at Tagliacozzi, who was persecuted by the ignorant part of his countrymen for his skill in mathematics. He retired to Venice, where the senate made him professor of mathematics at Padua, and died in 1657. He left, *De Diebus Criticis*, 1652, 4to. *Ephemerides*, from 1620 to 1700, 4 vol. 4to. and other works. John Argoli, his son, distinguished himself by his Latin and Italian poetry, particularly his *Endymion*, 1626, 12mo. He died in 1660.

ARGONNE (Noel, afterwards D. Bonaventure d') a native of Paris, and learned Carthusian of the Chartreuse of Gaillon, author of a very useful work, *De la Lecture des Pères de l'Eglise*. The best edition is 1697, 12mo. He also wrote *Melanges d'Histoire, et de la Litterature*, under the name of Vigneuil de Marville, 1725, 3 vol. fol. and *L'Education de Moncade*, 12mo. He died 1704, aged 70.

ARGOS, a city of Peloponnesus, the first king of which was

*	Inachus - - -	1823 A.C.
	Phoroneus - -	1773
*	Apis - - -	1717
	Argus - - -	1713
	Criasus, or Pirasus -	1678
	Phorbas - - -	1624
	Triopas - - -	1589
	Crotopus - - -	1543
	Sthenelus - -	1522
*	Gelanor - - -	1511
*	Danaus - - -	1510
*	Lynceus - - -	1460
	Abas - - -	1419
	Prætus - - -	1396
*	Acrisius - - -	1379

This prince was killed by his grandson Perseus; who, not chusing to remain in a city, where he had been guilty of parricide, left it, and built Mycenæ; and Argos became a republic. v. *Histoire Ancienne* de M. Rollin, *Histoires des Empires et Républiques*, by l'abbé Guyon, and *Histoire Universelle*, by a literary society, 36 vol. 4to. printed in Holland.

ARGOU (Gabriel) of Vivarez, a celebrated counsellor of the parliament of Paris, author of an *Institution au Droit Françoise*, 2 vol. 12mo. greatly esteemed. The best editions have always some additions, which makes them preferable to the preceding ones. He died at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

ARGUS, son of Aristor, had, according to the fable, an hundred eyes; fifty of which were always open. Juno employed him to watch Io, who was beloved by Jupiter; but he was lulled to sleep, and killed by Mercury. Juno placed his eyes in the peacock's tail.

ARGYRIUS (Isaac) a Greek monk in the fourteenth century, who was skilled in mathematics.

ARGYROPYLUS (John) a famous Greek of Constantinople, who went into Italy after that city was taken by the Turks, 1453. He was kindly received by Cosmo de Medicis; who appointed him tutor to his son, and Greek professor at Florence. Argyropylus testified his gratitude by a translation of the physics, and ethics of Aristotle, and other works. He died about 1414, at Rome, at above seventy years of age.

ARIADNE, daughter of Minos, king of Crete, being enamoured of Theseus, gave him a clue of thread, by which he might escape from the labyrinth. Theseus killed the Minotaur, and carried away Ariadne, but was so base and ungrateful, as to leave her afterwards in an island of the Archipelago; she became a priestess of Bacchus.

ARIARATHES, the name of ten kings of Cappadocia, who reigned before Christ, from 330, to 36.

ARIAS *Montanus* (Benedict) one of the most learned of the Spanish divines; who acquired great reputation at the council of Trent. He was a good linguist, and employed by Philip II. in a new edition of the Polyglot Bible; which he executed highly to his honor, at Antwerp, from 1569, to 1572, 8 vol. fol. M. Simon is of a contrary opinion. He refused several bishoprics, being contented with a pension of 2000 ducats, upon benefices; a commandery of St. James; and the office of chaplain to the king. He died 1598, at Seville his native place, aged 71. He left learned commentaries on the New Testament, *Antwerp*, 1575, 4to. *Antiquitates Judaïcæ*, Leyden, 1596, 4to. A Psalter in Latin verse, 1574; and many other works.

ARIAS (Francis) a Spanish Jesuit of Seville; who left several books of devotions, which are recommended by St. Francis de Sales. He died May 23, 1605, at Seville, in great reputation for sanctity, aged 72.

ARIETH (Jacob Judah) a learned Spanish Jew, of the seventeenth century, and rabbi of the synagogue at Amsterdam; wrote a description of the tabernacle which is much esteemed. There are many editions of it in Spanish, Hebrew, Flemish, and Latin, 4to.

ARIMANES, v. OROMAZES.

ARIMASES, sovereign of part of Sogdiana; who, having shut himself up in a castle on a rock, was summoned to surrender by Alexander the Great, upon which he asked that prince if he could fly? which so irritated Alexander that he put Arimases to death, and all his relations, about 328. A.C.

ARION,

ARION, an excellent musician, and poet of Methymnus, invented dithyrambics, and was author of several much admired hymns. It is said, that having embarked with great riches in Italy, for the court of Periander, by whom he was much beloved, the mariners attempted to rob him; upon which, he threw himself overboard, with the best of his treasure, and was carried on the back of a dolphin to cape Tenaros, about 616. A.C.

ARIOSTO (Lodovico) one of the greatest, and most excellent of the Italian poets, a native of Reggio, descended from a noble family, and allied to the duke of Ferrara, at whose court he was much respected. Ariosto was employed to clear the Apennines of the banditti that had taken shelter in them, in which he succeeded. In many parts of his poem of *Orlando Furioso*, which is a master-piece, he is equal to Homer and Virgil. There is an admirable variety of stile in this poet; he exhibits models of every kind, passing continually from the gay, to the grave; from the grave, to the sublime; and transforms himself incessantly. The edition most sought after is that of Venice, 1584, fol. with plates by Porro. It is necessary to see that the 34th plate be not wanting. There is a very elegant edition, Paris, 1746, 4 vol. 12mo. M. de Mirabaud has translated it into French, 4 vol. 12mo. Ariosto left also seven satires, and five comedies, which, with his other books, have been collected into 3 vol. 12mo. Paris, 1776; they are a sequel to Orlando Furioso; the whole had been printed before, 2 vol. fol. It is said, that this author having dedicated his poem to cardinal d'Este, the latter said to him laughing, "Where the devil Signor Ludovico did you pick up so many fooleries?" *Dove Diavolo Messer Lodovico, avete pigliate tante Coglionerie?* He died 1533.

ARIOVISTUS, king of the Germans, defeated by Cæsar, 59. A.C.

ARISTÆUS, son of Apollo, and Cyrene, born, according to the fable, in Lybia, on the spot where the city of Cyrene was afterwards built. He was brought up by the Nymphs, who taught him to turn milk into curd; to make bee-hives; and to cultivate the olive tree. He married Autonoe, daughter of Cadmus, by whom he had Acteon, and a daughter named Macris; who nursed Bacchus in his infancy. Aristæus also fell in love with Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus. He was placed in the zodiac after his death, and is the sign *Aquarius*. M. Huet's arguments to prove Aristæus to be the same with Moses, are ingenious, but the mere fruits of imagination.

ARISTÆUS, the elder, a learned geometrician, who lived some time before Euclid; his works are lost.

ARISTÆUS, an officer of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, said to have been sent by that prince to Jerusalem, to obtain some intelligent men from the high priest, who could translate the Jewish law from Hebrew into Greek, which was done; and this translation is now called, *The Septuagint Version*. There is under the name of Aristæus, *Historia de 70 Sanctæ Scripturæ Interpretibus*, Oxford, 1692, 8vo. and in the Bible of Rome, 1471, 2 vol. fol. Vandale published a dissertation on this work, *Amsterdam*, 1705, 4to. But it is certain, that Ptolemy had only the Pentateuch translated; and also, that the work, which remains under the name of Aristæus, is a spurious book, composed by a hellenist Jew of Alexandria, instead of Aristæus, a pagan, and officer of king Ptolemy.

ARISTÆUS, *The Proconnesian*, a Greek poet, improperly said by Tatian to be more antient than Homer, lived in the time of Cyrus and Crœsus, about 556. A.C. An epic poem in three books is ascribed to him, on the war of the *Arimaspians*, or Hyperborean Scythians; this work is lost. Longinus quotes six verses of it, in his treatise on the sublime, and Tzetzes six more. Aristæus is said by Suidas to have been author of a book in prose on *Theogony*, or the origin of the gods, but this is also lost.

ARISTÆNETUS, a Greek author, by whom we have some ingenious letters, *Paris*, 1610, 8vo. *Utrecht*, 1737, and *Zwoll*, 1749, 8vo. There is a French translation of them by le Sage, 1695, 12mo. He perished in an earthquake, which overthrew the city of Nicomedia, 358.

ARISTAGORAS, son in law and cousin of Histeus. He was sovereign of Miletus, about 502. A.C.; revolted against

against the Persians; engaged the Greeks to rise; burned Sardis; and was killed by the Thracians.

ARISTANDER, a famous interpreter of dreams, who attended Alexander the Great in his conquests, and was much esteemed by him.

ARISTARCHUS *of Samos*, a celebrated Greek philosopher, one of the first who maintained, that the earth turned upon its center, and described an annual circle round the sun. He lived before Archimedes. None of his writings remain, but *A Treatise on the Magnitude and Distance of the Sun and Moon*, Greek and Latin, *Pesaro*, 1572, 4to. *Oxford*, 1688, 8vo. and in the third volume of the mathematics of Wallis, 1695, and the continuation, 3 vol. fol.

ARISTARCHUS *of Samothracia*, one of the most acute and excellent critics of antiquity, lived about 148. A. C. Ptolomy Philomater entrusted him with the education of his son. He confined himself chiefly to the revisal of Homer's poems, which he criticised with great severity; from whence those, who took upon them to censure the works of others, were called *Aristarchians*. Having a dropsy, and despairing of a cure, he starved himself to death, in the isle of Cyprus, aged seventy-two.

ARISTIDES, a famous Athenian, sirnamed *The Just*; flourished at Athens with his rival Themistocles, who found means to banish him by *Ostracism*, 483. A. C. It is said, that a peasant, to whom he was unknown, desired him to write the name of Aristides upon his shell, *What complaint have you against him?* said Aristides, *None*, said the peasant, *but I am weary of hearing him always called, The Just.* He wrote his name upon the shell, and returned it to him. Being soon after recalled, he refused to join with the enemies of Themistocles, to procure his banishment. Nothing could induce him to deviate from the rules of moderation and justice. Aristides persuaded the Greeks to reunite against the Persians; and distinguished himself at the famous battles of Marathon, Salamis and Platææ. He afterwards established an annual fund of 460 talents, for the service of the wars. Although this great man had the management of the Grecian revenue, he died so poor, that the state was obliged to pay the expences of his funeral, and the marriage portion of his daughters. Lysimachus, the son of one of them, got his living by interpreting dreams in the street.

ARISTIDES *of Miletus*, author of the *Milesiaques*, romantic and licentious stories, often quoted by the antients.

ARISTIDES (St.) an Athenian philosopher, who presented an excellent apology for the Christians to the emperor Adrian, about 125.

ARISTIDES (Ælius) a celebrated Greek orator, born about 129, in Mysia. The best edition of his works is that by Samuel Jebb, Greek and Latin. *Oxford*, 1722, and 1730, 2 vol. 4to.

ARISTIDES *of Thebes*, a famous painter, cotemporary with Apelles, about 300. A. C. said to be the first who attempted to paint the motions of the soul, and express the passions. Attalus offered 6000 sesterces for one of his pictures.

ARISTIPPUS of Cyrene, called *The Elder*, a famous Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic sect, about 396. A. C. He taught, that the happiness of man consisted in voluptuousness; and held pain and pleasure to be the principles of action. The greatest part of his life was spent at the court of Dionysius, *The Tyrant*; who valued him highly, because he was so skilful in ragouts, that, according to Lucian, the cooks of the court took their orders from him. Aristippus had a brilliant wit, and was quick at repartee. A man pursuing him with abusive language, and asking him, *Why dost thou flee? Because*, said Aristippus, *thou art accustomed to utter abuse, but I am not accustomed to hear it.* When Dionysius told him, by way of reproach, that philosophers were always to be found at the doors of the great, he answered *Physicians are to be seen usually with the sick.* One day the tyrant having refused him a request, he fell at his feet; and finding every body astonished at this proceeding, said: *It is because his ears lie in this part.* v. LAIS.

ARISTIPPUS, *The Younger*, grandson of the preceding, was instructed in the Cyrenaic philosophy by his mother Areta, daughter of the preceding, and became

became one of its most zealous defenders, about 364. A.C.

ARISTODEMUS, king of the Messenians, who so depopulated Lacedemon in a war with this republic, that the people prostituted their wives and daughters to those who were not engaged in it. The children, which were born in consequence, banished themselves, and seized Tarentum; thirty years after Aristodemus, being obliged to sacrifice his daughter to stop a pestilence, killed himself upon her tomb, 725. A.C.

ARISTOGITON, v. PISISTRATUS.

ARISTOMENES, a general of the Messenians, famous for his valor, and his virtue, who engaged his country to rise against the Lacedemonians, and gained great advantages over them, about 685. A.C. Being abandoned by his allies, he retired to a strong place, the siege of which he sustained 11 years; and went afterwards to Rhodes, where he was slain, 668. A.C. It is said, that upon opening his body, his heart was found covered with hair.

ARISTON, king of Lacedemon, and son of Agasides, about 597. A.C. Being told, that a king ought to do good to his friends, and evil to his enemies, he replied, *It became a king much better to keep his friends, and to know how to gain some from amongst his greatest enemies.* Being asked one day the number of the Lacedemonians, he replied, *As many as were necessary to repulse their enemies.*

ARISTON *of the isle of Chios*, a celebrated philosopher, called *Siren*, a disciple of Zeno, about 236. A.C. He compared the reasonings of logicians to the spider's web, saying, *They were always useless, although formed with great skill.*

ARISTON (Titus) an able Roman lawyer under Trajan.

ARISTONICUS, son of Eumenes and a concubine of Ephesus, attempted to maintain himself in the kingdom of Pergamos, which Attalus had given to the Romans: he defeated the consul Licinius Crassus 130. A.C. but was taken prisoner the same year by the consul Perpenna, who sent him to Rome, where he was strangled in prison, by order of the senate.

ARISTOPHANES, an Athenian, one of the most celebrated comic poets of Greece, an enemy to Socrates and Euripides, lived 436. A.C. The Athenians decreed him a crown of *The sacred Olive Tree*, for having reproved the faults of those who governed the republic. He wrote above fifty comedies, which remain, full of that subtle and delicate wit, which characterises the Attic salt. Ludolphus Kuster published a magnificent edition of them, 1710, fol. That of Leyden, 1760, 2 vol. 4to. has not lessened the value of the first: there is an extract from it in the Greek theatre of P. Brumoi. M. Boivin has translated *The Birds*, Madame Dacier *The Plutus*, and *The Clouds*.

ARISTOPHANES *of Byzantium*, a disciple of Eratosthenes, and a celebrated grammarian about 220. A.C.

ARISTOTLE, born 384. A.C. at Stagira, was at first a libertine, and embraced the military profession; but did not succeed in it, which determined him to apply himself to philosophy. He was not a disciple of Socrates, who was dead long before, but of Plato. Aristotle followed his studies with so much diligence, according to Diogenes Laertius, that for fear of over-sleeping, he lay with one hand out of bed, in which he held a brass ball, that he might be waked by the noise it made by falling into a bason. After the death of Plato, 348. A.C. he retired to Atarnea, where his old friend Hermeas reigned, who gave him his sister, or according to others, his daughter, or grandaughter, Pythias, in marriage; whom Aristotle loved so passionately, that he offered sacrifices to her. Some years after Philip chose him preceptor to his son Alexander, *The Great*; he continued eight years with that prince, and afterwards went to Athens, where he established his new school. The magistrates granted him the *Lyceum*; where he taught philosophy as he walked about with his disciples, from whence those of his sect were called *Peripatetics*. It was at that time, that Alexander ordered him to study the history of animals; and sent him 800 talents, an immense sum, to defray the expences of those inquiries; also several fishermen to be employed as he thought fit, and men that were skilful in the chase. In the mean time Eurymedon, priest of Ceres, accused him of impiety, Aristotle fearing the

fate of Socrates, retired to Chalcis, where he died 322. A. C. aged 63. Some relate, that he poisoned himself, some that he died of the cholic, and others that he threw himself into the Euripus, for vexation, that he could not discover the cause of its flux and reflux, which is not probable. This philosopher left a daughter by Pythias, who was married to a grandson of Demaratus, king of Lacedemon. He had a son by a concubine, who was named Nicomachus, after his grandfather, to whom he addressed his ethics. Aristotle was much engaged in the intrigues of the courts of Philip and Alexander. Philosophy did not make him morose; he dressed well, was polite, a tender and generous friend: being asked the character of a good friend, he said, *It was one soul in two bodies.* Aristotle was author of a great number of works; the most esteemed are his *Dialectics*, *Ethics*, *History of Animals*, *Poetics*, and *Rhetoric*. Cassander has translated the latter into French, 12mo.; and Dacier the *Poetics*, 4to. The best edition of his works, Greek and Latin, is that of Duval, *Paris*, 1619, 2 vol. fol. The number of his commentators, antient and modern, is incredible. For a full account of this philosopher's works, consult Launoi, *De variâ Aristotelis fortunâ*; and Patricius in his book entitled, *Peripateticæ Discussiones*. v. APHELICON.

ARISTOTLE, of the Alberti family, a celebrated architect of Bologna, in the fifteenth century. It is said, that he could remove a stone tower quite entire from one place to another. John Basilides sent for him into Russia, where he employed him in building many churches. There have been above thirty of the name of Aristotle. *v.* Jonsius, *De Hist. Perip.*

ARISTOTIMUS, a tyrant of Elis, who, after committing great cruelties, was slain by Hellanicus, about 260. A. C.

ARISTOXENUS of Tarentum, a celebrated philosopher about 324. A.C. His remaining works are, *Elements of Harmony*, which Meursius has published with remarks, *Leyden*, 1616, 4to. and in the *Antiquæ Musicæ Scriptores*, Amsterdam, 1652, 2 vol. 4to.

ARIUS, a famous heresiarch, head of the Arians, born at Libya, or according to some, at Alexandria. After the death of Achillas, bishop of that city, Arius, being angry that he was not chosen to succeed him, set himself to oppose the Catholic doctrine, and gave out that Jesus Christ was not God, but merely a creature. St. Alexander, bishop of Alexandria, condemned him; but he was warmly defended by Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia. He was afterwards condemned in several councils, and in that of Nice, 325. After being two years in exile, he was recalled to Constantinople, by the intrigues of the Eusebians; and presented to Constantine a confession of faith, very artfully drawn up, by which the emperor was appeased. When Arius returned to Alexandria, St. Athanasius, who had succeeded St. Alexander, refused to admit him to communion: upon this, he retired, and assisted at the council of Tyre, held against St. Athanasius, 335. He returned again to Alexandria, during the absence of the bishop; but the people would not receive him to communion, which occasioned much confusion. Constantine, hearing of it, summoned Arius to Constantinople; and asked if he followed the faith of Nice: Arius assured him of it with an oath, and presented to him a new confession of faith. Constantine, being persuaded that his reformation was sincere, commanded St. Alexander, bishop of Constantinople, to admit him to his communion. The holy bishop had recourse to prayer, and prostrate at the foot of the altar, begged of God, either to take him out of the world, or to prevent that heresiarch from being received into the church. His prayer was heard; for while the Arians were conducting Arius in triumph to the church, passing through one of the public streets, he felt himself obliged to retire; and died as it is said, by voiding his intestines, 335. Such was the end of this famous heresiarch, whose errors have so greatly troubled the church. He had inserted them in a poem called *Thalia*, a named borrowed from a piece of Sotades, a licentious and effeminate poet of Egypt. Arius intended to have these impious verses sung by the youths at the festivals; but it was condemned by the church.

ARLAUD (James Anthony) born 1668, excelled in miniature portraits. He gave lessons in that art to the duke of Orleans, when regent; who let him live at St. Cloud. His pictures are not merely likenesses, but express the qualities of the mind. He died 1747, at Geneva.

ARLINGTON, v. BENNET.

ARMAGH, or ARMACHANUS, v. RICHARD *of Armagh*, JANSENIUS.

ARMAGNAC (the earls of) an illustrious French family, which traces its descent from Bernard I. 920. The last, who enjoyed the royalties, was John V. who, having married his own sister, was driven from his possessions by Charles VII. at the solicitation of the pope. He took refuge in Spain with his sister, who was mentioned no more. Lewis XI. who made it his business to undo all his father had done, re-established the earl of Armagnac; but upon his joining the league *for public good*, the king, upon frivolous pretences, confiscated his estates, and sent cardinal Joffridi against him; who besieged him in Leytoure. During a parley the place was taken by assault; and the earl was killed in his palace, 1473. Charles I. his son by the sister of the earl of Foix, was carried prisoner to Paris, 1483. He was re-established in his domains, and received the profits, but was deprived of the sovereignty. Charles died 1497, leaving no legitimate children. He appointed the duke d'Alençon his heir; who dying without issue 1525, his possessions were reunited to the crown. Armagnac passed however to Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre; who had married the duchess d'Alençon. Henry was grandfather of Henry IV. of France, who again united Armagnac to the crown. Of the same family were,

ARMAGNAC (John d') cardinal, natural son of John II. earl of Armagnac, who died 1383, was brother of John III. who died 1391, and of Bernard, high constable of France; who was massacred at Paris by the factions of the Bourguignons, June 12, 1418. He was appointed archbishop of Auch, by pope Clement VII. 1391, counsellor of state by king Charles VI. 1401, and cardinal by Peter de Luna 1409, and died soon after. He must be distinguished from George d'Armagnac, who was son of Peter, natural son of Charles d'Armagnac, comte de l'Isle-en-Jourdain, who died in 1515. He was carefully educated by cardinal d'Amboise, his relation; and became bishop of Rodez, and ambassador at Venice, then at Rome, where Paul III. made him cardinal, 1544. On his return to France, he was appointed counsellor of state; and was present at the conference of Poissy. He was afterwards archbishop of Toulouse, then of Avignon; where he founded the convent of the Minims, and where he died July 21, 1585, aged 85. He was zealous for the Catholic religion, and a great patron of literature, and men of learning, several of whom were always with him; he delighted in their conversation, and in promoting their advancement at the court of Francis I.

ARMAGNAC (John d') marechal of France, seigneur de Gourdon, knight, and chamberlain of king Lewis XI. a natural son of John IV. earl of Armagnac. He was one of the principal favorites of Lewis XI. who gave him the government of Dauphiny. He died 1471. v. GUISE.

ARMAND *de Bourbon*, prince of Condé, son of Henry II. and Charlotte Margaret of Montmorency, born October 11, 1629, at Paris. Being intended by his father for the ecclesiastical profession, he was carefully instructed in the sciences, and had the abbeys of St. Denis, Clugny, Lerins and Molême; but afterwards left them to go into the army. His attachment to the duchess of Longueville led him at first to embrace the party of *La Fronde*; he was imprisoned at Vincennes till he married the niece of cardinal Mazarine, Mary Anne Martinozzi, who died 1672. Her virtues charmed this prince, and made him as virtuous and pious as herself. This marriage brought him again into favor; he was made governor of Guienne, 1654; then general of the king's forces in Catalonia; where he took Ville Franche, Puycerda, and Châtillon, 1655. He was afterwards grand master of the king's household, and governor of Languedoc, 1662. He died February 21, 1665, at Pezenas. There is a work under his name, intitled, *Traité de la*

Comedie

Comedie et des Spectacles, selon la Tradition de l'Eglise. Devoirs des Grands, with his *Testament. Devoirs des Gouverneurs de Province*, Paris, 1667, 3 vol. 12mo. He left two sons by his wife Mary Anne Martinozzi, Lewis-Armand de Bourbon, prince of Conti, who died Nov. 9, 1685, of the small pox; high expectations were formed of his valour and merit; he had married a daughter of Lewis XIV. by Mademoiselle de la Valiere. The other was Francis Lewis de Bourbon, prince de la Roch-sur-yon, who, upon the death of his brother, took the title of prince of Conti. He trod with glory in the steps of his ancestor, and gained much honor at the siege of Luxemburg 1684, at the campaign in Hungary 1685, at the battle of Fleurus 1690, that of Steinkirk 1692, and at that of Nerwinde 1693. From the great reputation he had acquired he was elected king of Poland; but the elector of Saxony carried it against him, and the prince of Conti was obliged to return to France. He died February 22, 1709, at Paris.

ARMELLE (Nicole) a maid servant, celebrated for her piety, born 1606, at Campaneac, in the diocese of St. Malo. Her life was written by an Ursuline nun of Vannes, and has been re-published by M. Poiret, 1704, 12mo. with this title, *L'Ecole du pur Amour de Dieu.* This pious maid was consumed by so ardent a love, that she fell sick in consequence of it, and died at Vannes, October 24, 1671.

ARMENIA, a province of Persia, which passed with that kingdom under the Macedonian government. It had nevertheless some remarkable kings, among others,

* Artaxias I. killed 179. A.C.
* Tigranes, who made peace with the Romans, 69. A.C.
Artabaces.
Artaxes.
Artabaces II.
Tigranes.
Ariobarzanes, who died in the year 10.
Erato, queen.
Tiridates, under the emperor Nero, about 67.
* Arsaces, under Julian. He died 369.

In the time of the crusades there were three lords of the house of Lusignan, named Leo, who were kings of Armenia, the last of whom was buried at the Celestine's 1393, after being driven from his kingdom by the Turks. v. The universal history, by a literary society, printed in Holland, 36 vol. 4to.

ARMINIUS (James) a famous protestant divine, head of the Arminians, or Remonstrants, born 1560, at Oude-Water. He contracted a friendship with Theodore Beza, was minister at Amsterdam, and afterwards professor of divinity at Leyden 1603, and had a numerous family, of which seven sons, and some of his daughters survived him. His lectures on predestination and free-will, which he exalted by lowering the operations of grace, produced great confusion. He was summoned to the Hague, to give an account of his doctrines, but was so overwhelmed by the factions, that he died October 19, 1609, leaving many disciples, and several works in defence of his doctrine, *Leyden*, 1629, or *Frankfort*, 1631, or 1635, 4to. His defenders were condemned at the synod of Dort, and even some of them put to death; but they are now tolerated in Holland. Brandt has written his life in Latin. Some letters by Arminius are in *Præstantium virorum Epistolæ.*

ARNAULD *of Brescia*, in Italy, a famous heretic of the twelfth century, disciple of Abailard, who took the monastic habit, and made himself head of his party; maintaining that those bishops and monks, who enjoyed any lands could not be saved, and that the ecclesiastical possessions belonged to princes. This new doctrine drew a large number of libertines to his side, who wanted to seize the property of the clergy; it was found needful to repulse them by force of arms, and they were condemned in the council of Lateran, under Innocent II. 1139. Arnauld retired to the mountains of Switzerland, and was followed by his disciples. He went afterwards to Rome 1141, drove out the pope and the ecclesiastics, and attempted to restore the senate. Eugenius III. found means, after many combats, to return to Rome. Arnauld then withdrew to Frederic, who delivered him up to Adrian IV. by whose order he was hanged and burned, 1155.

ARNAULD *of Villa Nova*, a celebrated physician, who studied Greek, Hebrew and Arabic, and omitted nothing to perfect himself in the sciences. His passion for astrology betrayed him into the folly of asserting, that the world was to end about the middle of the fourteenth century. Sometime after, he maintained, that works of mercy are preferable to the sacrifice of the mass; that the human nature of Christ was equal to his divine; and that the establishment of religious orders was very wrong; for which he was condemned by the university of Paris. Arnauld withdrew into Sicily, where he was kindly received by the king, who sent him into France, to attend pope Clement V. who was sick there. He died 1313, on the coast of Genoa. His works were printed at Lyons, 1520, and at Basil, 1585, fol. The imaginary book *De Tribus Impostoribus*, has been falsely ascribed to him. M. de Haitse published his life under the name of Pierro Joseph, *Aix*, 1719, 12mo.

ARNAULD (Anthony) eldest son of Anthony Arnauld, captain of light horse, and afterwards solicitor and advocate-general to queen Catherine de Medicis, born 1560, at Paris, admitted advocate of the parliament, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence and his integrity. Henry IV. and the duke of Savoy, were desirous of hearing him in a famous cause, in which a mother accused a young man of the murder of her son. Arnauld, who was her advocate, gained the cause. His pleadings against the Jesuits in favor of the university of Paris 1594, and his little octavo, intitled *Le franc, et veritable discours* against the recall of the Jesuits into France, is well known. M. d'Andilly his son ascribes also to him in his memoirs, *La Fleur de Lys*, 1593, 8vo. *La Délivrance de Bretagne, la première Savoisienne*, 1601, 8vo. and *L'Avis au Roi Louis XIII. pour bien regner*, 1615, 8vo. He had twenty children by Catherine Marion, daughter of the advocate-general. He died December 29, 1619, aged 59. Though an enemy to the league, he was never of what is called the reformed religion.

ARNAULD *d'Andilly* (Robert) eldest son of the preceding, born 1588, at Paris, and introduced at court very young; where he acquired great reputation in important employments. No man was ever more esteemed by the great, or made better use of their favor. He retired at the age of fifty-five, to Port Royal des Champs, and there made those excellent translations which we have remaining. The most admired are those of the *Confessions of St. Augustine*, 12mo. or 8vo. Latin and French; of *Josephus*, 5 vol. 12mo. or 5 vol. 8vo. Brussel, fig. or Amsterdam, fol. fig. 1681; of the works of St. Theresa, fol. or 4to. and of *B. John d'Avila*, fol. of several lives of the fathers of the desert, 3 vol. 8vo. or 2 vol. 4to. and of St. Climachus, 12mo. —his Memoirs, 12mo.; his Letters, 12mo. &c. There are also some poems on religious subjects by M. Arnauld d'Andilly. He died September 27, 1674, aged 86.

ARNAULD (Simon) marquis de Pompone, a celebrated minister of state, son of M. Arnauld d'Andilly. He was employed in various negociations from the age of twenty-three; concluded several treaties in Italy; was intendant of the king's troops at Naples, and in Catalonia; and ambassador extraordinary in Sweden, 1665. He was sent afterwards in the same capacity to the states general of the United Provinces; returned into Sweden, 1671, and there concluded an important treaty. The king recalled him the same year; and appointed him minister, and secretary of state for foreign affairs; he was sometime in disgrace, but restored again to favor. He died September 26, 1699, aged 81, illustrious by his probity, extent of genius, and capacity for public affairs. He married 1660, Catherine Ladvocat, daughter of Nicholas Ladvocat, maitre des comptes, by whom he had several children much distinguished. Among others, Henry Charles, called l'abbé de Pompone, ambassador at Venice, counsellor of state, member of the academy of inscriptions. He died in 1756, aged 87. The archives and portals of the knights of the Holy Ghost, at the *Grands Augustins*, were put in order by him, being their chancellor.

ARNAULD (Henry) son of Anthony, and brother of M. Arnauld d'Andilly,

d'Andilly, born 1597, at Paris. In his youth he attended cardinal Bentivoglio to Rome, during which journey the abbey of St. Nicholas was conferred upon him, and he was afterwards canon, archdeacon, and dean of Toul. During his residence in that city he was unanimously elected bishop 1637, by the chapter, who had the highest esteem for him, and the king gave him the same bishopric; but upon contests arising about the right of election, the abbot of St. Nicholas declined it. He was sent to Rome by his majesty 1645, and gained much reputation by his negociations. He supported the interests of the king, and of the Barberino family with prudence and firmness. At his return to France, he was nominated to the bishopric of Angers 1649, and never left his diocese but once, which was to confer with the prince de Tarente upon the subject of religion; whom he was so happy as to convert, and to reconcile to his father, the duke de la Tremouille. He appeased the queen-mother, who was irritated by the revolt of the city of Angers, 1652. His charity to the poor was unbounded. He rose at two in the morning, and after some time spent in prayer, and in reading the holy Scriptures, assisted at matins with his canons. His labors were unremitted; and when it was proposed to him to rest himself one day in the week, he replied, *I am willing to do so, if you can find me a day in which I am not a bishop.* He firmly maintained the rights of the episcopal jurisdiction against the regulars; and some of their propositions were condemned by Alexander VII. Arnauld was one of the four bishops, who, having refused to sign the *form* purely and simply, declared afterwards that they signed it sincerely, and thus were reconciled with pope Clement IX. through the mediation of M. d'Estrées, afterwards cardinal. He died June 8, 1692, at Angers, aged 95. His negociations at the court of Rome, and different courts of Italy, were printed at Paris, 1748, 5 vol. 12mo. They contain many curious and interesting particulars.

ARNAULD (Anthony) son of Anthony Arnauld, born February 6, 1612, at Paris. Having finished his studies of belles lettres and philosophy at the college of Calvi, he attended the lectures of M. Lascot, professor of divinity in the Sorbonne, who dictated the treatise on grace; but Arnauld at that time set himself against the sentiments of his professor. Having obtained a licentiate's degree, without having been received by the Sorbonne, which made him incapable of being so afterwards, according to rule, the society petitioned cardinal Richlieu their patron, that he might be received in a special manner on account of his uncommon merit; this was at last granted. He took the doctor's habit September 19, 1641, and the same year published his book *De la fréquente Communion*, 4to.; to which was added an advertisement with a table of contents, which made much noise. The disputes, which afterwards arose upon the subject of grace, occasioned Arnauld to publish several works; particularly in favor of Jansenius, of whom he was a zealous defender through life. Two letters which he wrote to M. the duke de Liancour upon absolution, which had been refused him by a priest of St. Sulpice, because he would not accept the *form*, excited fresh troubles. Two propositions, taken from the second of these letters, were disputed in the Sorbonne; one of doctrine: *That the fathers exhibit to us a just man in the person of St. Peter; in whom that grace, without which we can do nothing, failed on an occasion, in which it cannot be denied, that he sinned.* The other of fact: *That it may be doubted, whether the five propositions condemned by Innocent X. and Alexander VII. as coming from Jansenius, bishop of Ypres, are really in that author's works.* These two propositions were censured in the Sorbonne, the last day of January, 1656; and it was agreed, that all doctors, afterwards admitted, should be obliged to subscribe to this censure, which M. Arnauld refusing to do, was expelled from the divinity of the faculty, and lived retired till the peace of Clement IX. 1668. It was during this retreat, that his pen produced so great a number of works on different subjects: grammar, geometry, logic, metaphysics, and theology, for he was was master of them all. He returned afterwards to Paris, was presented to the nuncio, to Lewis XIV. and to all the

the court; and applied himself entirely to writing against the Calvinists; but the numberless visits he received giving offence, he left the kingdom 1679, and retiring into the Low Countries, continued to publish a variety of works. At the age of eighty, he learned the Psalms by heart, that by by reciting and meditating upon them he might have employment for the rest of his life, if he grew incapable of continuing his studies; and died August 8, 1694, at Brussels, in the Fauxbourg de Loo, after receiving the sacraments from his curate. Santeuil, Racine and Boileau each wrote his epitaph. The works of M. Arnauld, which amount to more than 100 volumes, are some books upon the belles lettres and philosophy, the most esteemed of which are, *La Grammaire generale et raisonnée*; the elements of geometry; *The Art of Thinking*, in parts; reflections upon eloquence; objections to the meditations of Descartes; treatises on true and false ideas, against P. Mallebranche, occasioned by a long dispute he had with that orator upon the doctrine of grace; several polemical works against the Calvinists, the most celebrated are, *La Perpetuité de la Foi*, 3 vol. 4to. which is partly ascribed to him, and upon which he received complimentary letters from the popes Clement IX. Clement X. and Innocent XI. The apology for the Catholics of England, against the minister Jurieu, who replied to it by *L'Esprit de M. Arnauld*, 2 vol. 12mo. *The Overthrow of the Morality of the Calvinists by their Doctrine touching Justification*, 4to. Several works upon grace, with two apologies for Jansenius, 4to. Two volumes 8vo. in defence of the New Testament of Mons, against M. Mallet; a treatise on the reading of the holy Scriptures against the same; with a dissertation, in which he professes to prove geometrically, that hard terms may be used against certain persons. The tradition of the church upon penitence and communion, 4to. Several volumes of the practical morality of the Jesuits, 8 vol. 12mo.; and numerous pieces against the morality of the relaxed Calvinists. All the works of this author are full of fire, genius, and eloquence; the stile is great and noble, and they every where display a depth of science and erudition. M. Boileau calls him, *The most learned mortal that has ever written.* He is however accused of having two much impetuosity in his stile.

ARNAULD (Anthony) abbot of Chaumes, eldest son of M. d'Andilly, retired to reside with the bishop of Angers, and died 1698. He left *Memoirs*, 1756, 3 vol. 12mo.

ARNAULD (Angelique) sister of M. Arnauld the doctor, and abbess of Port-Royal in the fields, order of Citeaux, reformed her abbey at the early age of seventeen, and was esteemed a prodigy of genius, learning and virtue. She was also chosen to reform the abbey of Maubuisson. This abbess afterwards removed her monastery from the fields to Paris, and obtained from the king, that the office of abbess should, from that time, be elective, and triennial. She died in 1661. Five of her sisters took the veil in this monastery, where they led an exemplary life; and refused to sign the *form* purely and simply. Mother Agnes, one of them, wrote *L'Image de la Réligieuse parfaite, et imparfaite*, printed at Paris, 1665, 12mo. She is also supposed to be the authoress of *Le Chapelet secret du Saint Sacrement*, a small work, printed in 1663, 12mo. which was censured by some doctors as erroneous, and defended by the abbot of St. Cyran. She died 1671.

ARNAULD (Angelique de St. Jean) second daughter of M. Arnauld d'Andilly, born 1624, entered into the monastery of Port-Royal, 1644. The happy talents she received from heaven had, from the sixth year of her age, been successively cultivated by the mothers Angelique and Agnes, who were her aunts; she was mistress of the Noviciates twenty years, a toilsome and laborious employment, in a college which has consisted of eighty nuns, but which appeared nothing to her zeal; and was rendered less difficult by her good example. Angelique was one of those who were dispersed by M. de Perefixe, archbishop of Paris, 1664; she was confined among the *Annonciades*, or *Filles bleues*, of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, and not restored to her sisters till 1665. In 1678, she was elected abbess, and worthily filled that

place,

place, till she died January 29, 1684, aged 59. D. Clemencet published her *Conferences*, 1760, 3 vol. 12mo.

ARNDT (Joshua) professor of logic at Rostock, preacher at the court, and ecclesiastical counsellor to the duke of Mecklenburg. He died April 5, 1687, at Gustrow, his native place, aged 61. He left *Miscellanea Sacra*, Hafniæ, 1648, 8vo. *Antivallembourg*, Gustrow, 1664, 4to. *Clavis Antiquitatum Judaicarum*, Leipsic, 1707, 4to. This last was published by his son, Charles Arndt, professor of poetry and Hebrew in the school of Malchin, who died in 1721. He was author of some dissertations on the use of poetry in *Miscellanea Leipsiensia*.

ARNDT, *Arndtius* (John) a celebrated protestant, mystical divine, born 1555, at Ballenstadt, in the duchy of Anhalt. He was minister successively in several places, and afterwards at Brunswick; where, having gone through great difficulties, he retired to Aisleben. George, duke of Lunenburg, who had a high opinion of his goodness and piety, made him superintendant of all the churches in his duchy, 1611. Arndt died May 11, 1621. He was author of a famous work in German on *True Christianity*, which has been translated into Latin, London, 1708, 2 vol. 8vo. into French by Samuel du Beauval, and into several other languages. In this book he defends the necessity of good works. Luke Osiander, a divine of Tubingen, and a great enemy to Arndt, wrote against him in his work entitled, *Judicium Theologicum*.

ARNGRIMUS, v. JONAS.

ARNISÆUS (Henningus) a native of Halberstadt, and professor of physic in the academy of Helmstadt, a learned philosopher, and skilful physician, who travelled into France and England, and died 1633. He wrote: *De Autoritate Principum in Populum semper inviolabile*, Frankfort, 1612, 4to. *De Jure Majestatis*, 1610, 4to. *De Jure Connubiorum*, 1613, 4to. *De Subjectione et Exemptione Clericorum*, 4to. *Observationes Anatomicæ*, 1610, 4to. *De Lue Venerea*, 4to. *&c.*

ARNOBIUS, the elder, an author of the third century, professor of rhetoric at Sicca about 297, and master to Lactantius, an African by birth. Being converted to Christianity, he composed a work against the Gentiles, *Rome*, 1542, fol. *Amsterdam*, 1651, 4to. and in the library of the fathers. His stile is vehement, and full of energy, as is usual with the Africans, but obscure and embarassed. He destroys the Pagan system by solid arguments; but is not equally happy in those he brings to establish the Christian; and has even some errors, which must be pardoned, as he wrote before his baptism. Trithemius ascribes to him a commentary on the Psalms; but he is evidently mistaken, notice being taken in that work of the heresy of Photinus. This commentary, which is in the library of the fathers, or in the works of Arnobius the elder, was written by Arnobius *the younger*, a French priest, and Semi-pelagian, about 460.

ARNOLD *Melchtal*, v. MELCHTAL.

ARNOLD (Godfrey) minister of Perleburg, one of the most zealous defenders of the Pietists, a Protestant sect in Germany; who profess a greater regularity of life than others. He was author of many works, among which his *History of the Church*, and *of Heresies* was most noticed, Leipsic, 1700, 8vo. He died 1714.

ARNOLDUS (Nicholas) a famous Protestant minister and professor of divinity at Franeker, born 1618, at Lesna. He was a distinguished preacher, and had been married, and died 1680. He wrote *Lux in tenebris seu vindicatio locorum Vet. et Novi Test. quibus sectarii abutuntur ad stabiliendos suos errores*, Leipsic, 1698, 4to. &c.

ARNOULD *de Lens*, or *Lensæs*, a famous physician, or mathematician of the sixteenth century, a native of Belliolane, a small village near Ath, in Hainault. He was appointed physician to the czar, or grand duke of Moscovy; and perished at Moscow, when that city was burned by the Tartars, 1575. He left an introduction to Euclid's elements in Latin. John de Lens, his brother, doctor of Louvain, is celebrated for his theological works.

ARNU (Nicholas) born near Verdun in Lorrain, entered among the Dominicans 1644, and died 1692, at Padua. He was author of *Clypeus philos. Thomisticæ*, 8 vol. 8vo.—Of a commentary on the first part of the summary of St. Thomas,

Thomas, 1691, 2 vol. fol.—and of a book upon the league of the emperor and the king of Poland against the Turks, full of absurd prophecies concerning the ruin of that empire.

ARNULPH, son of Carloman, king of Bavaria, elected emperor at Tribur, 887. He repulsed the Sclavonians, drove the Normans out of Lorrain, took Bergamo, and afterwards Rome, where pope Formosus, crowned him, 896. He was poisoned by order of the duchess of Spoletto, and died of the pedicular disease November 24, 899.

ARNULPH (St.) bishop of Metz, 614; who, after holding some important offices in the kingdom of Austrasia, quitted the court and his bishopric to lead a solitary life in the deserts of Vosges, where he died 647. His life, written by one of his friends, may be found in the second century of the collection of P. Mabillon. M. Arnauld d'Andilly has given an excellent translation of it, from the imperfect copy of Sirius. St. Arnulph had a son by his wife *Doda*, named Anchises, father of Pepin Heristel, who was father to Charles Martel, from whom the kings of the second race are said to be descended.

ARNULPH, bishop of Lisieux in the twelfth century, joined very warmly with pope Alexander III. and favoured St. Thomas of Canterbury. He died August 31, 1182, at the abbey St. Victor in Paris. There are letters of his remaining, written with great genius and elegance; they contain many remarkable particulars, respecting the history and discipline of his time. Turnebus published an edition of them at Paris, 1585, 8vo. They are also in the library of the fathers.

ARNULPHUS, bishop of Rochester in the twelfth century, left a book concerning his church, entitled *Textus Roffensis*, and some other works in the *Spicilegium* of P. Acheri. He died in 1124, aged 84.

ARON *Raschid*, v. AARON.

ARONCIUS, or ARUNS, brother of Tarquin, *The Proud*, married *Tullia*, who put him to death, v. TULLIA. There was another of this name, son of Tarquin, *The Proud*, and of the cruel *Tullia*, who was killed by Brutus, about 250. A.C.

ARONDEL, v. ARUNDEL.

ARPAJON (Lewis duke d') marquis of Severac, earl of Rodez, general of the king's troops, and minister of state, signalized himself by his valor in several campaigns. He went to the succour of the isle of Malta as a volunteer 1645, when the Turks were preparing to attack it; and was elected chief of the councils of the grand master, and generalissimo of the armies of the order. He provided so effectually for the safety of the island, that the grand master, and the order, granted in return the following singular privilege to him, and the elder branches of his descendants; that one of their sons, which the father was to chuse, should be a knight from his birth, and grand croix at the age of sixteen. Lewis d'Arpajon, on his return to France, was sent ambassador extraordinary into Poland. He was created duke 1651, by Lewis XIV. and died 1679, at Severac. The above named privilege, upon failure of male descendants, has been continued to the daughter of the last, who married the comte de Noailles, and will remain with the daughters in default of sons.

ARPHAXAD, son of Shem, and grandson of Noah, born two years after the deluge. The *Seventy* call him father of Cainaan. He is supposed to have inhabited Chaldea, by Josephus.

ARPINO (Joseph) a celebrated Roman painter, born 1560, who was esteemed by pope Clement VIII. He died 1640, aged 80. There is genius in his ideas, but his colouring is cold, and his expressions are forced. The subjects which he painted at the capitol from the Roman history, are his best works. The king of France had a nativity by this painter; a Diana and Acteon; and the rape of Europa. He is known by the name of Josepino.

ARRAGON. The earls of Barcelona gained this kingdom from the Moors by conquest, and the first who bore the title of king of Arragon was,

Ramires	died 1070
Sancho	1094
Peter	1104
Alphonso	1134
Ramires II.	1151
Raymond Beringer	1162
Raymond—Alphonso II.	1196
Peter II.	1213

Sancho,

	Sancho, regent - -	1213
*	James, who united Valencia and Murcia - -	1276
	Peter III. - - -	1285
	Alphonso III. - - -	1291
*	James II. - - -	1327
	Alphonso IV. - - -	1336
	Peter IV. - - -	1387
	John - - - -	1395
	Martin - - - -	1410
	Ferdinand - - -	1416
	Alphonso - - - -	1458
	John - - - -	1479
*	Ferdinand V. - - -	1516

Jane, queen of Castile, v. CASTILE. v. The history of Spain by Mariana; that of Duport du Tertre, 1758, 5 vol. 12mo. and *Les Révolutions d'Espagne*, by P. d'Orleans.

ARRIA, a Roman lady of heroic courage. Her husband, *Cæcinna Pætus*, having joined Scribonius, when he raised Illyria against the emperor Claudius, was taken, and carried by sea to Rome. Arria, knowing there was no hope of his life being saved, and seeing he wanted resolution to put an end to it himself, took a poignard and plunged it into her bosom; then presenting it to her husband, said: *Take it Pætus, it has given me no pain*; this determined him to kill himself. Martial has a fine epigram on the subject.

ARRIAGA (Rodoric d') a learned Spanish Jesuit, born January 17, 1592, at Lucrona, went into Bohemia 1624, where he taught theology, and was chancellor of the university at Prague, June 17, 1667. He published several works; the principal of which are, *A Course of Philosophy*, Antwerp, 1632, fol. in which he justifies the new discoveries made in science. Eight folio volumes of divinity. Arriaga is one of the most subtile, and most obscure of the scholastic divines.

ARRIAN, a poet under the emperors Augustus and Tiberias.

ARRIAN, a celebrated philosopher and historian under the emperors Adrian, Antoninus, and Marcus Aurelius, a native of Nicomedia. He was considered as a second Xenophon for his learning and eloquence; and rose, by those qualities, to the first dignities of the empire, even the consulate. He left four books of observations on Epictetus, whose disciple he had been, *Cologne*, 1595, 8vo. *London*, 1739, 2 vol. 4to. and seven books of the history of Alexander the Great, *Leyden*, 1704, fol. *Amsterdam*, 1668, 8vo. *cum Notis variorum*, *Amsterdam*, 1757, 8vo. of which there is a French translation by Ablancourt, 12mo. *The Coast of the Euxine Sea*, that of the *Red Sea*, *A Tactic*, and *A Treatise on Hunting*; these last works have been printed in Greek and Latin, with the *Enchiridion* of Epictetus, *Amsterdam*, 1683, and reprinted 1750, 8vo. His treatise on hunting has been translated into French by Format, *Paris*, 1690, 12mo.

ARROWSMITH (John) a learned divine of the church of England, and professor at Cambridge 1660, author of several excellent works. His *Sacred Tactics*, in Latin, are particularly esteemed, *Cambridge*, 1647, 4to.

ARSACES I. king of the Parthians, 256. A.C. His successors were called *Arsacidæ*.

ARSACES, a Catholic king of Armenia, who assisted Julian the Apostate against the Persians. After the death of that emperor Arsaces fought successively against them himself; but Sapores deceiving him by a pretended alliance, had him murdered 369, after having put out his eyes. Arsaces was also the name of some generals under Alexander the Great.

ARSACIUS (St.) a monk of Nicomedia, a Persian by birth, who foretold the destruction of Nicomedia; which accordingly came to pass 358, by an earthquake. This holy man was found dead with grief in a tower of the city.

ARSENIUS (St.) dean of the Romish church, illustrious by his birth and piety, preceptor to Arcadius. Theodosius, father of that prince, observing one day, that Arsenius stood while he instructed his pupil, and Arcadius received his lessons sitting, took the imperial ornaments from his son, obliged Arsenius to sit down in his place, and ordered the young prince to receive his instructions standing, and bare-headed, frequently repeating these excellent words, *That his children would be worthy to reign, when they had learned to add piety to learning.* Arsenius retired to the desert of Scythia, when forty years old, and died there 445, aged 95.

ARSENIUS, bishop of Hypsele in Thebais; the Arians accused St. Athanasius of having put him to death, and afterwards of having cut off his hand; but they were put to confusion, when Arsenius, who had re-entered the communion of St. Athanasius, showed them both his hands.

ARSENIUS, a monk of mount Athos, and patriarch of Constantinople 1257. The emperor Michael having put out the eyes of young Lascaris his pupil, Arsenius excommunicated him, and was confined to an island, after being deposed from the patriarchate. He left a *Nomocanon*, which is much esteemed, and a Testament in the *Recueil de Monuments Grecs*, by Cottelier, and in the *Bibliothèque* of Justel.

ARSENS, v. AARSENS.

ARSES, the youngest son of Artaxerxes *Ochus*, king of Persia, reigned after him, and was poisoned by Bagoas, 336. A C. He was suceeeded by Darius *Codomanus*.

ARSINOE. There have been several princesses of this name; one the wife of Magas, king of Cyrene; another wife of Lysimachus, king of Macedonia and Thrace; she afterwards married Ptolemy *Ceraunus*; who, by the blackest treachery, confined her in the island of Samothracia; his brother Ptolemy Philadelphus was her third husband. Lastly, Arsinoë sister of Cleopatra, whom Mark Anthony put to death, to please that princess.

ARSLAN, v. ALP-*Arslan*.

ARTABANUS, a Persian prince, illustrious for his wisdom and prudence. It was contrary to his advice, that his brother Darius made war with the Scythians; and that Xerxes undertook those famous expeditions, which proved so fatal to Persia. He must be distinguished from Artabanus, captain of the guards, who assassinated Xerxes. There were also four kings of Parthia named *Artabanus*.

ARTABAZUS, son of Pharnaces, commander of the Parthians in the expedition of Xerxes, escorted the king his master to the Hellespont with 60,000 chosen men. After the battle of Salamis, and that of Platææ, in which Mardonius had engaged against his advice, he made a noble retreat, and returned into Asia with 40,000 men, who were under his command.

ARTABAZUS, son of Pharnabazus, and son in law of Artaxerxes Mnemon, made war against Ochus his king, about 356. A.C. and defeated an army of 70,000 men. He afterwards obtained his pardon, and returned to Persia; where he assisted Darius against Alexander, *The Great*. After the death of Darius, he introduced himself to Alexander; and was greatly caressed by that conqueror. Artabazus, then ninety-five years of age, had with him nine sons, fine young men, whom he presented to Alexander.

ARTAXERXES *Longimanus*, sixth king of Persia, succeeded his father Xerxes about 464. A.C. He conquered the Bactrians, and took Themistocles under his protection. His navy was defeated by Conon, 462. A.C. and two years after the Greeks gained a victory over Achemenides, who was sent against the revolted Egyptians. The Athenians were afterwards driven from Egypt. It was this prince, who gave permission to rebuild Jerusalem; and the seventy weeks of Daniel begin from the seventh, or according to others, the twentieth year of his reign. He died 425. A.C. v. AHASUERUS.

ARTAXERXES *Mnemon*, the tenth, and one of the greatest kings of Persia, so called from his *happy memory*, succeeded his brother Darius, 405. A.C. Cyrus his brother took up arms against him, and was killed in battle, 401. A.C. Artaxerxes sent his generals against the Grecians. He died 361. A.C.

ARTAXERXES III. *Ochus*, eleventh king of the Persians, succeeded his father Artaxerxes *Mnemon*, 361. A.C. He established himself upon the throne by the death of his brothers; defeated Artabazus, re-conquered Egypt, laid waste Sidon, Syria, and Palestine. This prince, hated for his cruelty, was poisoned by Bagoas, an eunuch, to whom he entrusted all his authority, 338. A.C. v. ARDSCHIR.

ARTAXIAS I. general of Antiochus, *The Great*, took possession of Armenia by the consent of that prince, and shared it with another general. After the defeat of Antiochus, Hannibal went to the court of Artaxias, and advised him to build Artaxata, which he made the capital of his empire. Antiochus Epiphanes defeated him, 179. A.C. He was a perfidious prince,

prince, without probity. There were two other kings of Armenia named *Artaxias*.

ARTEDI (Peter) a Swedish physician, born 1705, and drowned himself in a ditch, 1735. He left *Ichthyologia*, Leyden, 1738, 4to.

ARTEMIDORUS of Ephesus, sirnamed *Daldianus*, in honour of his mother, who was of *Daldis*, a town in Lydia; lived under Antoninus *Pius*. He is famous for his treatise on dreams; which, though full of trifles, and frivolous remarks, contains some interesting particulars. M. Rigaud has published a good edition in Greek and Latin, with notes, 1603, 4to.

ARTEMISIA, queen of Caria, and daughter of Ligdamis, was personally in the expedition of Xerxes against the Greeks, and performed wonders in the naval engagement, in which he was defeated, near Salamis, 480. A.C. Being pursued by an Athenian ship, she took down the Persian flag, and attacked a ship of that country commanded by Damasithymus, king of Calyndia, who was her enemy, and sunk it. The Athenians judging by this, that she was on their side, ceased their pursuit. Xerxes, upon this noble action, observed, that the men had been women in this battle, and the women men. Artemisia took Latmus, and was intrusted by Xerxes with the care of his children. But the courage, and other noble qualities of this princess, did not secure her from love; she is said to have entertained so violent a passion for a youth of Abydos, named *Dardanus*, and to have been so incensed at his neglect of her, that she put out his eyes, while he was asleep; but afterwards repented, and threw herself from the rock.

ARTEMISIA, queen of Caria, sister and wife of Mausolus, her name is immortalized by the honours she paid to her husband's memory. She erected at Halicarnassus, 355. A.C. that magnificent tomb, called, *The Mausoleum*, which was reckoned among the seven wonders of the world; and from whence all buildings of the same kind have taken the name of mausoleums. Pliny and Aulus Gellius have given a description of it. The latter adds, that Artemisia mingled the ashes of her husband in her drink; and proposed rich prizes for those among the learned, who should compose the best panegyric upon Mausolus. She died of grief at his tomb, 351. A.C.

ARTEMON of Clazomenæ, who invented the battering-ram, the tortoise, and other warlike machines, when he followed Pericles to the siege of Samos.

ARTEVELLE, or ARTEVELT (James) a famous brewer of Ghent; artful, enterprizing, and a great politician. He engaged almost all Flanders in a revolt, being desirous of surrendering it to the king of England, and was killed by the populace of Ghent, 1345. His son, Philip Artevelle, who headed the rebels, was killed at the battle of Rosebec, 1382.

ARTHUR, a celebrated fabulous king of Britain in the sixth century, of whom many fictitious tales are told, and who is said to have instituted the knights of the round table.

ARTHUR I. last earl of Bretany, born 1187, at Nantz. His uncle, *John Lackland*, took Bretany from him, after several battles, and put him to death, 1202.

ARTHUR II. duke of Bretany, born July 25, 1262. He succeeded his father John II. 1305. governed happily, and died 1312.

ARTHUR III. called *The Just*, duke of Bretany and Touraine, peer and constable of France, born 1393, at the castle of Sussinio. He gave proofs of his valour at the battle of Agincourt, 1415; defeated the English in Normandy and Poitou; won the battle of Patay in Beauce, 1429; and that of Formigny, 1450. He succeeded the duke of Bretany 1457, and died 1458, leaving no children.

ARTOIS (Robert of France, third son of Lewis VIII. was comte d') killed in the pursuit of those, who fled at the battle of Massoure, Feb. 9, 1250. Robert II. his son, was killed near Courtrai by the Flemings, whom he attempted to storm, 1302. He was the person who chiefly stirred up Philip, *The Fair*, against Boniface VIII. This lord survived his sons; and, as no representation can take place in Artois, his daughter Matilda inherited the earldom, to the prejudice of his nephews; and carried it, by marriage, to Otho, earl of Burgundy, by whom she

had two daughters, Jane, wife of Philip, *The Long*, and Blanche, married to Charles, *The Fair*. In the mean time Philip, son of Robert II. had a son, Robert III. who disputed the earldom of Artois with his aunt Matilda, and lost his cause by two sentences given against him, one in 1302, the other 1318. He renewed the process 1329, under Philip of Valois, upon fresh pretensions; which proving false, he was cast a third time, and banished the kingdom 1331. Robert took refuge with the king of England, whom he engaged to declare himself king of France: this was the source of all those bloody wars which so long desolated France. Robert was wounded at the siege of Vannes 1342, and died in England of his wounds. John, son of Robert, had the earldom of Eu, was taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers 1356, and died 1387. His son Philip II. was constable of France, fought in Africa and Hungary, and died a prisoner to the Turks 1397. He had a son named Charles, who died without issue, 1472.

ARTORIUS, a Roman knight, who, being confined by the flames in a portico of the temple during the siege of Jerusalem, in order to escape, proposed to his friend Lucius to catch him in his arms when he threw himself down, promising to make him his heir. Lucius caught him, and saved Artorius; but, overcome with his weight, died instantly himself.

ARVIEUX (Lawrence) born 1635, at Marseilles, and carried to the Levant at the age of fifteen, where he continued twelve years, and learned the Oriental languages. In 1668, he obtained the freedom of 380 French slaves at Tunis; was afterwards consul at Algiers, then at Aleppo 1679. He was nominated by Innocent XI. to the bishopric of Babylon; but did not accept it; was knight of St. Lazare, and enjoyed several pensions. In 1686, Arvieux returned to Marseilles, married there 1689, and died 1702, aged 67. P. Labat has published memoirs of the Levant, under his name, 1735, 6 vol. 12mo. *Le Voyage d'Arabie*, by la Roque, was taken from one of his MSS. and his life is prefixed to it.

ARUNDEL (Thomas) son of Robert, earl of Arundel, of an illustrious English family, appointed to the bishopric of Ely by Edward III. at the age of twenty-two, and translated by the pope to the archbishopric of York 1388: he was afterwards made high chancellor of England; and held that dignity till 1396, when he was appointed archbishop of Canterbury; being the first who removed from York to Canterbury: but hardly had he possession of that See, when he was accused of high treason against Richard II. and condemned to leave the kingdom under pain of death. Arundel went first into France, and from thence to Rome, where Boniface IX. received him very kindly, and appointed him archbishop of St. Andrew's in Scotland. This prelate contributed much to engage Henry Bolingbroke, duke of Lancaster, who reigned afterwards by the name of Henry IV. to usurp the crown of England, and dethrone Richard II. He made a public speech at his installation, and procured him assistance to support him on the throne. He acted with great zeal against Wickliffe and the Lollards, particularly sir John Oldcastle and lord Cobham. He died February 20, 1414, and was buried at Canterbury. This archbishop was perhaps the first who prohibited the translation of the holy Scriptures into the vulgar tongue; but is said, to have meant no more than that these translations should be approved by a diocesan synod, or by the bishop.

ARUNDEL (Thomas) earl of Arundel and Surrey, earl-marshal of England at the beginning of the seventeenth century. He engaged William Petres to travel to the Levant, in search of the most valuable remains of antiquity; who brought back the celebrated *marbles*, called the *Arundel Marbles*, found in the isle of Paros. They contain the principal epochs of the Athenian history, from Cecrops, 1582. A.C. and other curious particulars. John Selden, Lydiat, Paulmier, de Grente, Mesnil, and Humphrey Prideaux, have given explanations of them. Those by the latter were printed at Oxford, 1683, fol. Maittaire published an edition, *London*, 1732, fol. but both are inferior to that by Chandler, *Oxford*, 1763, fol. Maittaire's contains some good commentaries, which are not in that of 1763.

ARUNS, v. ARONCIUS.

ASA, king of Judah, succeeded his father Abijam, 955. A.C. He broke down the idolatrous altars, restored the worship of the true God, defeated the Midianites by the assistance of Benhadad, king of Syria, took away the materials with which Baasha, king of Israel had built Ramah, and employed them in building the city of Gebah. Hanani, the prophet, having reproved Asa for calling in foreign assistance, was put in prison. Asa died 914. A.C. and was succeeded by Jehoshaphat.

ASAN III. king of Bulgaria, married Irene, daughter of the emperor Michael Paleologus; but prefering a quiet life to the troubles of his kingdom, which were fomented by a grandee named Terter, he carried all his treasures to Constantinople, under pretence of visiting his father in law, and there led a philosophic life. He was founder of a family called Asanites.

ASAPH, son of Barachias of the tribe of Levi, one of David's singers, and a skilful musician. Some of the Psalms are ascribed to him.

ASCALAPHUS, son of Acheron and Night, changed into an owl by Ceres, for discovering that Proserpine had eaten seven kernels of a pomegranate in hell. Had she tasted nothing, she would have been restored to Ceres.

ASCANIUS, son of Eneas and Creusa, succeeded his father in the kingdom of the Latines, according to the fable, and overcame Mezentius, king of the Tuscans, who had refused to make peace with him. He afterwards built Alba Longa, and died about 1139. A.C.

ASCE, v. ASSER.

ASCELIN, a monk of St. Evroul in Normandy, in the eleventh century. A letter on the *Real Presence*, written by him to Berenger, is in the works of Lanfranc, and the *Councils* of P. Labbe.

ASCHAM (Roger) one of the most polished writers of the sixteenth century, secretary to queen Elizabeth, a native of Kirkbywish in Yorkshire. He died December 30, 1568, at London, aged 53. He left a book intitled, *The Schoolmaster*, and some letters in Latin, written with great purity of stile.

ASCHARI, one of the most celebrated Mahometan doctors, who died about 940, at Bagdat. He maintains, that God acts always by general laws, and not by particular providence; which is according to the system of Malebranche. His followers held absolute and gratuitous predestination, and are called Ascarians.

ASCLEPIADES, a famous philosopher, a native of Phlius, in Peloponnesus, and disciple of Stilpo; to whose school he drew Menedemus; with whom he contracted so strict a friendship, that they might be compared to Orestes and Pylades.

ASCLEPIADES, a celebrated physician, native of Prusa in Bithynia, practised at Rome in the time of Pompey, 96. A.C.; he refused to reside at the court of Mithridates. Celsus, and Galen, often mention his works. There have been several other persons of this name.

ASCLEPIODORUS, an excellent painter, esteemed by Apelles. Mnason, king of Elatea in Greece, purchased twelve portraits of the gods from this artist, at 300 minæ each.

ASCONIUS *Pedianus*, a skilful grammarian of Padua, the intimate friend of Virgil and Livy; to him are ascribed excellent remarks on some of Cicero's orations, in the edition of Cicero, *Leyden*, 1692, 2 vol. 4to. Servius, explaining this passage of Virgil,

Dic quibus in terris ——
Tres pateat Cœli spatium non amplius ulnas.

says, "Asconius Pedianus affirms, that he had heard Virgil declare, these words would torment all the grammarians."

ASDRUBAL, general of the Carthaginians, son in law of Hamilcar, and brother in law of Hannibal, was defeated by Regulus and Metellus, and killed by a slave of the Gauls, whose master he had put to death, 224. A.C. It was he, who built Carthagena in Spain.

ASDRUBAL *Barcha*, son of Hamilcar, and brother to Hannibal, general of the Carthaginians. Leaving Spain to succour Hannibal in Italy, he was surprized by the consul Claudius Nero, and killed with 55,000 of his men.

His

His head was thrown into Hannibal's camp, 207. A.C.

ASDRUBAL, a Carthaginian general, son of Gisco, and one of the greatest captains of his time, brought over to his party Syphax, king of the Numidians, who was in love with his daughter Sophonisba. He was afterwards conquered by Scipio, about 204. A.C. and died about two years after.

ASDRUBAL, another Carthaginian general, who, having broken a peace with the Romans, harassed them continually, and killed a great number. He was besieged by the younger Scipio in Nephera, and afterwards in Carthage, which was taken by Scipio, 146. A.C. Asdrubal then retired to the temple of Esculapius; where he defended himself for some time; but surrendered at length, for want of provisions. His wife killed her children, and buried herself in the temple rather than yield to the enemy.

ASELLIUS (Jaspar) a learned physician of the seventeenth century, born at Cremona; the first who discovered the lacteal vessels; he published a dissertation *De Lacteis Venis*, printed at Basil, 1627, 4to. He died April 14, 1626, at Milan.

ASFELD, v. BIDEL.

ASHMOLE (Elias) lost several offices in consequence of his attachment to the royal cause. Charles II. in return, made him keeper of his cabinet of medals, and garter-king at arms. He gave his collection of curiosities to the university of Oxford, and died 1692, at Lambeth, aged 75. He was three times married. Besides his works on chemistry, and the philosopher's stone, in English, his *History of the Order of the Garter*, has made him most known, *London*, 1672, fol. There is an abridgement of it, 1715, 8vo.

ASHUR, son of Shem, and grandson of Noah, born a year after the deluge, 2347. A.C. who gave his name to Assyria. He is to be distinguished from Nimrod, and Ninus.

ASINIUS-*Pollio*, a Roman orator, and consul, who distinguished himself under Augustus by his actions and his writings. He is often mentioned in Horace and Virgil with great commendations. It is said, he was the first who formed a library at Rome; and that being pressed to answer some verses Augustus had written against him, he replied, laughing, that he would take care not to write *(scribere)* against him, who had the power to proscribe *(proscribere)*. He died at Frescati, aged 80. Asinius Gallus his son was consul, and married Agrippina, whom Tiberius had divorced.

ASMONEA, or ASSAMONEA, father of Simon, and head of the Ashmoneans, which family reigned over the Jews 126 years to the time of Herod.

ASOPUS, son of the Ocean and Thetis, changed into a river by Jupiter, against whom he had attempted to make war, in revenge for that god's having abused his daughter Egina.

ASPASIA of Miletum, celebrated at Athens for her genius and beauty. She was so well skilled in eloquence and politics, that Socrates himself received lessons from her. Pericles was so passionately in love with this lady, that he left his wife to marry her. She is said to have governed the republic by the advice she gave her husband; and to have induced him to undertake the war of Samos, and that of Megara; from whence arose the Peloponnesian war. After the death of Pericles, about 428. A.C. Aspasia attached herself to a man of mean birth; and raised him by her intrigues to the first dignities of the republic; but became infamous by entertaining courtezans at her house. She must be distinguished from another Aspasia, who was beloved by Cyrus, son of Darius Nothus, king of Persia. After the death of Cyrus, she was a favorite of Artaxerxes thirty-seven years; at the end of which he yielded her to his son Darius, who was violently enamoured of her, but afterwards took her from him to make her a priestess of Venus.

ASSEDI, or ASSADI, a Persian poet, the most admired of whose poems is that, in which he describes the advantages of night over day. He lived in the time of sultan Mahmoud.

ASSER, a celebrated rabbi, who died 427, author of the Talmud of Babylon, commented on by another Asser. He died 1328. The text of the Babylonian Talmud is printed at *Leyden*, Elzevir, 1630, 4to. and with all the commentators, *Amsterdam*, 1644, 12 vol. fol.

ASSERIUS *Menevensis*, bishop of Salisbury, a native of Wales, by whose counsel king Alfred, to whom he had been preceptor, founded the university of Oxford. He died in the reign of that prince, before the year 900. He left a life of Alfred, printed at Zurich, 1575, and in Gale's collection of English writers.

ASSOUCI (Charles Coypeau, sieur d') a French musician and poet of the seventeenth century, born 1604, at Paris. The greatest part of his life was spent in travelling. He was put into the inquisition at Rome for some satires; at Paris and Montpelier he was suspected of an infamous crime, and in danger of exemplary punishment. This poet is well known by his *Ovide en belle humeur*, and many other burlesque poems, particularly the pleasantries of Boileau, Bachaumont, and Chapelle. He died 1679. His adventures, and those in Italy, are in 3 vol. 12mo. 1678. His *Prison*, and his *Pensées dans le St. Office*, 1678, 1 vol. is scarce.

ASSYRIANS. Their first empire was founded by Ashur son of Shem, who built Nineveh.

* Nimrod, or Belus, son of Cush, and grandson of Ham - - -	2229 A.C.
Nothing is known of his successors till	
* Ninus - - - -	2174
* Semiramis, his wife,	2122
Ninyas - - - -	2080
His successors are scarcely known till	
* Sardanapalus - -	787

The empire was divided into a new empire of the Assyrians, that of the Medes, and that of the Babylonians.

* Phul, begins the second Assyrian empire -	767 A.C.
* Tiglath Pilasar - -	747
* Salmanasar - -	728
* Sennacherib - -	714
* Assarhadon, or Ezerhadon, re-united the Babylonian empire to that of Nineveh	710
* Saoduschinus, who is supposed to be the Nebuchadnezar mentioned in Judith	668
* Chinaladan, or Sarac -	648
* Nabopolassar, or Nebuchadnezzar the Great -	605 A.C.
* Evilmerodach - -	562
Laborosoarchod, with Neringlosar - - -	561
Laborosoarchod, alone -	556
* Nabonides, or Belshazzar	555
* Darius, who was already king of the Medes -	538

v. The same books as for *Argos*.

ASTER, a citizen of Olynthus, offered himself to Philip, king of Macedonia, as a skilful marksman, who never missed a bird on the wing. The king answered, *When I make war upon sparrows, I will take you into my service.* Aster, piqued at this reply, shut himself up in Methone, which place Philip was besieging, and shot an arrow at him, which put out his eye, with this inscription, *Aster sends this arrow to Philip.* The king returned it to him with these words, *If Philip takes the city, he will hang Aster.* He kept his word.

ASTERIUS, a famous rhetorician of Cappadocia, one of the most zealous defenders of Arianism. Having sacrificed to idols under Maximian-Hercules about 304, the Arians never dared to raise him to the ecclesiastical state. He was author of several works, in one of which he advances this blasphemy, that *Jesus Christ is the power of the Father, as caterpillars*, according to Moses, *are the power of God.*

ASTERIUS, a learned bishop of Amasia, in the fourth century, by whom there are several homilies in the library of the fathers, translated by Maucroix, 1695, 12mo.

ASTERIUS, or ASTURIUS, a Roman consul 449. There is a *Conference of the Old and New Testament* under his name, in Latin verse; the stile tolerably pure. Each strophe contains an historical fact from the Old Testament in the first verse, and in the second an application of the fact to some point of the New. He also revised and published the *Paschale Carmen* of Sedulius, in the library of the fathers.

ASTESANUS, a Fransiscan, so called because he was a native of Asti, published a summary of cases of conscience, called *Astisania*, 1317, Venice, 1478, fol. and often since. He died 1330.

ASTIOCHUS,

ASTIOCHUS, a Lacedemonian admiral, who took Phocæa and Cumæ, and conquered the Athenians near Cnidus, 411. A.C. but was recalled by the intrigues of Alcibiades.

ASTOLPHUS, v. AISTULPHUS.

ASTRAMPSYCUS, an antient writer, known only by his treatise entitled, *Oneirocriticum*, 1599, 8vo.

ASTREA, daughter of Astreus, one of the Titans, or according to Ovid, of Jupiter and Themis, goddess of justice. She descended from heaven to dwell upon earth during the golden age; but the wickedness of mankind obliged her to return to heaven, where she forms the sign of the *Virgin*.

ASTRUE (John) son of a learned Protestant minister at Sauve, who abjured a short time before the edict of Nantz was revoked; so that M. Astrue, who was born 1684, and baptized in the church of Sauve, was only known as a Catholic. After practicing physic at Toulouse, and Montpellier, he determined to go to Paris; that he might improve by the literary treasures of the capital. The elector of Saxony, king of Poland, sent for him to his court, 1729. He grew tired of living with the great, and returned to Paris. The city of Toulouse appointed him capitoul, or chief magistrate, and the king his consulting physician, 1731. He succeeded M. Geoffri in the professor's chair in the royal college, which he filled with care and diligence till his death, 1766. The faculty of Paris had adopted him, 1743. He wrote *De Morbis Vener*, 1740, 2 vol. 4to. translated into French, 4 vol. 12mo. *Traité des Maladies des Femmes*, 1761, and the following 6 vol. 12mo. of which *L'Art d'Accoucher* makes the seventh. *Theses de Phantasia, de Sensatione, de Fistula ani, de Judicio, de Hydrophobia, de Motus fermentativi causa*, 1702, 12mo. *Mémoir sur la Digestion*, 1714, 8vo. *Tractatus Pathologicus*, 1766, 8vo. and *Tractatus Therapeuticus*, 1743, 8vo. *Origine de la Peste*, 1724, 8vo. *De la Contagion de la Peste*, 1724, 8vo. *De Motu Musculari*, 1710, 12mo. *Traité des Tumeurs*, 1752, 2 vol. 12mo. *De l'Immortalité et Immaterialité de l'Ame*, 1756, 12mo. *Doutes sur l'Inoculation*, 1756, 12mo. *Mémoirs pour servir à l'Histoire de la Faculté de Médecine de Montp.* 1767, 4to.

ASTYAGES, son of Cyaxarus, and the last king of the Medes, according to Herodotus, began to reign 595. A.C. During the pregnancy of his daughter Mandane, who was married to Cambyses, he dreamed, that a vine sprung from her womb, and spread over all Asia; which signified, according to the magi, that the child should subdue many kings. Mandane was delivered of Cyrus, whom the king gave to his confident Harpagus to put to death; but Harpagus preserved his life; when Astyages discovered it, he was so enraged, that he made him eat the flesh of his own son. Harpagus, to revenge himself, applied himself to Cyrus, who compelled his grandfather to associate him in the throne, 559. A.C. This is the account given by Herodotus, but Xenophon relates the history in a different manner. v. DARIUS the Mede.

ASTYANAX, only son of Hector and Andromache. After Troy was taken, he was thrown from the top of the wall by order of Ulysses and Calchas, about 1240. A.C.

ATABALIPA, the last king of Peru, of the family of the Incas, defeated and taken by Franc. Pizarro, the Spanish general, and strangled 1533, contrary to the promise that had been given him. The motive was as follows: Atabalipa having been made prisoner by the soldiers of Pizarro while Almagro was absent, they set his ransom at an enormous heap of gold. Almagro, returning from Chili where he then was, insisted upon sharing it with his soldiers, to which they would not consent; and as all the gold they brought was kept for the ransom of Atabalipa, Almagro and his men strangled him, that they might share it; pretending that he meant to massacre all the Spaniards. Heaven did not permit this cruelty to go unpunished. v. ALMAGRO, and PIZARRO.

ATALANTA, daughter of Scheneus, king of Scyros. She was sought for in marriage by several young princes, but the king declared that no one should be her husband, who could not conquer her in a race. Hippomenes alone succeeded, having thrown three golden apples in the path, by the advice of Venus, which Atalanta stooping

to pick up, the prince won the prize. There was another Atalanta daughter of Jasius, king of Arcadia, who is praised by St. Jerom for her virtue and chastity. v. MELENGER.

ATHALARIC, king of the Ostrogoths, succeeded Theodoric 526, and died 534, in consequence of his debauchery.

ATHALIAH, daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, and grandaughter of Omri, married Joram, king of Judah, and caused the ruin of his house. After the death of Joram, and her son Ahaziah, she slew the princes of the blood-royal, and usurped the government. Joash, then an infant, was the only one who escaped the slaughter, being saved by Jehosheba, sister of Ahaziah, and wife of Jehoiada the high priest, who placed Joash on the throne, and put Athaliah to death, 878. A.C.

ATHANASIA (St.) an illustrious widow, native of the island of Egina, and abbess of Timea. She died August 15, 860.

ATHANASIUS (St.) a doctor of the church, patriarch of Alexandria, and the greatest defender of the faith against the Arians, was a native of Egypt. He followed St. Alexander to the council of Nice 325, where, though but yet a deacon, he forcibly disputed against Arius, and the following year, was promoted to the See of Alexandria. The Arians, finding he refused to receive them to communion, published the blackest calumnies against him, and deposed him at the council of Tyre, 335. Athanasius had recourse to Constantine; but the Arian deputies having accused him of preventing the corn of Alexandria from being sent to Constantinople, the emperor banished him to Treves without hearing his defence. Constantine, being sick, ordered the holy bishop to be recalled to Alexandria, 337: at his return his enemies began to accuse him afresh, and placed Gregory of Cappadocia in his seat, which obliged St. Athanasius to go to Rome, and appeal to pope Julius. He was declared innocent in a council 342, and in that of Sardis 347; and two years after restored to his See, at the solicitation of Constantine, but banished again after the death of that prince, by the emperor Constantius, which obliged him to retire to the desert. Pope Liberius, ill used in his exile, for having defended St. Athanasius, at last subscribed to his condemnation. The Arians placed George in his room, who being killed in a popular sedition under Julian 360, St. Athanasius returned to Alexandria, but was afterwards exiled by Julian, and restored ununder Jovian. He addressed a letter to this emperor, in which he proposes the Nicene creed as the rule of orthodox faith, and condemns those, who deny the divinity of the Holy Ghost. St. Athanasius suffered again under Valens, who banished him 367, and recalled him afterwards. His life, which had been so full of troubles and persecutions for the faith, ended happily, May 2, 373. St. Gregory of Nazianzen gives him this eulogium, *That to praise St. Athanasius is to praise virtue itself.* His works are chiefly in defence of the mysteries of the Trinity, of the Incarnation, of the divinity of the Word, and of the Holy Ghost. There are three valuable editions of them; that by Commelin, 1600, by Peter Nannius, 1627, and père Montfaucon, 1698, 3 vol. fol. There is commonly added, *Collectio Nova Patrum Græcorum*, of the same P. Montfaucon, Paris, 1706, 2 vol. fol. St. Athanasius was not author of that creed, which bears his name. Those who would know the history and works of this great saint more fully, may consult M. de Tillemont, and the excellent life, published in French by M. Hermant, doctor of the Sorbonne, 2 vol. 4to.

ATHEAS, king of the Scythians, a fierce warrior, and great politician. He made war upon the Triballians, and Istrians, and was killed in a battle against Philip, about 340. A.C. aged 90.

ATHENÆUS, a celebrated physician, native of Cilicia, and contemporary with Pliny. He held that fire, air, earth and water, were not the real elements; but heat, cold, drought and moisture; to which he added a fifth called spirit, in Greek πνευμα, from whence his sect was called the *Pneumatic*. Galen often quotes him. There was also a mathematician of this name at Cizycus in the time of Archimedes; by whom there is a treatise on machines, in the works of the antient

mathematicians, printed at Paris, 1693, fol. in Greek and Latin.

ATHENÆUS, a famous Greek grammarian of Naucrates in Egypt, one of the most learned men of his age, lived in the reign of Marcus Aurelius in the second century, and beyond that of Severus; he is the *Varro*, or the *Pliny*, of the Greeks. His only remaining work is, *De Deipnosophistis*, i. e. *The Sophists at table*, in fifteen books; of which the two first are wanting, part of the third, and the greatest part of the last. This work contains an astonishing variety of facts and quotations; which makes it agreeable to those, who are fond of antiquities. Casaubon published it, Greek and Latin, *Lyons*, 1612, 2 vol. fol. The translation by the abbé de Marolles, though not exact, is scarce, *Paris*, 1680, 4to.

ATHENAGORAS, a Christian philosopher of Athens, in the second century, distinguished by his learning, and zeal for the faith. He wrote an apology for the Christians, addressed to Marcus Aurelius, and Commodus, intitled, *Legatio pro Christianis*, Oxford, 1706, 8vo. and a work upon the resurrection of the dead, *Oxford*, 1706, 8vo. and in the library of the fathers. Martin de Fumée de Ganille has thought proper to put the name of Athenagoras to his romance of true and perfect love, concerning the loves of *Theagenes and Chariclea*, 1599, 12mo. but this work had no existence before his time.

ATHENODORUS *of Pergamos*, sirnamed *Cordilion*, an excellent Stoic, who resolutely refused all the favors offered him by kings and generals. He was Cato's intimate friend, and died at his house.

ATHENODORUS *of Tarsus*, was preceptor to Augustus, who had always a high esteem for his virtue and probity. This philosopher spoke with freedom, and advised the emperor to conquer his passion by repeating the twenty-four letters of the Greek alphabet, before he gave way to the emotions of anger. Augustus having sent a litter one day to fetch a lady he was fond of, Athenodorus got into it in a woman's dress, armed with a poignard, to show the emperor how easily a husband might revenge himself.

ATHENS was founded by it's first king

*	Cecrops	1582 A.C.
	Cranaus	1532
*	Amphyction	1523
*	Erichthonius	1513
*	Pandion	1463
*	Erectheus	1423
	Cecrops II.	1373
	Pandion II.	1333
*	Ægeus	1308
*	Theseus	1260
	Menestheus	1230
	Demophoon	1207
	Oxynthes, or Zinthis	1174
	Aphydas	1162
	Thymætes	1161
	Melanthus	1153
*	Codrus	1116

This prince having devoted himself for his country, his sons disputed about the sovereignty; upon which, the Athenians abolished it, and established in it's place, perpetual archons; the first was

* Medon, son of Codrus, 1095. A.C.

Who had twelve successors; but the people, finding the government had only changed its name, limited the power of the archons to the duration of ten years; of these there were seven. At length they were chosen annually:

	Creon was the first	684 A.C.
*	Draco gave his laws	624
*	Solon gave his laws	594
*	Pisistratus, a tyrant	561

The Athenians made a league with the Achæans against the Lacedemonians, and were made subject to the Romans by Sylla, 87. A.C. v. The books mentioned under *Argos*.

ATHIAS (Joseph) a Jew, and celebrated printer at Amsterdam, who published two excellent editions of the Hebrew Bible, 1661, and 1667, 2 vol. 8vo. The states general presented him with a gold medal, as a token of their approbation. These editions have been superseded by that of Amsterdam, 1705, 2 vol. 8vo.

ATHLONE (Godard de Réed de Gwinckel, count d') a great general of the seventeenth century, son of Godard

Godard Adrian de Réed, president of the college of nobles, in the province of Utrecht, and ambassador of the United Provinces, born of an illustrious and antient family in Westphalia, and died 1691. He first distinguished himself in the war of 1672, as colonel of cavalry; and afterwards followed William III. prince of Orange, in his expedition to England. After the battle of the Boyne, the prince gave Gwinckel the command of his forces in Ireland, to finish the reduction of the Irish. The famous battle of Aghrim compleated the conquest of all Ireland; and king William gave the title of earl of Athlone as a reward to the general and his descendants. He was field-marshal, and general of the Dutch troops 1702, made that campaign with the duke of Marlborough, and died February 11, 1703, at Utrecht, being grand master of the Teutonic order. His four sons have followed his example, and distinguished themselves by their valour.

ATLAS, king of Mauritania, a celebrated astronomer, supposed to have lived in the time of Moses, and to have been the inventor of the sphere. His knowledge of astronomy gave rise to the fable of his supporting the heavens on his shoulders. The poets feign, that he was transformed into a mountain for having despised Persius: they make him brother of Prometheus, and son of Jupiter.

ATOSSA, daughter of Cyrus, king of Persia, and sister to Cambyses, married Darius, 521. A.C. and was the mother of Artabazanes and Xerxes.

ATREUS, son of Pelops and Hippodamia, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, was king of Argos and Mycenæ, about 1291. A.C. He drove his brother Thyestes from the court, because he had a criminal attachment to his wife Ærope, and obliged him afterwards to eat the two children, which were born from that connection.

ATROPOS, i. e. *Inflexible*, v. FATES.

ATTA (Titus Quinctius) a Latin poet, who lived about 80. A.C. Some fragments of his works are in the *Corpus Poetarum* of Maittaire.

ATTALUS I. king of Pergamos, a liberal and valiant prince, who succeeded Eumenes, subdued the Galatians, and extended his conquests in Asia as far as mount Taurus. He died 197. A.C.

ATTALUS II. *Philadelphus*, king of Pergamos, a friend and ally of the Romans; repulsed Antiochus; and distinguished himself by several brilliant actions. He founded two cities in Lydia, Attalia and Philadelphia. He died 138. A.C.

ATTALUS III. *Philometor*, king of Pergamos, son of Eumenes and Stratonice, neglected the care of his kingdom, to give up his time entirely to gardening and casting of metals. He undertook to raise a tomb himself for his mother, and died of a fever, by being too long exposed to the sun, 133. A.C. He was the last of the kings of Pegamos; died very rich; and appointed the Roman people his heir, in these words: *Populus Romanus meorum hæres esto.* These words, according to the idea of Attalus, extended only to the furniture of his palace; but the Romans interpreted them, so as to sieze upon the whole kingdom.

ATTERBURY (Francis) a learned bishop of Rochester, born 1662, at Milton in Buckinghamshire; who, being admitted to his doctor's degree 1687, engaged warmly on Luther's side against the Roman Catholics. He went afterwards to London, and was appointed chaplain to king William and queen Mary, then dean of Westminster and bishop of Rochester 1713; but having declared for the Pretender during the troubles of Scotland, was accused of high treason, sent to the tower of London 1722, and banished the year following. As he landed at Calais to go into France, lord Bolingbroke, who had obtained a pardon, was embarking for England; upon which, the bishop said pleasantly, *I now see clearly that I am only exchanged.* During his exile he applied himself to study, and was much esteemed by the learned. He was a man of erudition, lively, polite, and judicious. He died 1732, at Paris. His remains were carried to England, and buried in Westminster abbey. There are sermons by bishop Atterbury in English, and some Latin letters in the fourth volume of the *Récueil de Pieces de Litterature*, by the abbé Granet, and other works which are esteemed.

ATTERSOLE (William) a learned Englishman of the seventeenth century, author of a commentary on the book of Numbers, in English, 1618, fol. and other works.

ATTICUS (Titus Pomponius) a Roman knight, and one of the most learned men of antient Rome, who retired to Athens during the civil wars of Marius and Sylla, where he learned to speak Greek as elegantly as Latin: on his return to Rome he contracted a strict friendship with Cicero, Hortensius, and other learned men. Agrippa married his daughter Pomponia. Atticus conducted himself so prudently during the civil wars between Pompey and Cæsar, Mark Anthony and Brutus, that, without joining any party, he was beloved by all. He steadily declined being promoted to public offices, preferring a private, and studious life. He wrote annals, and several other works in Greek and Latin, and died in the year of Rome 721, aged 77. Cicero wrote many letters to Atticus, of which M. l'abbé Montgault has published an excellent translation in French, with notes, six volumes 12mo.

ATTICUS, prefect of all Asia, under the emperor Nerva, in the year 97. Herodius Atticus his son, was preceptor to Verus, and consul, 143. The son of this last was that Atticus, who was so slow of understanding, that he could not learn the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, till his father gave him twenty-four servants, each of whom was called by the name of some letter, and had the figure of it painted on his breast; at length by seeing them, and calling to them, he learned to read.

ATTICUS, a learned and celebrated patriarch of Constantinople, a native of Sebastia, and educated by the *Solitaries*, who inspired him with sentiments of true piety, great zeal for the faith, and charity to the poor. He was appointed to the See of Constantinople four months after the death of Arsaces 406, while St. John Chrysostom was living. This election stirred up his enemies, among whom was pope Innocent, and several bishops of the east. However, after the death of St. John Chrysostom, Innocent granted him communion; he died about 427. All the great men of his time speak in his praise.

ATTILA, king of the Huns, one of the most famous conquerors of the fifth century, sirnamed, *The Scourge of God*, who ravaged the east, imposed a tribute on Theodosius the younger, traversed Pannonia and Germany, and entered Gaul 450, with an army of 500,000 men. He took several towns, and besieged Orleans; but Ætius, Merouvé, and Theodoric, compelled him to raise the siege; and soon after engaged him in a great battle at Meri, a small city of Champagne, where he lost above 200,000 men. Attila passed from thence into Italy 452, where he destroyed Aquileia, and many other towns. St. Leo went to meet him, and stopped him by his entreaties, and the promise of a tribute in the name of Valentinian III. from going to Rome. It is said, that the king saw a man in a pontifical habit, standing by the pope, who threatened to kill him, if he refused to consent; it is added, that he returned to Pannonia with a victorious army, loaded with riches, and that he died on the night of his nuptials, of a bleeding at the nose, 454.

ATTILIUS *Regulus* (M.) one of the greatest men of antient Rome, consul with Julius Libo, 267. A.C. They subdued the Salentines, and took Brindisi their capital, 256. A.C. Regulus was consul a second time with Manlius Vulso; they defeated the Carthaginian fleet, sunk thirty-two of their ships, and took sixty-four. Manlius returned to Rome after this victory; and Regulus, remaining in Africa, defeated Hamilcar and Asdrubal, took Clupea, and several other places. The Carthaginians afterwards opposed a horrible serpent to him, which he destroyed by his war-engines, on the river Bagrada. The skin of this monstrous creature was sent to Rome, and measured 120 feet. Regulus the next year defeated three generals, and took eight elephants; the Carthaginians then sued for peace, but he offered such hard terms that they would not accept them: they armed afresh, and the command of their troops was given to Xantippus, a Lacedemonian; which new general conquered 30,000 Romans, and took 15,000 prisoners, among whom

was Regulus. The Carthaginians sent ambassadors to Rome 251, to propose peace; and Regulus was carried with them, in hopes that the desire of liberty would induce him to solicit it; but that great man no sooner entered the senate than he strongly opposed peace; the ambassadors were sent back, and Regulus returned into Africa, where the Carthaginians, outrageous at this refusal, put him to a most cruel death in a barrel stuck full of iron spikes. His wife obtained the principal persons among the Carthaginians prisoners from the senate, whom she starved to death, having confined them between boards stuck with spikes.

ATYS, a young Phrygian, celebrated in fable, beloved by Cybele, who entrusted him with the care of her sacrifices, on condition of his keeping his vow of chastity; but having disobeyed her, he made himself an eunuch.

AVALOS (Ferdinand Francis d') marquis de Pesquaire, one of the most famous captains of the emperor Charles V. and grand chamberlain of the kingdom of Naples, son of Alphonso d'Avalos and d'Aquino, of an illustrious and antient house in the kingdom of Naples, originally of Spain, near Toledo, which has produced many great men. He was married very young to Victoria Collonna, a lady celebrated for beauty, sense, and virtue, whose poems were printed 1548, 8vo. This captain was taken prisoner at the battle of Ravenna 1512, and during his confinement composed an ingenious dialogue upon *Love*, which he dedicated to the marchioness his wife: being restored to liberty, he took arms against the French, and did great services to the emperor. He contributed much to the success of the battle of Bicoque, to the recovery of the Milanese, and to the victory at Pavia, over Francis I. 1525. It is said, that pope Clement VII. alarmed at the progress of the emperor, proposed to the marquis de Pesquaire to give him the investiture of the kingdom of Naples, if he would join the league he was forming against that prince, which plan was approved by the general; but that the emperor entertaining some suspicion of it, he said, he only pretended to be a friend to the league in order to find out the secret and reveal it. However that was, he died soon after at Milan, November 24, 1525, aged 32, leaving no children. He was a man of genius, loved the sciences, and patronized the learned. He left his possessions to Alphonso d'Avalos, marquis de Guast, his cousin, who was also a famous captain, made lieutenant-general of the armies of the emperor Charles V. in Italy, and the duchy of Milan, and knight of the golden fleece. He followed the emperor in his expedition to Tunis, and was afterwards ambassador at Venice, about 1540. The next year he procured the assassination of Cæsar Fregose, a Genoese, and of Antonio Rinco, a Spaniard, whom Francis I. sent into this city; and he forced the prince d'Anguien to raise the siege of Nice, 1543, but lost the famous battle of Cerisoles, April 14, 1544, and died March 31, 1546, aged 42.

AVANTIN, v. AVENTIN.

AVANTIO (John Mario) a celebrated lawyer of the seventeenth century, admired at Ferrara, Rovigo, and Padua. He dedicated a poem to Ferdinand, arch-duke of Austria, afterwards emperor. He died in 1622, at Padua.

AVAUX, v. MESME.

AUBERT (Peter) born 1642, at Lyons, was advocate and sheriff of that city 1700, procureur du roi, *de la Conservation*, till his death, February 19, 1733. He was editor of the collections, *de Factums*, 1710, 2 vol. 4to. and of the dictionary of Richelet, 1728, 3 vol. fol. He bequeathed his library to the city of Lyons.

AUBERTIN (Edmund) *Albertinus*, a learned minister of Charenton, born 1595, at Châlons sur Marne, and died April 5, 1652, at Paris. He was author of a celebrated work upon the eucharist, much valued by the Protestants, entitled *L'Eucharistie de l'ancienne Eglise*, 1633, fol. Blondel published it in Latin, at Deventer, 1654, fol. It is refuted in the book of *La Perpetuité de la Foi*.

AUBERY (Anthony) a learned historian of the seventeenth century, he understood Latin, Greek, and the modern languages, rose at five in the morning, and studied till six in the

the evening. He seldom made a visit, and received very few, preferring the tranquil enjoyment of his books, to the tumult of the world. He died 1695, aged 79, and left *Histoire des Cardinaux*, 1642, and the following five volumes 4to. *Un Traité historique de la Pre-eminence des Rois de France*, 1649, 4to. *Histoire du Cardinal de Joyeuse*, 1654, 4to. *Histoire du Cardinal de Richelieu*, 1660, fol. and Cologne, 1666, 2 vol. 12mo. *Memoires pour l'Histoire du Cardinal de Richelieu*, 1660, 2 vol. fol. 1667, 5 vol. 12mo *Histoire du Cardinal Mazarin*, 1695, 3 vol. and 1751, 4 vol. 12mo. *Traité des justes pretentions du Roi de France sur l'Empire*, 1667, 4to. and 12mo. This last work having alarmed the German princes, the author was sent to the bastile for sometime. *Un Traité de la Regale*, 1678, 4to.

AUBERY *du Maurier* (Lewis) followed his father in the embassy to Holland, from whence he went to Berlin, Poland and Rome; at his return to France he gained the favor of the queen-mother; but growing weary of acting the courtier without any advantage, he retired to his estate, and died there 1687. He wrote *Relation de l'Execution de Cabrieres, et de Merindol*, Paris, 1645, 4to. *Memoires de Hollande*, one vol. 12mo. re-printed in two. His grandson published *Memoires de Hambourg*, 1737, 12mo. which were also written by him.

AUBESPINE (Claude de l') baron de Chateau-neuf-sur-Cher, and secretary of state, signalized himself by his services under Francis I. Henry II. Francis II. and Charles IX. Queen Catherine de Medicis asked his advice on all affairs of importance; and even went to his bed-side, to consult him on the day of the battle of St. Denis. He died the next morning. November 11, 1567.

AUBESPINE (Gabriel de l') a learned doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, chancellor of the royal orders, and counsellor of state, succeeded John de l'Aubespine, his relation, as bishop of Orleans, and was employed in many important negociations. He died August 15, 1630, aged 52. He was the first, who gave a just plan of the primitive discipline of the church, in his book *De Veteribus Ecclesiæ Ritibus*, 1622, 4to. and in his notes on the councils; on Tertullian, and Optatus of Milevi. All his works discover profound erudition, and a thorough acquaintaince with ecclesiastical antiquity.

AUBESPINE (Magdalene de l') wife of Nicholas de Neuville, seigneur de Villeroi, a lady celebrated for her wit and beauty, authoress of several works in verse and prose. She died 1596, at Villeroi. Ronsard mentions her with high encomiums

AUBIGNAC, v. HEDELIN.

AUBIGNE' (Theod. Agrippa d') governor of Oleron, and Maillezais, admiral of Brettany, marechal de Camp, gentleman of the bedchamber, and favorite of Henry IV. distinguished by his writings, and his bravery. He left *Histoire Universelle Maille (St. Jean d'Angeli)* 1616, 18, and 20, 3 vol. fol. re-printed 1626, fol. in which are many extraordinary things, not all to be credited. The first volume was burned by a decree of the parliament of Paris, of January 4, 1617. *Les Tragiques*, 1616, 4to. and 8vo. *Petites Œuvres melées* (poems), Geneva, 1630, 8vo. The two ingenious, but over-free satires, intitled, *La Confession de Sancy*, in the journal of Henry III. v. ETOILE. and *Le Baron de Fæneste*, 1731, 12mo. are attributed to him. His *Memoires*, Amst. 1731, 2 vol. 12mo. He died a Protestant at Geneva, in 1630, aged 80. Constant d'Aubigné, his son, was father to madame de Maintenon.

AUBIGNE' (Marechal d') v. STUART.

AUBIN (Guedier de St.) v. GUEDIER.

AUBREY, *Albericus* (John) born 1626, in England, ranks in the number of unfortunate scholars, his life being a continued series of troubles and disappointments. He was deprived of his paternal inheritance by chicanery; was shipwrecked in his return from Ireland 1660, and in great danger of his life. The next year he married Jane Sonnet, but it was, as he expresses himself, *under an unlucky planet*. He died at Oxford about 1700. His principal works are, *The Life of Hobbes*, in English, translated into Latin by R. Blackbourn, who died in 1716, printed at Charlestown 1682, 4to. *The Tour of the County of Surrey*; it is a natural

tural history of that county. *A Miscellany*, on various subjects, 1721, 8vo. It treats of the fatality of days, and places, presages, dreams, &c. Much credulity and superstition may be found in this book.

AUBRIOT (Claude) excelled in designs of natural history; he lived about the end of the seventeenth century. The plates in the *Botanicon Parisiense*, by Vaillant, were engraved from his drawings. M. Gaignat collected all his best performances of plants, and butterflies in 4 vol. fol.

AUBRIOT (Hughes) of Burgundy, intendant of the finances, and provost of the merchants of Paris, built the bastile by order of Charles V. 1369, where he was afterwards condemned to end his days; being pronounced impious, and a heretic, for having declared against the clergy and the university. The Maillotins took him out 1381, but he refused to head them, and retired that very night into Burgundy, where he died 1382.

AUBRY (James Charles) a famous advocat of the parliament of Paris, who died 1739. He was author of the *Consultation* for M. de Soanen, bishop of Senez, that of the dukes and peers against the duke d'Aiguillon, and the memoirs for mademoiselle de Kerbabu; he excelled particularly in irony. His second son was in the army, and distinguished himself in Louisiana during the war with the English; by whom he was taken prisoner, unable to resist from the wounds he had received: being exchanged he was appointed commissioner for settling the bounds of Louisiana, and acted there as governor till 1766, when the court of Spain sent one into that colony, which had been ceded to it by France. The inhabitants refused to submit to the new authority. M. Aubry conducted himself so well in this delicate situation, as to merit the approbation of both courts; and to preserve the affection of the inhabitants. The governor was saved from the fury of the rioters. A new one, the comte d'Oreilly, being sent in 1769, was more fortunate than the first had been. M. Aubry, who had nothing farther to do in the province, embarked for France, but was wrecked in sight of the port, 1770.

AUBRY (John) son of a solicitor of Montpellier, canon of that city, priest, and doctor of law, travelled into the East to convert the infidels. Dissatisfied with his success, he returned to France, with an intention to discover some medicine which by it's wonderful effects should make him pass for a very extraordinary man. This he did, and distributed it plentifully; the consequences were good and bad, but he returned no more into the East, and died about 1667. He left various works, which betray the visionary: *La Merveille du Monde, ou la Medicine veritable, nouvellement ressucitée*, 4to. *Abrégé de l'Ordre admirable, et des Secrets de Raimond Lulle*, 4to. *Le Triomphe de l'Archée*, 4to. He published in 1766, a pamphlet of eight pages, which begins with these words: *Au public, à l'honeur, et gloire de Dieu, &c.—Je commencerai la trompette de l'Evangile, &c.*— He is to be distinguished from John Aubry, physician to the king 1608, who wrote, *L'Antidote d'Amour*, 1663, 12mo. &c.

AUBUSSON (Peter d') thirty-ninth grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, whose residence was then in the island of Rhodes. He signalized himself in Hungary, became a favorite of the emperor Sigismond, and displayed great bravery at the siege of Montereau-Faut-Yone. Charles VII. said of him, that so much fire and so much prudence were rarely found united: being created grand master upon the death of J. B. des Ursins, June 17, 1476, he built several forts for the security of the island. It was Aubusson, who in 1480, sustained the famous siege against the Turks, who appeared before Rhodes with a fleet of 160 sail, and were obliged, two months after, to flee with their galleys. Mahomet II. dying the same year, Zisimo, one of his sons, asked an asylum at Rhodes; the grand master sent for him, and received him magnificently. He applied himself afterwards to solicit a crusade against the Turks, made the wisest regulations for the advantage of the order, and of religion, and died at Rhodes, July 3, 1503, aged above 80. Popes, princes, and writers have given him the highest eulogiums. Innocent VIII. had honored him with the purple. His life

life has been written by P. Bouhours, 12mo.

AUBUSSON (Francis, vicomte d') duc de la Feuillade, peer and marechal of France, distinguished himself at the battle of Rhetel 1650, at the sieges of Mouzon, Valencienne, and Landrecy, and the famous battle of St. Gothard, against the Turks; and attacking fort St. Etienne 1674, by a passage almost impracticable, took it sword in hand. He erected 1686, the statue of Louis XIV. in the Place des Victoires at Paris. He died suddenly 1691.

AUBUSSON (George d') second son of Francis Aubusson, comte de la Feuillade, appointed archbishop of Embrun 1640, and sent ambassador to Venice 1659, and ambassador extraordinary into Spain 1661. It was he, who engaged the king of Spain to send the marquis de Fuentes into France, to make public reparation for an offence committed October 10, 1661, in the person of the comte d'Estrade, ambassador from France to England, by the baron de Battleville, ambassador from Spain to that court; which was done at the Louvre, March 24, 1662, where he declared in presence of the princes of the blood, the pope's nuncio, the foreign ambassadors, and ministers, and the whole court, that his catholic majesty had given orders, that his ambassadors and ministers at all foreign courts, should yield rank and precedency to the ambassadors and ministers of France. The archbishop of Embrun had several abbeys, and became bishop of Mentz 1668. He died May 12, 1697, aged 88.

AUCOURT (John Barbier d') v. BARBIER.

AUDÆUS, or AUDIUS, a heretic, head of the Audæans, in the fourth century, who celebrated Easter in the Jewish manner; and held, that the resemblance of man to God, consisted in the body; from which, he and his followers were supposed to be Anthropomorphites; but P. Petau justifies him on that point. Audæus maintained also several errors about the administration of the sacrament of penitence. He died about 370, in the country of the Goths.

AUDEBERT (Germain) a learned lawyer of Orleans, where he was *President de l'Election*, and died in that city, December 24, 1598, aged above 80. He left various works in Latin verse, *Hanover*, 1603, 8vo. His eulogiums on Venice procured him a gold chain, with the medal of the doge.

AUDIFRET (Hercules) of Carpentras, general of the Christian doctrine, uncle and master of Flechier. He died 1659, leaving two funeral orations, and some religious books.

AUDIFRET (John Baptist) a gentleman of Draguignan in Provence, envoy extraordinary at the courts of Mantua, Patma, Modena, and Lorrain. He died 1773, at Nancy, aged 76. He published a geographical work, antient, modern, and historical, 1689, 3 vol. 4to. and 12mo. which contains only some parts of Europe; his having left it unfinished is much to be regretted.

AUDIGUIER (Vital) assassinated about 1630. He was author of a vast number of translations from the Spanish; and poems, 1613, and 1614, 2 vol. 8vo. *Usage des Duels*, Paris, 1617, 8vo. and Romances, which are now forgotten.

AUDOENUS, v. OUEN.

AUDRAN (Gerard) of Lyons, a celebrated engraver, who died at Paris 1703, aged 63. He learned the rudiments of the art from his father, and perfected himself at Rome. All his works are remarkable for correctness of design, strength of engraving, and greatness of manner. Those which do him most honor are the battles of Alexander, after le Brun, and the dome of the Val-de-Grace, after Mignard.

AUDRAN (Claudius) related to the preceding, born 1619, at Lyons, and died 1684, at Paris; he was a history painter, employed by le Brun. His nephew, also named Claudius, was an ornamental painter. His principal work is the twelve months of the year, characterized by the divinities which preside over them. He died 1734.

AUDRAN (John) a Lyonese, who died 1756, aged 89, and is known by the rape of the Sabines, which he engraved from Poussin; fishing, and the resurrection of Lazarus, from the paintings of Jouvenet, which are at St. Martin-des-Champs; the coronation of Mary de Medicis; and the departure of Henry IV. from the gallery of Luxemburg.

AVELLANEDA, v. CERVANTES (Miguel).

AVENELLES, v. RENAUDIE.

AVENPORT (Francis) a learned professor of divinity at Douay, provincial of the English Recollets, and chaplain to the queen. He was author of an excellent work, intitled, *Le Systême de la Foi, ou du Concile universel*; the *Traité de la Predestination*, which he published 1634; *L'Apologie des Evêques*, 1640; and other controversial works.

AVENTIN (John) son of a tavern-keeper of Abensperg, born 1456, famous for his annals of Bavaria, the best edition is that of 1710, fol. He died in 1534, before his work was quite compleated; had been married, and left a daughter.

AVENZOAR, or ABENZOAR, i. e. son of Zoar, a celebrated physician of the twelfth century, who declares, that he was passionately attached to physic from the hope of being useful to himself, his friends, and the poor. He apologizes for having applied himself to pharmacy and surgery, contrary to the custom of his country, and the example of his father, and which in his time were only practiced by slaves, and other mean persons. There is a work of his printed in Latin, intitled, *Rectificatio Medicationis et Regiminis*, Lugduni, 1531, 8vo.

AVERANI (Benedict) a learned Italian, born 1645, at Florence, appointed Greek professor at Pisa, 1676. He was a man of such prodigious and universal erudition, that he was capable of teaching every science; and had so great a memory, that without taking any notes from the authors he had read, he could quote them in his discourses as authorities. Averani had never any connection with women, and was always careful to avoid every kind of intimacy with that sex. He wrote a very fine *Elegy on the Contempt of Love*, which may vie with the best pieces among the antients. He died 1707. His chief Latin works have been collected, and printed at Florence, 1717, 3 vol. fol.

AVERROES, of Cordoua, one of the most subtile Arabian philosophers. He flourished in the middle of the twelfth century, and was judge of Morocco, and of all Mauritania; but executed all those offices by deputies, rather than leave Cordoua. He was accused by his enemies of having no religion, and Manzor obliged him to make his confession at the gate of the mosque, and to have his face spit upon by those who entered; nor was this without cause if what is said of him be true; that he called the Christian religion, the impossible religion; that of the Jews, the religion of children; and that of the Mahometans, the religion of swine. Averroes was the first translator of Aristotle into Arabic; his commentaries on that philosopher, to whom he was much attached, gained him the sirname of *The Commentator*. He also taught physic, but knew more of the theory, than the practice. He died 1206. His medical works were printed at *Venice*, 1490, fol. and his commentaries on Aristotle, *Venice*, 1495, fol.

AVERRUNCUS, a god of the Romans, or a name which they gave to the gods, whom they implored to avert misfortunes.

AUFIDIUS, the name of several great men of an illustrious Roman family; the most famous of which were, T. Aufidius Oratius, in the time of Sylla; Cneius Aufidius, a learned historian about 100. A.C. Aufidius Bassus, a historian in the reign of Augustus; and M. Lurco Aufidius, who found out a method of fattening peacocks, which proved extremely profitable to him.

AUGA, or AUGE, mistress of Hercules, was delivered of Telephus in a wood, and to avoid her father's anger, retired to the court of Teuthras, king of Mysia. Telephus, when grown up, obtained leave of the king to marry his mother, whom he did not know; Auga was about to kill herself, to avoid marrying an adventurer, but was prevented by a serpent; this gave her an opportunity of finding out who her son was.

AUGEART (Matthew) chosen advocate to the parliament of Paris, 1703. M. Chavelin, who was keeper of the seals from 1727 to 1737, made him secretary of the seal, and he purchased the office of secretary to the king 1735, and died 1751. He published a collection of sentences of the different tribunals of the kingdom, 3 vol. 4to. reprinted 1756, 2 vol. fol.

AUGER (Edmund) a celebrated missionary and controversialist of Alleman, near Sezanne in Brie, who took the Jesuit's habit of Rome, under St. Ignatius, about 1550, and taught ethics in Italy. On his return into France he applied himself to the conversion of heretics, and brought back many to the faith. A minister, touched with his eloquence, and hoping to gain him to his party, saved him from the gallows, to which Des Adrets had sentenced him at Valence, but he was only the more zealous to convert heretics. His zeal during the plague at Lyons was admirable. It was Auger, who re-established the Catholic religion in that city 1563. Henry III. chose him afterwards for his preacher, and confessor; the first Jesuit, who was made confessor to the kings of France. He died 1591, at Côme, and left some controversial works. His life has been written by père Doriguy, 12mo.

AUGIAS, king of Elis, agreed to give Hercules the tenth part of his cattle for cleansing his stable, the dung of which infected the air. Hercules turned the river Alpheus into it for that purpose; and, being refused his reward, killed the king, and gave his dominion to his son Phyleus.

AUGURELLUS (John Aurelius) born at Rimini, and died at Trivisa, aged 83. He was a bad chemist and poet; his poem, intitled *Chrysopoeia*, was printed at Basil, 1518, 4to. at Antwerp, 1582, 8vo. He there displays what he knew of the philosopher's stone; it is dedicated to Leo X. who presented him with an empty purse, saying, "Those who could make gold only wanted a place to keep it in." Augurellus, like the rest of his fraternity, died poor. His other poems were printed at Verona, 1491, 4to. and Venice, 1505, 8vo.

AUGUSTIN (St.) the apostle of England, first archbishop of Canterbury, in the sixth century, was prior of the monastery of St. Andrew, of the order of St. Benedict, at Rome, when he was sent into England by St. Gregory, *The Great*, 596. He converted king Ethelbert, was consecrated by Virgilius, bishop of Arles, and baptized 10,000 persons on Christmas-day. He fixed his residence at Canterbury, which became the metropolitan church of England, and established bishops in several cities. He died May 26, 607.

AUGUSTINE (St.) one of the most learned and illustrious doctors of the church, born November 13, 354, at Tagasta, son of Patricius and St. Monica. He studied at Tagasta, Madaura, and Carthage; where, from an illicit attachment, he had a son, named *Adeodatus*, a prodigy of genius, who lived only to the age of sixteen. He afterwards embraced Manicheism, and professed rhetoric at Tagasta, Carthage, Rome, and lastly at Milan. In this city, going out of curiosity to hear the sermons of St. Ambrose, he was so touched with them, that he resolved on a reformation, to which the tears of St. Monica contributed. He was baptized by St. Ambrose at Milan 387, gave over his profession of rhetorician, and returned to Tagasta. On his arrival there, he distributed his possessions to the poor, and lived in a community with some of his friends. Going three years after to Hippo, for the conversion of a man of rank, Valerius, who was bishop there, ordained him priest, notwithstanding his reluctance, 391; and permitted him to preach before him, contrary to the custom of the African bishops. St. Augustine then established at Hippo a select community of persons, who lived in common without any private property. A council being held at Tagasta 393, Augustine displayed so much knowledge in explaining the creed, that the bishops judged him worthy of a higher situation. Being made bishop 395, he lived in common with the clergy, and performed all the duties of the episcopal station. He opposed the Donatists, Manicheans, Pelagians, and Semi-Pelagians; instructed the people by constant preaching; relieved the poor, and maintained discipline in several councils. He died August 28, 430, aged 76, at Hippo, while that city was besieged by the Vandals. His works, particularly the *City of God*, and those in defence of the grace of Jesus Christ, have gained him immortal honour. They discover a vast extent of genius, great accuracy and penetration, accompanied with much force and energy, but unhappily mixed with a play upon words, and anti-

antithesises, which were the faults of that age. The best edition is that of the Benedictines, 11 vol. fol. 1679 to 1700, which are bound in eight. The epistle dedicatory is by Dom. Mabillon: the two first volumes have been reprinted, with some alterations, which has occasioned the first edition to be much sought for. There was an *Appendix* printed at Antwerp, 1703, fol. Eugypius published, *Thesaurus ex St. Augustini operibus*, Basil, 1542, 2 vol. in one vol. fol.; scarce. M. Lombert translated the City of God, into French, 2 vol. 8vo. or 4 vol. 12mo. and M. Dubois has translated his Letters, 6 vol. 8vo. or 12mo.; his Commentaries on the New Testament, 4 vol. 8vo.; on the epistle of St. John, 4 vol. 8vo.; his Confessions, 8vo. and 12mo.; of the Christian doctrine, 8vo.; of Order, and Free-will, 8vo.; of the Spirit and the Letter, 8vo. M. Arnauld also translated the Confessions, and some small tracts; the Psalms, 7 vol. 8vo. or 14 vol. 12mo.

AUGUSTINE (Anthony) archbishop of Tarragona, one of the most learned men of his age, born at Sarragossa, son of Anthony Augustine, vice-chancellor of Arragon, and Elizabeth, duchess of Cardonna. He was well skilled in civil and canon law, the belles lettres, ecclesiastical history, languages, and antiquity, sacred and profane, &c.; was made auditor of Rota, then bishop of Alisa, afterwards of Lerida, and distinguished himself greatly in the council of Trent. The archbishopric of Tarragona was given him 1574, where he died 1586, aged 70. He left many works, most of them much valued; the principal ones are, *The Correction of Gratian*, of which Baluze has given an excellent edition, with notes, 1672, 8vo. The first edition is of Tarragona, 1587, 4to.; scarce. *The Constitutions of Tarragona*, 1580, 4to. *The Penitential Canons*, 1582, 4to.; scarce. *Antiquæ Collectiones Decretalium*, Paris, 1621, fol. *Epitome Juris Pontifices*, Tom. I. Tarragonæ, 1587; Tom. II. and III. Romæ, 1611, fol. *De Propriis Nominibus Pandectarum Florentinarum*, Tarragonæ, 1579, fol. very scarce. The edition which bears the title of *Barcinone*, 1592, is the same. *Dialog. XI. de las Medallas*, Tarragona, 1587, 4to. and fol. and a Latin one, fol. 1617. There are several Italian translations 4to. and fol. The 4to. edition must be chosen, in order to have the medals of the dialogues from the third to the eighth, for they are not in the edition of 1587.

AUGUSTULUS (Augustus Romulus) sirnamed Augustulus in derision, on account of his youth. He was son of Orestes, a patrician, and general of the Roman armies in Gaul, and of the daughter of count Romulus, who was sent by Valentinian on an embassy to Attila, about 449. His father Orestes having revolted and driven Julius Nepos from Ravenna, made himself master of the empire, and caused his son to be proclaimed emperor at Ravenna, October 29, 475. Augustulus did not long enjoy his new dignity; Odoacer, having seduced the army to rebel, put Orestes to death, made himself master of Rome, and forced Augustulus to abdicate the empire, after reigning nine months, and twenty-four days. He assigned him a revenue of 6000 livres in gold for his life. Thus ended the Roman empire in the West, 507 years, within a few days, from the battle of Actium, which established the monarchy of Augustus, and 1229, after the foundation of Rome. It is remarkable, that the last Roman emperor bore the name of *Augustus*, like the first; and that of *Romulus*, like the founder of the Roman power.

AUGUSTUS (Caïus Julius Cæsar Octavianus) emperor of Rome, and nephew of Julius Cæsar, born 63. A.C. at Rome. Having heard at Apollonia in Greece, the unhappy end of Cæsar, who had adopted him, he went into Italy, and gathered about him all his uncle's party. Mark Anthony, who was then consul, jealous of the authority of Augustus, armed against him; but the latter having, with the consuls Hirtius and Pansa, released Decimus Brutus, who was besieged in Modena, drove Anthony out of Italy. Hirtius was killed at the battle of Modena; Pansa died of his wounds; but before his death, he discovered to Augustus the secret of the senate, whose aim was to weaken the parties of Anthony and Augustus, by means of each other, and then to place the authority in the hands of the partisans

of Pompey. This declaration determined Augustus to be reconciled to Mark Anthony; who was more powerful than himself, from his union with Lepidus; and who threatened him, in case of refusal, to unite with Brutus and Cassius. A league was then formed between Augustus, Mark Anthony and Lepidus; this was the origin of the triumvirate, v. ANTHONY. Augustus married Clodia, and marched towards Rome; the senate, who had been on the point of condemning him, then raised him even above the laws, and he was permitted to take place of the consuls. Augustus procured the confirmation of his adoption by a public edict, and the condemnation of Brutus and Cassius, with the other assassins of Julius Cæsar. He had afterwards an interview with Mark Anthony and Lepidus, near Bologna, in which it was determined, that they should take the government of the republic for five years under the title of triumvirs, and appoint the magistrates. They, at the same time, divided the government; Anthony had the East, Augustus the West, and Lepidus Africa. Anthony and Augustus then marched against Brutus and Cassius; and after their death Augustus returned to Italy, and distributed to the veteran soldiers the lands that had been promised them, notwithstanding the public indignation. He there learned that Fulvia was stirring up the people against him in favor of Anthony, her husband; he divorced Clodia; but after the death of Fulvia was again united with Anthony, who married Octavia, sister of Augustus, and sister of Marcellus. Augustus afterwards conquered the younger Pompey, and drove him out of Sicily. Lepidus, who had a share in this victory, attempted to take possession of Sicily; but was abandoned by his army, and sent into banishment by Augustus, who only left him the title of great pontiff. At length the war between Augustus and Anthony being re-kindled, upon the plea of contempt shown by the latter to his wife Octavia, the famous battle of Actium decided the fate of these two princes, 31. A.C. Anthony was conquered; whose death, with that of Cleopatra, left the empire of the world to Augustus. Returning to Rome, 29. A.C. he retained his authority, by the advice of Mæcenas, contrary to that of Agrippa, and took the title of emperor, endeavouring to gain the affections of the soldiers by his liberality, of the people by plenty, and of the learned by rewards. The senate conferred upon him the title of Augustus, 27. A.C. He afterwards travelled into Gaul, Spain, Sicily, Greece, and Asia, took the office of great pontiff, and reformed the calendar, 8. A.C. putting it in the form in which it remained till the time of Gregory XIII. Augustus, at the same time, gave his name to the month of *August*, before called *Sextilis*. He afterwards adopted Tiberius, and died at Nola, aged 75. This prince was tall, and well proportioned, his countenance expressed great sweetness and modesty. During the time that he aspired to the empire, he appeared restless, factious, and full of artifices; he was even cruel when triumvir; but no sooner was he in peaceable possession of the sovereign authority, than his vices seemed changed into virtues; he became just, affable, liberal, and moderate; preserved peace, and advanced men of merit. Arts and sciences, which he cultivated himself, flourished and attained to the highest degree of perfection in his reign; but he is reproached with giving himself up to voluptuousness, and the caprices of his Livia, who turned him as she pleased. He was not naturally brave; and owed the empire, and the greatest part of his shining actions, to Mæcenas and Agrippa.

AUGUSTUS, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, who died 1666, aged 87, one of the wisest and most learned princes of the seventeenth century. He left several works, the principal is an excellent Evangelical Harmony, in German. He also published a Stenography, under the name of Gustavus Salenus, *Lunenburg*, 1624, fol. fig. in Latin.

AVICANNA, a celebrated philosopher, and learned physician of Arabia, born 980, at Bochara. He had a great genius, and surprizing memory, having studied the belles lettres, philosophy, mathematics, and physic from his childhood; was appointed physician and grand visier to sultan Cabous, and died

died of his debaucheries 1036, aged 56. Several of his works were printed at Rome in Arabic, 1593, fol. They have been translated into Latin, *Venice*, 1564, 2 vol. fol. and also 1595, and 1608. There is a translation by Vopiscus-Fortunatus, *Louvain*, 1658, fol.

AVIENUS (Rufus-Festus) a Latin author of the fourth century, who translated the fables of Esop into elegiac verse; but as his poetry has neither the beauty, nor grace of Phædrus, it should not be put into the hands of young persons. They may be found in the Phædrus of *Paris*, 1747, 12mo. *Cum Notis variorum*, Amsterdam, 1731, 8vo. He translated the *Phænomena* of Aratus into verse, *Venice*, 1599, fol. and the Description of the Earth, by Dionysius of Alexandria, and also put all Livy into iambic verse.

AVIERO (Joseph Mascarenhas duc d') who, having lost under Joseph, king of Portugal, the influence he had under John V. conceived the horrid design of assassinating that prince; and the Jesuits, whose credit was declining, joined with him by means of his confessor, father Malagrida. The marchioness donna Eleonora de Tavora, sister in law to the duke, highly offended because the title of duke had been refused to her husband, engaged all her family, and their servants in the plot. September 3, 1758, at eleven o'clock at night, two carabines, loaded with case-shot, were discharged through the back of the king's coach, which only wounded him slightly. The assassins and their accomplices were unknown; the duke d'Aviero, who alone was suspected, appeared at court as usual; and by his imprudent conversation discovered his guilt; he was arrested with the other accomplices, and tried by a commission, January 13, 1759. The duke, and the marquis de Tavora, were broken alive upon the wheel, burned, and their ashes thrown into the sea. The marchioness de Tavora was beheaded; the rest suffered death by different ways. The Jesuits were banished the kingdom, as instigators of the assassination. They were at least well informed of it, for they had dared to foretel the death of the king. Four ministers were employed to revise the process 1778, and declared, that the shot fired at his majesty's coach, did not appear to have been purposely directed against him; but that the design of the conspirators was to get rid of one of his majesty's chamberlains, who used to pass every night in a coach, by the spot where the shot was fired. Consequently the marquises of Tavora and Antougia must be discharged from the accusation of the crime of regicide, and the son of the duke d'Aviero will be re-established in his possessions. *Mercure*, Nov. 15, 1778.

AVILA (Lewis d') a Spanish gentleman of Piazenca, general of the cavalry to Charles V. at the siege of Metz, wrote historical memoirs of the war of Charles V. against the Protestants of Germany, *Venice*, 1548, 8vo. and other works.

AVILA (John d') sirnamed *The Apostle of Andalusia*, one of the greatest masters of the spiritual life, a native of Almodoar-del-Campo, in Old Castile. The conversion of St. Francis de Borgia, of St. John de Dieu, and the vocation of St. Theresa, were owing to the sermons of this virtuous priest, who died 1569, at Montilla, after a lingering illness. He wrote *Spiritual Letters*, and several excellent treatises on religion, in Spanish, of which M. Arnauld d'Andilly has given an elegant translation, fol. His life has been written by Lewis of Granada, and Lewis Munnoz.

AVILA (Gilles Gonzales d') an ingenious ecclesiastic, historian to the king of Spain, was a native of Avila, and died 1658, aged above eighty. He left some works.

AVILA (Sancho d') born 1546, at Avila in Spain, of a noble family, distinguished himself by his learning and preaching, and was confessor to St. Theresa. He was appointed to the bishopric of Murcia, then to that of Jaën, afterwards to that of Siguenza, lastly to that of Plazença, and died there about 1625, leaving various works. v. DAVILA.

AVITUS, was elected emperor on the death of Maximus 455, but abdicated the empire eighteen months after through the faction of Ricimer; and died bishop of Placenza in Lombardy.

AVITUS (Sextus Alcimus) nephew of the emperor Avitus, was archbishop of

of Vienna, and illustrious by his doctrine and piety. He contributed to the conversion of Clovis, presided at the council of Epaone, then at that of Lyons, and died February 5, 525. His works were printed at Paris, 1643, 8vo. with the notes of père Sirmond, enlarged in the works of that father, and in the library of the fathers.

AULUS *Gellius*, or *Agellius*, a famous Latin grammarian, who lived at Rome under Marcus Aurelius, about 130. He wrote twenty books in Latin, called *Attic Nights*, because he composed them at Athens during the long winter evenings; they run chiefly upon criticisms. This author is particularly valued for a great number of fragments from the antients, which are not to be met with elsewhere. There is an edition of them by Elzevir, 1651, 12mo.; one of Leyden, 1666, 8vo. *Cum Notis variorum*; one of 1687, and of 1741, in 8vo. also; one in *usum Delphini*, 1681, 4to. and that of Gronovius, 1706, 4to. A French translation appeared at Paris, 1776, by l'abbé de V——, 2 vol. 12mo. The first edition of the original is 1469, fol. A French translation, by l'abbé de Verteuil, was published 1776, 3 vol. 12mo.

AUMELE (Claude de Lorraine, duc d') third son of Claude de Lorraine, duke of Guise, settled in France, and made war upon the Huguenots. He died 1573. His son Charles was one of the most obstinate of the league, and condemned by the parliament to be quartered 1595, as guilty of the murder of Henry III. He retired to Brussels, and there died 1631, leaving no male issue.

AUMONT (John d') one of the greatest captains of his time, and distinguished for valour from his youth. Henry III. made him marechal of France 1579. He signalized himself at the battle of Tory, and died August 19, 1595, aged 73.

AUMONT (Anthony d') peer and marechal of France distinguished himself in various sieges and battles; commanded the right wing at the battle of Rhetel, 1650, and was made marechal of France 1651, governor of Paris 1662, duke and peer 1665 He died 1669, at Paris, aged sixty-eight.

AUNEZ (St.) v. CEZALLI.

AUNOY (Mary-Catherine-Jumelle de Berneville, wife of Francis de la Motte, comte d') a celebrated lady, who died a widow 1705. She wrote *Les Aventures d'Hippolite, comte de Duglas*, 12mo. *Les Contes des Fées*, 4 vol. 12mo. *Le Comte de Warwick*, 12mo. *Memoires historiques*, 12mo. *Memoires de Cour d'Espagne*, 2 vol. 12mo. &c. The count d'Aunoy, her husband, was accused of high treason by three Normans, and narrowly escaped beheading; one of his accusers, seized with remorse, cleared him.

AVOYE, v. HEDWIGE.

AURAT, or rather DORAT (John) *Auratus*, of Limosin, a poet of the sixteenth century. His family name was Dinemandi, but he took the name of the town of Dorat. He was Greek professor at the royal college Paris, and the extreme facility, with which he wrote Greek, Latin, and French verses, made him known to Charles IX. who founded the place of poet-royal on purpose for him. At the age of seventy-eight he took a wife, a girl between nineteen and twenty; his friends laughing with him about it, Dorat replied humourously, that it was a poetical licence. He had a son by this second marriage, and died 1588. His poems were printed 1586, 2 vol. 8vo. He brought the anagram into fashion, a foolish invention, which can amuse those only, who have no taste.

AUREA (St.) of the race of the Saracens in Spain; who, being a Christian, retired to a monastery, and was beheaded July 19, 856, for having resolutely confessed the faith of Jesus Christ.

AURELIAN (Lucius Domitius) a Roman emperor, and one of the greatest generals of antiquity, was of an obscure family, and rose to the empire by his valour 270, after the death of Claudius. He carried the war from the East to the West (says Bayle) with as much ease as we march our troops from Alsace into Flanders. He defeated the Goths, Sarmatians, Marcomanni, and Vandals; conquered Zenobia, queen of the Palmyrenians, and Tetricus, general of the Gauls, and made them accompany his triumph, 274. This emperor is said to have killed above 900 men with his own hand

hand in different battles. His punishments were extremely severe, from whence it was said, *That Aurelian was a good physician, but took away rather too much blood.* This prince raised a cruel persecution against the Christians 272, but it did not last long. Mnestheus, one of his freedmen, caused him to be assassinated in Thrace 295, as he was preparing to enter Persia with a great army.

AURELIUS *Victor* (Sextus) a Latin historian, who rose by his merit from a low station, to the first dignities of the empire. Julian made him governor of the second Pannonia 361, and he was consul with Valentinian 369. There is an abridgement of the Roman history by this author, *ad usum Delphini*, 1681, 4to. *Cum Notis variorum*, Utrecht, 1696, 8vo. Amsterdam, 1733, 4to.

AURELLI (John Mutio) or rather ARELLI, *Aurelius*, a Latin poet of Mantua, in the sixteenth century, who endeavoured to imitate Catullus; but there is nothing licentious or contrary to decency in his poems. He died about 1520. Leo X. had appointed him governor of a city, but the inhabitants, finding he oppressed them, killed him, and threw him into a well, with his mule. His poems are in the *Deliciæ Poetar. Ital.*

AURENGZEBE, great mogul; imprisoned his father, and seized the throne 1660, put some of his brothers to death, drove out others, and was in quiet possession of the empire in a short time: he then imposed upon himself a rigorous penance to expiate his crimes, eating only barley bread and vegetables, and drinking no kind of pleasant liquor. He was a warlike prince, and conquered the kingdoms of Decan, Visapore, Golconda, and Carnata. He almost always encamped in the midst of his army, dreading the same treatment from his sons, which his father Chah-jehan had experienced from him, and died 1707, being near an hundred years old. In the *Voyages de Bernier*, and *L'Histoire du Mogul*, by père Catrou, is an excellent speech, which this famous conqueror made in a circle of learned men; expatiating upon the defects of the education he had received, and showing the nature of that which ought to have been given him. This discourse was distributed through all the vast extent of his empire.

AUREOLUS (Peter) v. ORIOL.

AURIA (Vincent) a learned Italian, born 1625, at Palermo, and died 1710, in that city. A great number of his works remain in Italian, and some in Latin. They contain descriptions of festivals, lives of saints, &c. The history of the viceroys of Sicily, *Palermo*, 1697, fol.

AURIFICUS, or ORIFICUS *Bonfilius* (Nicholas) of Sienna, a Carmelite, who lived 1592. He left *De Antiquitate et Ceremoniis Missæ*, Ven. 1572, 8vo. Various books of morality and devotion. He also published the works of Thomas Waldensis.

AVRIGNY (Hyacinth Robillard d') born 1675, at Caen, entered among the Jesuits at Paris, September 15, 1691. The regency of the lower classes having impaired his health, he was sent to Alençon, and made proctor of the college in that city, but continued almost always an invalid, and died April 24, 1719, in his own country. He wrote, *Memoires Chronologiques, et Dogmatiques pour servir à l'Histoire Ecclesiastique depuis* 1600 *jusqu'en* 1716, *avec des Réflexions et des Rémarques critiques*, 4 vol. 12mo. *Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire Universelle de l'Europe, depuis* 1600 *jusqu'en* 1716, *avec des Réflexions, et des Rémarques critiques*, Paris, 1725, 4 vol. 12mo. 1757, 5 vol. 12mo. The merit of these works consists in the exactness of the dates; but the spirit of party, which runs through the whole, was the cause of their being burned by a decree of parliament, March 6, 1762.

AVRILLON (John Baptist Elias) born at Paris 1652, where he died 1729, a minim, who became celebrated by his sermons, and many pious works; *Octaves de la Pentecote, du saint Sacrement, et de l'Assomption*; *Réflexions sur la Divine Enfance*; *Conduite pour l'Avent*; *Pour le Carême*; *La Dignité de l'Ame*; *Amour du Prochain*; *Commentaire sur le Pseaume Miserere*; *Commentaire, ou le Precepte de l'Amour de Dieu*; *L'Année effective*; *Réflexions de Dix Jours*; *Meditations sur la Communion*; *Réflexions sur les Attributs de Dieu*; *Les Trentes Amours sacrées*; *Pensées.*

AVRILLOT (Barbara) or *Sister Mary de l'Incarnation*, foundress of the reformed

formed Carmelites in France. After the death of her husband, she entered that order 1614, and died 1618, at Pontoise, in great reputation for sanctity. Her life has been written by Duval, doctor and professor of the Sorbonne; and Maurice Marcin, Barnabite, and others.

AURIOL (Blaise d') of Castelnaudari, was professor of canon law at Toulouse. When Francis I. passed that city 1533, he had the honour to address that prince in the name of the university, and to obtain for it the title of noble, and for the professors the privilege of creating knights. D'Auriol received the gold ring, sword, and gilt spurs from Daffis, the professor *Emeritus*; and the professors, instead of receiving these marks of honour in form while they live, are buried with them. D'Auriol was priest and dean of Pamiers; the time of his death is uncertain. He wrote some books upon law, and some poems, both equally forgotten. There are also by the same author, *La Departie d'Amours*, at the end of *La Chasse d'Amours*, by Octavian de St. Gelais, *Paris*, 1533, 4to. *Les Joies et Douleurs de notre Dame*, in verse and prose, Toulouse, 1520, 4to. The first is done from the poems of Charles, duke of Orleans, father of Louis XII. the manuscript of which is in the king's library.

AURISPA (John) one of the most learned men of the fifteenth century, a native of Nolo in Sicily, secretary to Nicholas V. who rewarded him with two rich abbeys. He left a translation of Hierocles, and of Archimedes.

AUROGALLUS (Matthew) of Bohemia, professor of languages at Wirtemberg, assisted Luther in the German translation of the Bible. He died 1543, leaving a Hebrew grammar, *Basil*, 1539, 8vo. *De Hebræis Urbium, &c. Nominibus*, Basil, 1539, 8vo. and other works.

AURORA, a goddess, who opened the gates of heaven, and preceded the sun, in a chariot drawn by two horses. She married Tithonus, by whom she had Memnon, king of Egypt.

AUROUX *des Pommiers* (Matthew) counsellor, clerk in the senechal's jurisdiction of Bourbonnois, and a priest. He was author of a very scarce and valuable commentary on the *Coutume de Bourbonnois*, 1732, two parts, fol. to which he made additions, 1741.

AUSONIUS (Julius) physician to Valentinian I. prefect of Illyria, and honorary senator of Rome and Bourdeaux. He died 377, aged 90. None of his medical works are now remaining.

AUSONIUS (Decius Magnus) one of the most celebrated Latin poets of the fourth century, a native of Bourdeaux, son of the preceding, and *Emilia Eonia*, daughter of *Cecilius Argicius Arborius*, of a principal family in Autun. Having learnt the Greek and Latin languages, he taught grammar, and afterwards rhetoric at Bourdeaux, and acquired so high a reputation, that Valentinian chose him for preceptor to his son Gratian. He was raised to the highest offices; and verified the saying of Juvenal, that he whom fortune favours may rise from the profession of a rhetorician to the dignity of a consul, which honour was conferred upon him 379. He wrote a poetical epistle to St. Paulinus 392, and died 394. The poems of Ausonius are witty, and in an easy stile, but offensive to modesty and true taste. His poem on the *Moselle* is the best of them. He was not bishop of Bourdeaux, as has been asserted. Arborius, his grandfather, who was a famous astrologer, had drawn his horoscope; and it is said, that the fortune of Ausonius verified his predictions. The poems of this author are printed *cum Notis variorum*, Amsterdam, 1671, 8vo. *Ad usum Delphini*, Paris, 1730, 4to. Latin and French, Paris, 1769, 4 vol. 12mo.

AUSSUN (Peter) a great captain in the sixteenth century, of a noble and antient family of Bigorre, who served forty years with high reputation, and particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Cerisoles. He died in 1562.

AUSTREGESILUS (St.) archbishop of Bourges. He died in the year 64, after having governed his church with piety twelve years.

AUSTREMOINE (St.) one of the seven illustrious apostolic missionaries sent by the church of Rome into Gaul, about 250. He stopped at Auvergne, preached the Gospel, and died there.

AUSTRIA,

AUSTRIA, v. ALBERT, ANNE, JUAN, MARGARET, MARY, and the emperors of that house.

AUTELS (William des) a gentleman of Burgundy, born about 1529, at Charolles, and died 1576; author of a great number of works in French, both verse and prose; one of which was *Fanfreluche et Gaudichon*, 1574, 16to. He was married.

AUTHIER *de Sisgau* (Christopher d') a native of Marseilles, who, in 1632, founded *The Congregation of Priests of the holy Sacrament*, for the direction of seminaries, and for missions, which was confirmed 1647, by Innocent X. He was appointed bishop of Bethlehem 1651, and died 1667. M. Borely has written his life, *Lyons*, 1703, 12mo.

AUTOLYCUS, a Greek philosopher about 340. A.C. by whom some astronomical treatises remain.

AUTOLYCUS, son of Mercury, a famous thief, who retired to Parnassus in Phocis.

AUTOMNE (Bernard) advocate to the parliament of Bourdeaux, who spent his time more in writing books upon the law, than in defending causes at the bar. This choice, while it left him at liberty to treat on such subjects as he liked best, not only kept him in indigence, but involved him in perplexities, which disturbed the quiet of his life. He had formed the design of printing a body of law, with the notes of Accursius, and his own; the king, and M. the chancellor, approved this plan, and ordered him 60,000l. for the undertaking, which was reduced to 30,000, and at last to nothing; yet as he had entered into engagements, and was prosecuted for not fulfilling them, M. le Bret, counsellor of state, freed him from these prosecutions. He died about 1666, leaving two sons. There is a comparison by him of the Roman law with the French, of which the third edition is 1629; he was then 44. It was re-printed 1644, 2 vol. fol. He added notes to the edition of the Practice of Imbert, 1615, 4to. *Censura Gallica in Jus Civile Romanum*, Paris, 8vo. 1615. A Commentary on the *Custom* of Bourdeaux, 1621, 4to. and 1666. There is no alteration in this edition; but M. Dupin published a new one, 1728, fol. which is preferable to the others.

AUTON (John d') a Benedictine, born at Saintonge, prior of Angle, in the time of Louis XII. wrote a very correct life of that prince. The four first years of it were published by Thomas Godefroi, 1620, 4to. He had published the two last with Seyssel's History of Louis XII. 1615. He died 1523.

AUTPERT, or ANSBERT (Ambrose) a Benedictine monk and abbot of St. Vincent de Voltorno, a native of Provence, who left a Commentary on the Apocalypse, and other works in the library of the fathers, and in the collection of Martenne. He died 778. He was the first, who asked the pope's approbation to his works, saying, at the same time, that he did not mean to injure the freedom of writing, by that step.

AUTREAU (James) a painter and poet, who died in the hospital of incurables at Paris, 1745, author of the *Port à l'Anglois*; the first piece in which the Italian comedians spoke French. His works have been collected in 4 vol. 12mo. Paris, 1749. Among them are, *Democrite pretendu fou*; *Le Chevalier Bayard*; *La Magie de l'Amour*; *L'Opera de Platée*, the music of which was composed by Rameau. The most known among his paintings is Diogenes, with his lanthorn, seeking a man, and finding him in cardinal de Fleury.

AUVIGNY (N. Castres) of Hainault, who, after having been sometime writing the history of Paris with the abbé Desfontaines, entered into the light horse guards, and was killed at the battle of Dettingen, 1743. He left *Memoires de Madame de Barnoveldt*, 2 vol. 12mo. *Abregé de l'Histoire de France, et Romaine*, 2 vol. 12mo. and the eight first volumes of *Hommes illustres de France*, continued by the abbé Perau, 25 vol. 12mo.

AUXENTIUS, a famous Arian of Cappadocia, who usurped the See of Milan, being favored by the emperor Constantius 355, and was violent to the highest degree against the Catholics. He died 374. St. Ambrose was his successor. He must be distinguished from Auxentius, *The Younger*, another Arian, who was bold enough to hold a disputation with St. Ambrose, 386.

AUXILIUS, a priest of the ninth century; who, having been ordained by pope Formosus, wrote three small tracts, to prove that the ordinations of that pope were valid. Two of them are in père Morin, and in the library of the fathers; but the three may be found in the *Analecta* of Mabillon, fol.

AUZANET (Bartholomew) born 1591, was received advocate 1609, and was one of the council established 1665, for the reformation of justice; which gave him the rank of counsellor of state: he died 1673, aged 84. His works were printed at Paris, 1708, fol. They contain one of the best commentaries on the *Custom* of Paris. He left only one daughter.

AUZOLE, v. PEYRE.

AUZOUT (Adrian) of the academy of sciences, who died 1691. He was author of a treatise *Du Micromêtre*, printed at the Louvre, 1693, in the collection of the academy, fol.

AXARETO (Blaise) general of the gallies of Genoa, gained the famous naval victory off the island of Ponza, 1435, and took Alphonso V. king of Arragon, and several other princes prisoners.

AYBERT (St.) a Benedictine monk, born 1060, in the diocese of Tournay, who was ordained priest by Burchard, bishop of Cambray, with the particular privilege of administering the sacraments of penitence, and the eucharist, in his cell; which privilege was confirmed to him by Paschal II. and Innocent II.; he however sent all his penitents to their bishop. He said two masses every day, one for the living, the other for the dead. He died 1140, aged 80.

AYGNANI, v. ANGRIANI.

AYGULFE (St.) or AYEUL, archbishop of Bourges, 811. Theodulphus, bishop of Orleans, mentions him with high encomiums, and gives him the title of patriarch. He died 835.

AYLE, or AGILIUS (St.) son of Agnoald, one of the principal lords at the court of Childebert II. king of Austrasia, was educated in the abbey of Luxeuil, where he embraced the religious life. Some time after, he was chosen by the bishops to preach the Gospel to the infidels beyond the Vosges as far as Bavaria; and at his return made abbot of Rebais, where he died 650.

AYMAR (James) a peasant of St. Verau in Dauphiny, who boasted of discovering treasures, metals, the limits of lands, thefts, murders, and adulteries of both sexes, by means of the *Divining Rod*; but being summoned from Lyons to Paris, his imposture was detected at the hotel of Condé 1693, and he lost his credit. He died in his native village 1708, aged 46. M. de Vallemont has written a treatise *De la Baguette Divinatoire*, 12mo.

AYMON (John) attended the bishop of Maurienne into France in quality of almoner. He afterwards retired to Holland, and there turned Calvinist; but professing a design of returning to the church of Rome, he obtained a passport for France, by the interest of M. Clement, keeper of the king's library. M. the cardinal de Noailles procured him a pension from his majesty, and placed him in the seminary of foreign missionaries. During this time M. Clement permitted him free access to the king's library; but he had the baseness and ingratitude, in return for all the favours he had received, to steal from thence several books; among them the original of the synod of Jerusalem, held 1672, which he printed in Holland, with the letters of Cyrillus Lucar, and some other pieces, under the title of, *Monuments authentiques de la Religion des Grecs, et de la Fausseté de plusieurs Confessions de la Foi*, Amsterdam, 1718, 4to. This work has been strongly refuted by M. Renaudot, who proves the ignorance and dishonesty of the author. Aymon also published, *Les Synodes Nationaux des Eglises reformée de France*, printed 1710, 2 vol. 4to.; and a bad translation of the Letters and Memoirs of the nuncio Visconti, 1719, 2 vol. 12mo. *Tableau de la Cour de Rome*, 1707, 12mo.

AYRAULT, v. AIRAULT.

AZARIAH, called also *Uzziah*, king of Judah, succeeded his father Amaziah, 810. A C. He gathered together an army of above 300,000 men, with which he conquered the Philistines, and broke down the walls of Gath, Jabuch, and Ashdod. This prince delighted in agriculture, and the care of his vineyards, fields, and gardens,

gardens, which he cultivated himself; but prosperity changed his disposition; having attempted to burn incense upon the altar, he was smitten with leprosy, and obliged to be shut up in a house apart, the rest of his life. He died about 759. A.C. and was buried in the field where were the sepulchres of the kings, because he was a leper. Jotham, his son, succeeded him.

AZARIAS, a famous Italian rabbi, author of a Hebrew book, intitled, *The Light of the Eyes*, printed at Mantua, 1574, 12mo. He frequently quotes Christian writers, and treats of several historical facts, and criticisms.

AZO *Portius*, a celebrated lawyer of the twelfth century, who taught law at Bologna, and Montpellier with such high reputation that he was called *The Master of the Law, and the Source of the Laws.* It is said, that his auditors amounted to ten thousand, and that in the heat of dispute he killed his opponent by throwing a candlestick at his head; and it is added, that he cried out often during his imprisonment, *Ad Bestias, Ad Bestias*, meaning that his absolution was contained in that law, *Ad Bestias, de pœnis*; but the judges, being ignorant, thought it was meant as an insult, and sentenced him to death, about 1200. Many authors, however, treat this tragical end of Azo as a fiction. He left a Summary upon the code, and the institutes, *Spires*, 1482, fol.

AZOLINO (Lawrence) bishop of Narni 1630, a native of Formignano, eminent in theology, jurisprudence, and the belles lettres. Urban VIII. made him leave his bishopric, where he had gained the love and veneration of the people, to be his secretary. He died young. His Satires in Tuscan, *Venice*, 1686, are in a lively and sublime stile. He must be distinguished from cardinal Decio Azolino, whom Christiana, queen of Sweden, left her residuary legatee, 1689. He died the same year.

AZOR (John) a Jesuit of Louca in Spain, who professed at Alcala, Rome, and other places with reputation. He died at Rome 1603, leaving *Moral Institutions*, in Latin, *Lyons*, 1612, fol. and other works.

AZPILCUETA (Martin) a priest, sirnamed *Navarrus*, because he was a native of Verasoain in the kingdom of Navarre, was one of the most learned lawyers of the sixteenth century, and followed that profession with so high a reputation at Toulouse, Salamanca, and Coimbra, that he was consulted as the oracle of the law. He acknowledged, that he owed all his learning to France. Going to Rome to defend his friend Barthelemi Caranza, a Dominican archbishop of Toledo, who was accused of heresy, the pope made him penitentiary. Azpilcueta was temperate, and so charitable, that his mule is said to have stopped of herself if she met with a poor person. He died at Rome, 1586, aged 95. His works are in three vol. fol. *Lyons*, 1597, and *Venice*, 1602. His Counsels are printed separately, *Rome*, 1602, fol.

B.

BAAL, or BEL, in Hebrew *Lord*, a name given to various Pagan deities. The Babylonians and Chaldeans worshipped their idol under the name of *Bel*; and the Phenicians, with the neighbouring people, under that of *Baal*. These two names differ only in the pronunciation, and are never applied in Scripture to the true God. The name, being generical, was applicable to *Balus*, Jupiter, the Sun, &c. and his idol may be considered as the first monument of idolatry. The idolatrous Israelites burned their sons as sacrifices to Baal: his priests cut themselves with knives and lancets till the blood gushed out. Baal is also the name of a king of Tyre, who lived 592. A.C.

BAAN (John) a celebrated painter, born 1633, at Harlem; he excelled in portraits.

BAASHA, king of Israel, son of Ahijah, destroyed all the princes of the house of Jeroboam, and declared war against Asa, king of Judah. He afterwards abandoned himself to all kinds of impiety, and put the prophet Jehu to death, who had anounced to him the divine wrath ready to fall on his house. Baasha died 930. A.C. and was buried in Thersa.

BABEGAN, v. ARDSCHIR.

BABIN (Francis) canon, grand vicar, and doctor of Angers, his native place; known by his collection of *Conference* of the diocese of Angers, of which he published 18 vol. 12mo. Re-printed in 14, to which two more were added, 1775. This is a useful work for confessors. M. Babin died senior of the faculty of Angers, December 19, 1734, aged 83. He had long been sole licenser of books in Anjou.

BABOLENUS (St.) or BABOLEEN, first abbot of St. Maur-les-Fossés, near Paris He died about 660.

BABYLAS (St.) bishop of Antioch, one of the most celebrated martyrs of the primitive church, who refused to admit the emperor Philip into the church though he declared himself a Christian, because of his crimes, particularly that of murdering the emperor Gordian, his pupil. St. Babylas was put to death by order of Decius, about 251, during a persecution raised against the Christians by that emperor.

BABYLONIANS (the empire of the) was a fragment of the first Assyrian empire. v. ASSYRIANS.

*	Belechus assisted Belesis to dethrone Sardanapalus, and reigned over Babylon	767. A.C.
*	Nabonassar, or Baladan	747
*	Merodach Baladan -	721

Nothing is known of his successors but their names, till

*	Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, who conquered that empire - - -	680. A.C.

v. The books mentioned under ARGOS.

BACCALAR *Y Sanna* (Vincent) marquis de St. Philip, who made himself famous in the important offices which he held under Charles II. and Philip V. kings of Spain, in his native country Sardinia. He died 1726, at Madrid. There is a French translation of his *Monarchy of the Hebrews*, 4 vol. 12mo.; and of his Memoirs of Philip V. 4 vol. 12mo.

BACCARELLES (Giles) an eminent painter of Antwerp, who excelled in landscapes. His brother, William Baccarelles, and several others of the family, have also been celebrated painters.

BACCHIARIUS, a Christian philosopher in the fifth century. There is a learned letter in the library of the fathers witten by him to Januarius the bishop; the subject of it is the crime of a monk, who had abused a nun.

BACCHINI (Bernanin, afterwards Benedict) one of the most learned men of his age, born August 31, 1651, at Borgo San Domino. He entered among the Benedictines, and preached with great success in Italy; but being obliged to quit the pulpit on account of his ill health, withdrew to his study, and presented the public with several works, in Latin and Italian. The principal are, *A Literary Journal*, from 1686, to 1697, 9 vol. 4to. *De sistrorum figuris ac differentia*, Bologna, 1691, 4to. re-printed with notes by Tollius, *Utrecht.* 1696, 4to. &c. He died September 1, 1721, at Bologna, aged 70.

BACCHUS, son of Jupiter and Semele. The fable relates, that upon the death of his mother he was enclosed in Jupiter's thigh to finish the nine months. He gained great victories in the Indies, and taught mankind the art of planting vines, from whence he was called the god of wine; he is also said to have invented husbandry and commerce. The antients painted Bacchus as a young man of a soft delicate form, and ranked him among their most beautiful deities. He was represented in a triumphal car, drawn sometimes by panthers, sometimes by tygers, accompanied by Silenus, who sat stooping upon an ass, and a troop of satyrs and Bacchanals. The *Scythians* alone would not acknowledge Bacchus, saying, it was ridiculous to worship a god who made men mad and furious. He punished Pentheus, who had opposed his solemnities; and transformed himself into a lion to devour the giants who had attempted to scale heaven. Authors in general attribute the *Thyrsis* to Bacchus and the Bacchanals: it was a kind of small lance, or rod, covered with vine-leaves and ivy twined together, with a point in the shape of a pine-apple at the end. Bochart supposes this god to have been the same with *Nimrod*, and that this name of Bacchus comes from *Bar-chus*, which, in the Chaldean language, signifies

nifies the *Son of Chus*. The *Bacchanalia* were celebrated in honour of him, with all kinds of debauchery: the Bacchanals ran about clothed in the skins of tygers, with dishevelled hair, carrying a thyrsis, torches, and flambeaus, and howling in a frightful manner, to imitate the women who attended Bacchus in his Indian conquests, and celebrated his victories.

BACCHYLIDES, a famous Greek poet of Julis in the island of Cea, the last of the nine lyric poets, so celebrated in antient Greece. Hiero, king of Syracuse, and Julian, *The Apostate*, highly valued his writings, for the excellent maxims contained in them, particularly the following: *Chastity is the brightest ornament of a virtuous life.* Bacchylides wrote *Hymns*, *Odes*, and *Epigrams*, of which some fragments only are remaining with those of Alcæus. He lived about 452. A.C.

BACCIO, more known by the name of *Brother Bartholemy*, of St. Mark, or of Savigniano, a Dominican, and one of the most eminent painters of his time, was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci, and Raphael, and the intimate friend of Jerome Savonarolo. He particularly excelled in colouring, and his St. Sebastian is much esteemed. He died October 8, 1517, aged 48.

BACCIO, or BACCIUS (Andrew) of St. Elpidio, an eminent physician in the sixteenth century, who exercised his profession at Rome with great reputation 1586, and was first physician to pope Sixtus V. The most scarce and valuable of his works are: *De Thermis*, Venice, 1571, and 1588, and *Padua*, 1711, fol. *De naturali vinorum historia*, Rome, 1596, fol. *De venenis et antidotis*, Rome, 1586, 4to. *De gemmis ac lapidibus pretiosis in sanct. Script. relatis*, Rome, 1587, 8vo. *Tabula simplicium Medicamentorum*, 1577, 4to.

BACCIO, v. BALDINI.

BACHAUMONT (Francis le Coigneux de) son of a *President à Mortier* of the parliament, born 1624, at Paris, where he was *Conseiller Clerc*. Bachaumont was involved in the intrigues of cardinal de Retz, but soon retired from the hurry of business to give himself up to a voluptuous idleness, with some of the most agreeable men of the age. None of his works remain but the celebrated *Voyage*, which he made with Chapelle, 12mo. He died 1702, aged 78. His old age was as regular as his youth had been dissipated.

BACHERIUS, or BAKERE' (Peter) a native of Ghent, a Dominican, and professor of divinity at Louvain. He died 1601, aged 84. The most curious among his works are, *Jurgium conjugale contra reformatorum gentem*, Ghent, 1585, 1585, 4to. *Speculum Militiæ Christianæ*, 8vo.

BACHET (Claude Gaspard) seigneur de Meziriac, born of an antient and noble family at Bourg-en-Bresse. Ill health obliged him to quit the Jesuit's society; he understood the belles lettres and mathematics, and was a member of the French academy. He died February 26, 1638, at the age of fifty-seven, leaving several children. His principal work is a translation of eight of Ovid's *Heroides*, with very learned commentaries, 1715, 2 vol. 8vo. and a translation of *Diophantus*, 1621, fol.

BACHOVIUS (Renier) an antient professor of law at Heidelberg, who left that city after Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, had abolished the university 1622; but afterwards went back again, and turning Catholic, after the re-establishment of the university, was restored to his chair. He died about 1631, leaving several works upon law.

BACHUISEN, a celebrated Dutch painter, whose drawings and paintings are much esteemed: he excelled particularly in sea-pieces; his colouring is sweet, his design correct, and his compositions full of fire. The king of Prussia, the grand duke of Florence, and the czar Peter visited Bachuisen's work-shops, and purchased his pictures to ornament their palaces.

BACHYLIDES, v. BACCHYLIDES.

BACICI (John Baptist Gauli, sirnamed the) a celebrated Italian painter, born 1639, at Genoa. Having studied the rudiments of his art in his own country, he went to Rome, where he excelled particularly in portraits. The cupola of the Jesuits' church in that city was executed by him, and cannot be too much admired. He died 1709, at Rome. He was a good colourist, and particularly excellent in foreshortening; but is accused of incorrectness, and want of taste in his draperies.

draperies. The vivacity which appears in the works of this painter, was also in his disposition: he one day gave his son a box on the ear, who went and drowned himself in the Tiber: Bacici was inconsolable.

BACOER (James) of Harlingen, an excellent painter, who succeeded chiefly in portraits

BACON (Robert) a learned English divine, one of the most eminent professors in the university of Oxford, who died 1248. He wrote *Glosses* on the holy Scriptures, and several other works.

BACON (Roger) a famous English Franciscan of the thirteenth century, called *The Wonderful Doctor*; who applied himself chiefly to astronomy, chemistry, and mathematics, and contracted a friendship with all the learned men of his time. He discovered a considerable error in the calendar, and proposed the correction of it to pope Clement IV. 1267. Bacon also described the *Camera Obscura*, and all kinds of glasses which enlarge or diminish objects, and made several burning glasses: he is even said to have known the use of the telescope, and of gunpower, which have been supposed to be more modern inventions. He was skilled likewise in medicine, perspective, and mechanics, and made many useful discoveries in all these sciences: his great progress in the arts appears from his *Opus Majus*. It is said, that he was accused of magic, and imprisoned by his general, but cleared himself; and, being set at liberty, returned to Oxford, where he died 1294, aged 78. His *Opus Majus* was printed at London, 1733, fol. A collection of chemical tracts was published in French, at Lyons, 1557, 12mo. among which are two by Roger Bacon.

BACON, BACONTHORP, or BACCONDORP (John) an English divine, doctor of the Sorbonne, and provincial of the Carmelites. He died about 1346, leaving *Commentaries* on "The Master of the Sentences," *Milan*, 1611, fol. and other works. He was called the *Resolute Doctor*.

BACON (Nicholas) an eminent lawyer and politician, chancellor of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He died 1578, aged 69.

BACON (Francis) son of the preceding, lord Verulam, vicount St. Albans, and chancellor of England, born 1560, in London. He was an excellent philosopher, well acquainted with divinity, a modest historian, a profound lawyer, a pleasing poet, and one of the greatest geniuses of his age. His manners were also affable, polite, and liberal; but it was by meanesses that he rose to the dignity of chancellor, being a servile flatterer of Buckingham, and the other ministers; sealing, without distinction, all the edicts they presented to him. When public complaints were made, the parliament blamed the chancellor's corruption, who was accused of suffering his domestics to take bribes from those who had causes depending before him. Some of the facts he acknowledged, denied some, and palliated others; but was deprived of the seals, sentenced to pay a fine of £40,000. and sent a prisoner to the tower, from whence he was sometime after released. Being reduced to extreme poverty, he wrote a very pathetic letter to king James I. intreating for relief; *lest*, as he expresses it, *he should be reduced to carry a wallet, and after having lived only to study, be forced to study to live.* The king remitted the fine, and granted him letters of abolition. He died April 9, 1626, aged 66. The greatest part of his works were written after his disgrace: the Essays, moral and political, have been translated into French, and were printed at Paris, 1734, 12mo. This translation is esteemed. His small tract intitled, *De Justitia universali sive de fontibus Juris*, was printed at Paris, 1752, by Vincent, 16mo. The English, by whom he is still admired as the inventor of the new philosophy, will no longer hear of his failings. There is a magnificent edition of Bacon's works, Latin and English, *London*, 1740, 4 vol. fol. His philosophical works in Latin, have been printed several times in one vol. fol.

BACOUE (Leon) a native of Castelljaloux; who, having abjured what is called the reformed religion, entered the order of St. Francis, and was afterwards bishop of Glandeve, then of Pamiers. He published a Poem in Latin, 1671, 4to. on the education of a prince,

a prince, and died February 13, 1694, in his ninety-fourth year.

BACQUET (John) a learned lawyer in the sixteenth century, king's advocate of the treasury at Paris; who left several esteemed works, upon which Claude de Ferrieres has written remarks. Bacquet died of grief 1597, for having seen his son in law, Charpentier, a physician, and famous leaguer, broken on the wheel, in the Place de Grêve. The last edition of his works is that of *Lyons*, 1744, 2 vol. fol.

BADIUS (Josse) one of the most celebrated printers of Paris, well acquainted with the belles lettres, and professor of Greek at Lyons and Paris, sirnamed *Ascensius*, because he was a native of *Asche*, in the territory of Brussels. He died at Paris 1535, after publishing several works, among them *La Nef des Folies*, in Latin, 1502, 4to. v. BRANDT.

BADIUS (Conrad) son of the preceding, was also an ingenious printer, and a man of learning. His attachment to what is called the reformed religion, induced him to leave his native place Paris, and settle at Geneva, where he published several editions with Robert Stephens, who also retired thither three years after. He died about 1566. His principal work is the French translation of the first volume of *L'Alcoran des Cordeliers*, the composition of the second volume, and the notes, 1560, 8vo. v. ALBERIUS (Erasmus).

BAGAROTUS, a celebrated lawyer of Bologna, who taught civil and canon law with reputation about 1210.

BAGLISI *Baglisus* (George) a very eminent physician of Italy, born at Lecce in the kingdom of Naples; studied at Padua, took his doctor's degree there, and afterwards went to Rome, where he was appointed professor of anatomy, and practised physic with uncommon reputation. But his great application to study, joined to the fatigue of anatomical demonstrations, and attendance on his patients, who were very numerous, wore him out; he died at Rome 1706, aged 38. Several editions of his works have been published, the most compleat is that of *Paris*, 1711, 4to. or of *Lyons*, 1765, 4to.

BAGNI (John Francis) cardinal, celebrated by the eulogiums of the learned, of whom he was the patron: he had always several in his house, among them Naudé, who was his librarian. Cardinal Bagni had many commissions of importance under pope Clement VIII. Gregory XV. and Urban VIII. He died July 24, 1641.

BAGNOLI, or BAGNIOLI (Julius Cæsar) of Bagua-Caballo, a celebrated Italian poet, who attached himself to Michael Perreti, prince of Venafro, by whom he was loaded with riches and honours. He died about 1600. The tragedy of the *Aragonese*, and the *Judgment of Paris*, are his most esteemed works; he is said to have lessened the force of his writings by being over nice in polishing them.

BAGOAS, an Egyptian eunuch, who poisoned Artaxerxes *Ochus*, and Arses, kings of Persia, and was afterwards put to death by Darius *Codomanus* about 336. A.C. He must be distinguished from Bagoas, a Persian eunuch, to whom Alexander had a criminal attachment, and who caused the death of Orsines, a Persian lord, who had kept him as a concubine.

BAGOT (John) a French Jesuit of Rennes, who died August 22, 1664, superior of the professed house, at Paris. He wrote *Apologeticus Fidei*, Parisiis, 1645, 2 vol. fol. and some other works which have been much talked of.

BAJAZET I. fifth emperor of the Turks, succeeded his father Amurath I. 1389, and was sirnamed *Lightning*, from the rapidity of his conquests. He strangled his elder brother James, to prevent the revolutions which might be occasioned by his being at a distance from the capital. In 1391, 1392, and 1393, Bajazet took Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Thessaly, from the Christians, and stripped almost all the Asiatic princes of their dominions. Sigismond, king of Hungary, proposed a league against him, and was assisted by the French, who had John, comte de Nevers, at their head, accompanied by 2000 gentlemen. They gained great advantages at first, but were all killed or taken prisoners at the battle of Nicopolis, 1394. Bajazet then proceeded to besiege Constantinople, which was relieved by marechal de Boucicaut.

caut. The princes of Asia applied for help to Tamerlane, king of the Tartars, who, after having subdued the Parthians, made all the East tremble. This Tartar engaged with Bajazet near Angoura 1402, took him prisoner, and shut him up in an iron cage; but the pride of Bajazet was not humbled by these misfortunes. It is said, that being weary of life, he dashed his brains out against the bars of his cage 1403, after a reign of fifteen years, and a captivity of eight months; but Petit de la Croix maintains, that he died of an apoplexy, March 23, 1413.

BAJAZET II. was emperor of the Turks after his father Mahomet II. 1481. His younger brother, Zizim, who disputed the empire with him, perished in Italy 1495. Bajazet gained several victories over the Venetians, but his armies were defeated in Egypt: he was obliged to resign the crown to his son Selim, by whom he was poisoned, 1512.

BAIER (John James) an eminent physician, born June 14, 1677, at Jena, who practised physic in various towns of Germany, among others, Nuremberg, Ratisbon, and Altorf, in which last city he was professor, and admitted into the academy of naturalists 1720, of which he was appointed president 1730. He died 1735, at Altorf. He published *Thesaurus Gemmarum, affabré sculptarum collectus à J. M. ab Ebermayer*, Nuremberg, 1720, fol. *Horti Medici Acad. Altorf. Hist.* Altorfii, 1727, 4to. A great number of Dissertations or Thesises upon particular plants, 4to. from 1710 to 1721.

BAIF (Lazare) abbot of Charroux, and Grenetiere, a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and master of requests, born in Terra du Pins, near la Fleche, of noble parents. Francis I. who delighted in promoting men of learning, sent him ambassador to Venice 1530, and he was afterwards intrusted with many important commissions by that prince. He died 1545. His principal work is a Latin book on the *Habits of the Antients*, and on the *Art of Navigation*, printed at Basil, 1541, 4to. and a French translation of the *Hecuba* of Euripides, 1550, 8vo.

BAIF (John Anthony) son of the preceding, a French poet, born 1532, at Venice, while his father was ambassador in that city. Having studied the Greek and Latin languages with Ronsard, he applied himself to poetry. All his property consisted in a house at Paris, where he had established a kind of musical academy, and had concerts performed, which all the nobility, and king Henry III. himself, frequently honoured by their presence. Baif died 1592, leaving a large collection of works in verse and prose, 1572, and 1573, 2 vol. 8vo. *Les Mimes, Enseignemens, et Proverbes*, 1597, 12mo. He attempted to write French poetry, in the manner of the Greeks and Romans, but did not succeed, nor indeed could he ever arrive at being a good rhymer, which gave occasion for cardinal Perron to say, that *Baif was a very good man, but a very bad poet.*

BAIL (Lewis) born at Abbeville. He became a doctor of the Sorbonne, and sub-penitentiary of Paris, published a book *De l'Examen des Ordinans des Confesseurs, et des Penitens*, 1651, 8vo. containing some principles not very strict. Also in 1666, *A Library of celebrated Preachers*, in Latin, 4to. *Summa conciliorum*, 1672, 2 vol. fol. &c.

BAILE, v. BAYLE.

BAILLET (Adrian) born June 13, 1649, of poor parents, in the village of Neuville. He taught ethics at Beauvais, by which means he became known to M. Hermant, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, and canon of that city. M. Hermant, recommended him to M. de Lamoignon, who appointed him his librarian: Baillet went to reside with that illustrious magistrate 1680, and remained with him the rest of his life. He died January 21, 1706. He was a man of indefatigable industry, joined to an extensive and profound learning. His principal works are, A book, intitled, *Jugemens des Savans*, Paris, 1722, 7 vol. 4to. *L'Anti-Baillet*, makes the eighth, it was reprinted in Holland, which edition is divided into 18 vol. 12mo. It contains besides what is in that of Paris, *Les Jugements sur les Auteurs de l'Eloquence de Gibert*; *La Dévotion à la Sainte Vierge*, 12mo.; *La Conduite des Ames*, 12mo.; A Life of M. Descartes, 4to.; An abridgement of it, 12mo. The Lives of the Saints, which he has cleared from fables, false miracles, and spurious histories, 4 vol. fol. 10 in 4to. or

17 in 8vo. one for every month, two for the moveable feasts, one for the chronology of the saints, one for the topography, and one for the saints of the Old Testament. The Life of Richer, 12mo.; that of Harmant, 12mo. *Histoire des Démêlés de Philippe-le-Bel*, 12mo. A history of Holland, under the name of *Neuville*, 1690, 4 vol. 12mo.

BAILLI (Roch le) better known by the name of *La Riviere*, a native of Falaise. He followed the principles of Paracelsus, which subjected him to so much criticism, that he was obliged to make an apology for his doctrine. Bailli published *Demonsterion, sive* 300 *Aphorismi continentes summam Doctrinæ Paracelsicæ*, 1578, 8vo. and in 1580, a Treatise on the Plague. He was also author of some other works, and died November 5, 1605, at Paris; he had been first physician to Henry IV.

BAILLOU (William de) an eminent physician of Paris, a native of Perche, who died 1616, aged 78, having had several children. He left many valuable works, *Geneva*, 1762, 4 vol. 4to. Baillou was one of those who revived physic, and practised it according to the true method.

BAIUS, or DE BAY (Michael) a famous doctor and chancellor of the university of Louvain, born 1513, at Malines, in the territory of Ath, and chosen professor of the holy Scripture at Louvain, 1551. Baius departed entirely from the common method in his explication, and taught new doctrines concerning grace. Eighteen of his propositions were informed against in the Sorbonne, and the faculty being assembled June 27, 1560, declared fifteen of them to be heretical, and the rest false. He was chosen sometime after to accompany John Hessels to the council of Trent; before his departure he printed part of his works, and the rest at his return. Several propositions extracted from them were informed against in the holy See, and Pius V. by his bull of October 1, 1567, condemned together, and respectively 76 of these propositions as heretical, erroneous, suspected, rash, scandalous, and offensive to pious ears. He was accused of saying, that man's natural state was a state of innocence, that God could not create him in any other, that his merits in this state cannot be called gifts of grace, that he might then merit eternal life by the strength of his natural powers, that since the fall of Adam works performed by men without grace are sins. The name of Baius was however spared in the bull. Cardinal de Granvelle, obliged the university of Louvain to accept this bull, to which Baius also submitted; but sheltered himself, by saying, that the propositions were not his, or that they had been fraudulently drawn up. Gregory XIII. confirmed the constitution of Pius V. Tollet, who was the bearer of this bull, made Baius sign an act, by which he acknowledged himself to have maintained several of the 76 propositions, and that they had been condemned in the sense he had given to them. Baius wrote also some controversial works against Marnix, 1579, and 1582, 2 vol. 8vo. He died September 16, 1589. All his works were printed at Cologne, 1696, 4to. among them is a Treatise on *Original Sin*, in which he maintains this singular opinion: *That if some men have more violent passions than others, it is because they partake more of original sin.* He must be distinguished from his nephew James Baius, who was also a doctor of Louvain, and died 1614, leaving a Treatise on the Eucharist, *Louvain*, 1605, 8vo. and a Catechism, *Cologne*, 1620, fol.

BAKER (Richard) author of *The Chronicle of the Kings of England*, and an Exposition of the Lord's Prayer, which is much esteemed. He died in prison, 1645.

BAKER (Thomas) a learned English mathematician, author of the *Geometrical Key*. He led a retired and studious life, and died 1690.

BAKERE, v. BACHERIUS.

BAKHUISEN, v. BACHUISEN.

BALAAM, a prophet, who was sent for by Balak, king of Moab, to curse the Israelites. He refused to go with the first messengers, but the king deputed a larger number of persons, and of higher rank, with whom he set out to meet Balak: an angel, with a drawn sword, stood in the way. The ass, on which Balaam rode, spoke miraculously, and complained of the blows he had given her. The angel commanded the prophet to speak nothing

but what the Lord should order him. Being come to the end of his journey, he blessed the people of God, against whom Balak wanted him to utter curses: the prince offended, would not give him the rewards he had intended. Balaam, beginning again to prophecy, foretold, *That a Star should come out of Jacob, and a Scepter should rise out of Israel, which should smite the corners of Moab, and destroy all the children of Sheth:* which the tradition of the fathers understands of the Messiah. Balaam also predicted the ruin of the Amalekites, and Kenites. At last, before his departure, he advised Balak to send the most beautiful among the Midianitish women into the Israelites' camp, that they might corrupt the people of the Lord, and draw down his wrath upon them. The king followed this pernicious counsel, in consequence of which, great numbers of the Israelites fell into the sins of fornication and idolatry. The prophet was slain by the armies of Israel as he was returning to his own country. There are great disputes among the learned about the place of his birth, and whether he was a true, or a false prophet: also on the manner in which the ass spoke.

BALAGNY, v. MONTLUC.

BALAK, son of Zippor, king of Moab, who sent for Balaam to curse the people of God. He was killed by the Israelites in battle, about 1461. A.C. v. BALAAM.

BALBI (John) a Dominican of the thirteenth century, illustrious for his learning and piety. He is commonly called *Januensis*, or *Janua*, from Genoa, his native place. A work of his was printed at Mentz, 1460, fol. intitled, *Summa quæ vocatur catholicon*, which is a grammar, dictionary, and art of rhetoric. This edition is very scarce. He must not be confounded with James de Voragine, author of the *Golden Legend*; nor with Jerome Balbo, bishop of Goritz, who died at Venice 1535, author of *De rebus turcicis*, Romæ, 1526, 4to. *De civili et bellica fortitudine*, 1526, 4to. *De Futuris Caroli V. successibus Bononiæ*, 1529, 4to. *Carmina*, in *Deliciæ Poet. Ital.*

BALBINUS (Decimus Cælius) a Roman emperor, who was chosen by the senate 238, but murdered by the soldiers, who would never endure any emperor elected by the senate only. He was an eloquent prince, and a good poet.

BALBOA (Vasco Nugnes de) famous for his American expeditions, in which he amassed so great a quantity of gold, that he sent 300 marks to the king of Spain as his fifth, 1513. He also discovered the South sea, and took possession of it for that monarch; on his return to St. Maria, a Spanish governor, who was jealous of his credit in the colony, found means to revive a process which had been terminated, accused him of felony, and though he had no proofs to produce, caused him to be beheaded 1517, at the age of forty-two.

BALBUENA (Bernardo de) one of the best Spanish poets, born at Valdepegnas, a village in the diocese of Toledo. Having taken the degree of doctor at Salamanca, he was sent into America, where he was bishop of Puerto Rico 1620. He died in 1627, leaving several excellent poems, printed at Madrid, from 1604, to 1624.

BALBUS (Lucius Lucilius) an excellent Roman lawyer, about 84. A.C. He must be distinguished from Lucius Cornelius Balbus Theophanes, to whom Pompey gave the privilege of a Roman citizen, in return for the services he had received from him during the Spanish war against Sertorius. He was consul in the year of Rome 714, the first stranger upon whom that dignity had been conferred, and was the friend of Cæsar, Pompey, Crassus, and Cicero.

BALDE, BALDI, or BALDO (Bernardino) a learned mathematician, born 1553, at Urbino. He was made abbot of Guastalla, 1586, and died 1617, of a cold. Baldi left several Treatises on mechanics, some of which are in the *Vitruvius* of Amsterdam, 1649, fol. *Versie prose*, Venice, 1590, 4to. Crescimbeni has translated his fables into Italian verse, *Rome*, 1702, 12mo.

BALDERIC, a celebrated bishop of Noyon, who wrote a Chronicle of the bishops of Arras, Cambray, and Terouane. He died 1112. He must not be confounded with Balderic, a bishop, born at Orleans, and elected bishop of Dol 1114, who died 1130, author of the

the Life of Robert d'Arbrissel, 1641, 4to. translated into French, 1647, 8vo. A history of the first crusade, in *Gesta Dei per Francos*, 1611, fol. and in the Historians of France, and other works.

BALDINI (Baccio) a Florentine, and excellent copper-plate engraver.

BALDINUCCI (Philip) of Florence, who died 1696, aged 72. He wrote a Life of the Painters, three volumes of which were published before his death, and two more followed, 1702, and 1718; but his Treatise on copper-plates, with the Lives of the principal engravers, in Italian, *Florence*, 1686, 4to. is more valued.

BALDUIN, or BAUDOIN (Frederic) an eminent Lutheran divine, born 1572, at Dresden. He taught theology at Wirtemberg, and died 1627, leaving a Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles, *Frankfort*, 1691, fol. A Treatise on cases of conscience, 1628, fol. and Commentaries on several other books in the Bible, 4to. and 8vo.

BALDUIN, or BALDUINI *Rithovius* (Martin) of Campen in Brabant, first bishop of Ypres 1559. He was at the council of Trent 1562, and presided at that of Malines 1570. In 1577, he held a synod at Ypres, the ordinances of which he published. He died October 9, 1583, at St. Omers. Balduin left a Commentary on the Master of the Sentences, and a book entitled *Manuale Pastorum*.

BALDUS *de Ubaldis* (Peter) of Perugia, one of the most eminent lawyers of the fourteenth century, taught law at Perugia, Padua, and Pavia. He died about 1400, from the bite of a mad dog, and requested that he might be buried in the habit of St. Francis. Several of his works remain, 6 tom. in 3 vol. fol.

BALDUS (James) one of the best Latin poets that Germany has produced, born 1603, at Ensishiem. He entered among the Jesuits, taught rhetoric, and afterwards preached with applause at the court of Bavaria. He died August 9, 1668, at Neuburg. His poems were printed at Cologne, 1645, 4to. and 12mo.

BALDWIN, a celebrated archbishop of Canterbury, sirnamed *Devonius*, because he was a native of Devonshire, entered the Cistertian order, which he quitted 1181, on being made bishop of Winchester; and was promoted to the See of Canterbury three years after. This prelate was mild, humane, and extremely charitable: he died about 1191, in the Holy Land, whither he had attended Richard I. Baldwin left several works: *De Corpore et Sanguine Christi de Sacramento altaris*, in the library of the fathers.

BALECHOU (Nicholas) of Arles, famous for his engravings: he died 1765, at Avignon. The storm, the calm, and the bathers, which he engraved from Vernet, are sufficient to immortalize his name; but his masterpiece was the king of Poland's picture, and this picture embittered the rest of his days, for he had proofs taken of it, contrary to his promise, and Madame la Dauphine, by whose desire it was done, obliged him to leave his country.

BALEUS, or BALE (John) a famous English writer, born 1495, at Covy, in Suffolk, who quitted the Carmelite order, of which he was a monk, to embrace the doctrine of Calvin, and married openly, though a priest. He was of a restless disposition, and employed himself only in poetry and plays. Thomas Cromwell was his patron. In the reign of Edward VI. he was appointed bishop of Kilkenny in Ireland, but queen Mary obliged him to fly, 1553. He returned in the reign of Elizabeth, had a prebend in Canterbury cathedral, and died in that city, 1563. Baleus published thirteen centuries of illustrious authors of Great Britain, *Basil*, 1557, fol. in Latin. He does little more in this work than copy John Leland's book, and discovers great warmth and bitterness against the clergy. *De Vitis Pontificum*, Leyden, 1651, 8vo. This book contains not less asperity than the other.

BALESDENS (John) an advocate, who was attached to M. the chancellor Seguier, and owed to him his admission into the French academy. He was prior of St. Germain d'Alluye, and died 1675. He wrote *Vies des Vierges et Martyres*, Paris, 1635, 8vo. *Fables d'Esope*, 1644, 8vo.; and was editor of several works.

BALINGHEM (Anthony) a Jesuit of St. Omer's, who died 1630, aged 58. He was author of a small tract of devotion, which is humorous and very scarce; *Les après dinés et propos de table*

contre l'excés au boire et au manger, &c. St. Omer's, 1624, 8vo. and *De Sacrâ Scripturâ in locos communes digesta*, Lyons, 1711, fol.

BALLARINI (Peter) a priest of Verona, who died about 1746; author of a Method of Study from St. Augustine, which the abbé Nicole de la Croix translated into French, and printed 1760, 12mo. He had a brother named Jerome, who was also a priest, and they jointly published the editions of St. Paulinus, St. Raimond of Penafort, and St. Zeno, bishop of Verona.

BALLI (Joseph) canon of Bari, born at Palermo, an ingenious philosopher, and scholastic divine. He died 1640, at Padua, leaving some works, *De fœcunditate Dei: De morte corporum naturalium.*

BALLIN (Claude) a celebrated goldsmith of Paris, who carried his art to a degree of perfection unknown before. He understood drawing, and imitated the finest pieces of antiquity, adding to them many graces from his own invention. Cardinal Richlieu, and afterwards M. Colbert, employed Ballin in various works; all of which are uncommonly beautiful, and display great genius and taste. This excellent workman died at Paris, January 22, 1678, aged 63. His descendants are eminent in the same art.

BALLONIUS, v. BAILLOU.

BALMIS (Abraham de) v. ABRAHAM.

BALOUFEAU (James) son of an advocate at Bourdeaux, known by the name of Baron de St. Angel, and compelled by his creditors to declare himself a bankrupt. He afterwards rambled through different countries, and took a wife in each. After his fourth marriage, he escaped from the prison of Dijon, went to Paris, and received 200 crowns as a reward for denouncing a Genoese, who did not exist, as author of a conspiracy against the king. He went after this pretended criminal into England, where he found means to obtain £2000 from the king; returned to France, was discovered to be a cheat, and hanged 1626.

BALSAMON (Theodore) patriarch of Antioch, in the the reign of the emperor Isaac Angelus, a learned Greek canonist in the twelfth century, who died about 1214. He lost his patriarchate, when the Latins lost Antioch, but preserved a very high character. The emperor having a design to nominate Dositheus, patriarch of Jerusalem, patriarch of Constantinople; and being apprehensive, that the prelates might murmur at it, pretended to make a confident of Balsamon, artfully contriving to make him imagine he was himself to be appointed. Balsamon maintained the canonicalness of the translation before all the assembled prelates; but was quite confounded when the emperor named Dositheus. He wrote Notes on the *Nomocanon* of Photius, *Oxford*, 1672, fol. A Collection of Ecclesiastical Ordinances, *Paris*, 1661, fol. and several other works in the library of the fathers. Those written against the Latin church betray too much heat and passion, for so sensible and learned a man as Balsamon.

BALTHAZARINI, an eminent Italian musician; sirnamed *Beaujoyeux*, who was sent from Piedmont by marechal de Brissac to the court of Henry III. where he was the delight of every one from his skill on the violin, and in the invention of ballets, music-feasts, and representations. The king appointed him one of his valets de chambre, which place he had also with the queen.

BALTUS (John Francis) a Jesuit, and divine, born at Metz, and died March 9, 1743, aged 76, was librarian of the Jesuits at Rheims, after having filled various offices in the society. His works are, *Une Reponse à l'Histoire des Oracles de M. de Fontenelle*, Strasburg, 1707, and 1708, 2 vol. 8vo. *Defenses de S. S. P. P. accusés de Platonisme*, 4to. *La Religion Chrétienne prouvée par l'Accomplissement des Prophéties*, 4to. *Défense des Prophéties de la Religion Chrétienne*, 3 vol. 12mo. &c.

BALUE (John) a famous cardinal, son of a taylor of Poitiers, or a miller, or shoemaker at Verdun, or according to others, of a Castellain of the town of St. Angle, in Poictou, he rose by his intrigues and crimes to the highest dignities in the reign of Louis XI. king of France. He first attached himself to John Juvenal des Ursins, bishop of Poitiers, then to John de Beau-

Beauveau, bishop of Angers: he had the place of intendant des finances, was made bishop of Evreux 1465, and of Angers 1467. Paul II. created him cardinal, September 18, 1467, for procuring the abolition of the pragmatic sanction. Balue was so fond of war, that he reviewed the troops himself in his rochet and camail; which so displeased comte de Dammartin, that he one day took the liberty of saying to Louis XI. *Permit me, Sir, to go to Evreux, to examine and ordain the clergy, for the bishop is engaged here in reviewing the soldiers.* Balue drove out his benefactor John de Beauveau, caused the death of Charles de Melun, and betrayed the king his master. He was then arrested, and detained above eleven years in prison, notwithstanding the pope's remonstrances. Cardinal Julian de la Rovere however procured his liberty 1480: he then went to Rome, and gained great credit there by his intrigues. Sixtus IV. sent him as legate *a latere* into France 1484; and pope Innocent VIII. made him bishop of Albano, then of Prenesta. He died 1491, at Ancona. He was grossly ignorant, but had impudence, and courage equal to any undertaking.

BALUZE (Stephen) born November 24, 1630, at Tulle. He printed 1652, Remarks against the *Gallia purpurata* of Frizon. M. de Marca persuaded him to go to Paris, 1656, where M. Colbert made him his librarian. He was appointed professor of canon law in the royal college 1670, the professorship being founded on purpose for him; and was afterwards inspector at the same college, but *L'Histoire genéalogique de la Maison d'Auvergne*, which he published 1708, 2 vol. fol. caused his disgrace and exile: he returned from it some years after, and died at Paris, July 28, 1718, aged 88. M. Baluze wrote well in Latin, was thoroughly acquainted with sacred and profane history, understood the canon law, and had compleatly studied the fathers. With all this, he was mild, agreeable, benevolent, and communicative, always willing to assist others by his knowledge, memoirs, or MSS. His chief talent was, that of searching every where for MSS. of good authors, comparing them with the printed copies, and giving new editions with notes, full of learning and curious researches. Thus he published the *Concorde* of M. de Marca, 1704, fol.; the collection of the *Capitularia* of the kings of France, 1677, 2 vol. fol.; *Salvianus*; *Vincent de Lerins*; *Loup de Ferrieres*; *Agobardus*; *Amolon*; *Leidradus*; *St. Cesaire of Arles*; *St. Cyprian*; *The Councils of Narbonne Gaul*, 1668, 8vo.; *Reginon*; *The Correction of Gratian*, by Anthony Augustine; *Marius Mercator*; *Epistles of Innocent III.* 1683, 2 vol. fol. *Marca Hispanica*, 1688, fol &c. He also left *Melanges*, 7 vol. 8vo. 1678 to 1715. *Les Vies des Papes d'Avignon*, 1693, 2 vol. 4to. *A Supplement* to the Councils of père Labbe, 1683, fol. *Historia Tutelensis*, 1717, 2 vol. 4to.

BALZAC (John Lewis Guez, seigneur de) an illustrious member of the French academy, born at Angoulême, esteemed as the most eloquent man in France, and the restorer of his native language. He attached himself to cardinal de la Valette, who made him known at court, where he acquired the favour of cardinal Richelieu. Balzac is censured for having written in an affected stile, full of conceits, antithesis, and extravagant hyperboles. v. GOLU. He died February 18, 1654, aged 60, and was buried at the hospital of Angoulême, to which he left 12,000l. Balzac also founded a prize in the French academy, the gold medal, which is disposed of annually; one side represents St. Louis, on the other is the device of the academy, which is a laurel crown, with this inscription, *A l'Immortalité*. There are several editions of his works, one in 2 vol. fol. 1665, with a learned preface by M. l'abbé Cassagne. His Epistles and Elegies are esteemed the best of his poetry: *Christ victorieux*, and *Amynte*, are particularly admired. His Latin verses are also valued.

BAMBA, or WAMBA, king of the Visigoths in Spain, ascended the throne 642, destroyed the Arabian fleet, and died 680, of a slow poison, after having yielded up the kingdom to Ervige, and retired to a monastery.

BAMBOCHE, a Flemish painter, v. LAER.

BANCHI, or BANQUI (Seraphim) a Dominican of Fiesoli near Florence, and doctor of divinity, who gained the esteem

esteem and friendship of Ferdinand I. grand duke of Tuscany, and was sent by him into France during the troubles, that he might give an account of them. Being at Lyons 1593, Peter Barriere, a young man of twenty-seven, consulted him upon the horrid design of assassinating Henry IV. Banchi, zealous for France and the royal family, directly mentioned it to a lord of the court, pointed out the young man to him, and entreated him to ride off, with all possible speed, to acquaint the king with the danger, which threatened him. The nobleman, going to Melun for that purpose, met Barriere, who had just entered the palace to perpetrate his crime. He was arrested, and being put to the torture, confessed all. The king, to reward Banchi, appointed him bishop of Angoulême, but he resigned it 1608, in favour of Anthony de la Rochefoucauld, with the reserve of a moderate pension. He appears to have passed the rest of his life at Paris, in the convent of St. James; he was living in 1622, and was a great benefactor to that convent, among other things, by finishing the beautiful *Salle des Artes* at his own expence: he was also very liberal to the convent at Fiesoli. His works are: *Histoire prodigieuse du Parricide de Barriere*, 1594, 8vo. 40 pag. *Apologie contre les Jugemens téméraires de ceux, qui ont pensé conserver la Religion Catholique en faisant assassiner les très Chrétiens Rois de France*, Paris, 1596, 8vo. *Le Rosaire spirituel de la sacrée Vierge Marie, &c.* Paris, 1610, 12mo. Père Banchi justifies himself in this work against some historians who had accused him of abusing Peter Barriere's confession. He never confessed that young man, and the detestable project was only discovered to him by way of consultation.

BANEK (Lawrence) professor of law at Norkoping, his native place, where he died 1662. He published several works upon law, among others, *Taxa Cancellariæ Romanæ*, Franeker, 1652, 8vo.

BANDELLA (Vincent) general of the Dominican order 1501, and died 1506. He composed some works, among others, *De Conceptione Jesu Christi*, Bologna, 1481, 4to. very scarce; reprinted since, 12mo.

BANDELLA (Matthew) nephew of the preceding, a native of Castronovo in Lombardy, and a Dominican also. He contracted a friendship with Julius Scaliger, and was bishop of Agen for some months. It was there, that he published in Italian the histories or gallant novels, which have made him so famous. The oration spoken by Bandella at Fermo is much admired. His novels are attributed by some persons to John Bandella of Lucca; the three first parts appeared at Lucca, 1554, 3 vol. 4to. and the fourth at Lyons, 1573, 8vo. This edition is very scarce and dear. Those of Milan, 1560, 3 vol. 8vo. and Venice, 1566, 3 vol. 4to. are imperfect and little valued, but that of London, 1740, 4 vol. 4to. is the same as the first. Boaistuan and Belleforest have translated some part into French, *Lyons*, 1616, and the following 7 vol. 16mo. There are also two poems by Bandella, which are now scarce; one intitled, *Canti XI. della lodi de la Sig. Lucretia Gonzaga*, the other *Le tre Parche*, Agen, 1545, 8vo.

BANDINELLI (Baccio) a painter, and celebrated statuary of Florence, where he died 1559, aged 72. His pictures are defective in the colouring, but the design is correct. He excelled more in sculpture.

BANDINUS, one of the most antient scholastic divines. His works were printed, 1519, fol.

BANDURI (Anselm) a Benedictine of Ragusa, who went into France 1702; he was admitted a member of the academy of inscriptions, and the duke of Orleans appointed him his librarian 1724. He died 1743, leaving *Imperium Orientale sive Antiquitates Constantinopolit.* 1711, 2 vol. fol. *Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum à Trajano Decio ad Paleologos Augustos*, 1718, 2 vol. fol.

BANGIUS (Thomas) doctor and professor of divinity at Copenhagen; he understood Hebrew and Arabic. He died October 27, 1661, after publishing several works, *De Antiquis Hebræorum litteris*, 1647, 4to. &c.

BANIER (Anthony) a native of the diocese of Clermont, and member of the academy of belles lettres, distinguished for his mythological works. He died at Paris, November 19, 1741, aged 69, after publishing *Explication historique*

historique des Fables, 3 volumes, 12mo. printed afterwards under the title of *Mythologie*, 3 volumes, 4to. or 8 vol. 12mo. There is a magnificent edition, Latin and French, 1732, fol. with plates by Picart; but it has been eclipsed by that of *Paris*, 1767, 4 vol. 4to. fig. Banier was also concerned in the edition of *Cérêmonies des Nations*, Paris, 1741, 7 vol. fol. v. PICART.

BANNES (Dominic) an eminent Spanish divine of the Dominican order, a native of Mondragona, who was confessor to St. Theresa, and professed divinity at Alcala, Valladolid, and Salamanca, with reputation. He died 1604, at Medina-del-Campo. He was among the most illustrious defenders of the doctrine of St. Thomas upon the *Summary*, on which he has written large Commentaries, 2 vol. fol.

BANNIER (John) a famous Swedish captain, who, after the death of Gustavus Adolphus, was appointed general of the Swedish troops in Germany: he twice defeated the Saxons, and beat the Imperialists. On the death of his wife, who had attended him in all his expeditions, he appeared inconsolable; but in following her remains to Erfort, fell violently in love with a young princess of Baden; and, regardless of his honour, left the army to the care of his lieutenants: he at last married the lady, and died some months after, 1641.

BAPTISTINI (John Baptist Stuck, called) a musician, born at Florence, who introduced the violincello into France. He composed the operas of *Meleagre*, *Manto-la-Fée*, and *Polydore*, but owed his reputation more to his Cantatas.

BARACHIAS, father of the prophet Zechariah; there were several Jews of this name. Who is the Barachias mentioned by Christ, *Matth.* xxiii. 35. is a subject of much controversy among the learned.

BARAHONA (Peter) better known by the name of *Valdivisio*, a learned Spanish divine of the Franciscan order, who died about 1606, leaving several works.

BARAK, son of Abinoam, and fourth judge of Israel, governed the people with the assistance of Deborah, and defeated Sisera, the king of Canaan's general about 1285. A.C.

BARANZANO (Redemptus) *Barnabite*, born at Verceili, learned in philosophy and mathematics, which he professed at Anneci, and afterwards went to Paris, where he was much esteeemed by the learned. He died 1622, at Montargis, aged 33. He wrote *Uranoscopia*, 1617, fol. *De novis opinionibus physicis*, 8vo. *Campus Philosophicus*, 8vo.

BARATIER (John Philip) born January 19, 1721, at Schwobach, in the margraviate of Brandenburg-Anspach. He was the son of Francis Baratier, minister of the French church in that place; and claims a distinguished rank among those children, who have been famous for preternatural genius, and learning. It is asserted, that he spoke Latin, French, and German perfectly at four years old, understood Greek at six, and between nine and ten could compose in Hebrew, either verse or prose, and translate the text of the Hebrew Bible without points into Latin or French immediately upon opening the book. In 1730, he read the great rabbinical Bible, 4 vol. fol. and gave an account of it in vol. 26. of the *Pibl. German.* The following year he began to translate the Itinerary of rabbi Benjamin, son of Jonas de Tudela, adding Notes to it, or rather Dissertations, of which he formed a second volume; this work was finished 1732, and printed at Amsterdam, 1734, 2 vol. 8vo. From the study of the rabbins, Baratier proceeded to that of the fathers and councils of the four first centuries, and also learned philosophy and mathematics, but particularly astronomy. Passing through Halle, with his father 1735, in their way to Berlin, M. the chancellor Ludewig offered to admit him master of arts *gratis*, if he chose it; the proposal was accepted, and Baratier directly composed fourteen thesises, in the presence of several professors; which, being printed that night, he maintained, the next morning in the public auditory during three hours, with extraordinary success. Upon his arrival at Berlin, he was loaded with presents and caresses by the late king of Prussia, and all the royal family, and admitted a member of the royal society of sciences, with all the usual forms. His majesty, desirous

sirous of the young man's advancement, recommended strongly to his father to engage him in the study of the law, particularly the common law; and to give him opportunity for it, the king fixed M. Baratier in the French church at Halle, who accordingly settled in that city with his son, April, 1735; and the young man continued to devote himself entirely to study in that celebrated university. He applied to law, antiquities, medals, &c. but his health declined greatly towards the end of 1739. He had, from his infancy, been of a weak and delicate constitution, which obliged him to sleep twelve hours, till he was ten years old, and ten from that time. He had frequent colds, and other complaints, by which his studies were sometime interrupted, and was attacked at the age of eighteen with a violent cough, which, augmenting continually during a year, produced a complication of disorders, that brought him to the grave, October 5, 1740, aged nineteen years, eight months and sixteen days. Besides the works above mentioned, there are several *Letters* and *Dissertations* by Baratier, inserted in different volumes of the Bibl. German. *Anti-artemonius seu initium S. Johannis ex antiquitate Ecclesiastica adversus Artemonium, vindicatum atque illustratum*, Nuremberg, 1735, 8vo. of 526 pages. *Défense de la Monarchie Sicilienne, traduite de l'Allem. de M. le chancellier de Ludewig.* He added to it an abridged history of the controversy between Clement XI. and the king of the Two Sicilies, *Halle*, 1738, 8vo. An explanation in German of a scarce and curious medal of the emperor Caligula, inserted in the *Hallische Anzeigen*, 1738, *Disquisitio chronologica de successione antiquissima Episcoporum Romanorum, inde à Petro usque ad Victorem, &c.* Utrecht, 1740. Baratier had also undertaken to write a history of the thirty years' war in Germany, and *Recherches sur les Antiquités Egyptiennes*, for which work he had collected numerous materials, his heart being much set upon it, as he proposed to make it his *Chef d'œuvre* had he lived long enough.

BARBA (Alvare Alonso) curate of St. Bernard of Potosi in the beginning of the seventeenth century, author of a very scarce book, intitled, *Arte de los Metalles*, Madrid, 1640, 4to. It was reprinted 1729, 4to. and to this edition was added the Treatise of Alonso-Carillo-Lasso on the antient mines of of Spain, printed before at Cordoua, 1624, 4to. There is an abridgement of Barba in French, one vol. 12mo. 1730, to which is joined a collection of works on the same subject, 12mo. for which it is valued.

BARBADILLO (Alphonso Jerome de Salas) a celebrated Spanish poet of Madrid, who died about 1630. His comedies are much esteemed: he possessed genius, eloquence and learning, and was one of those poets, who have contributed most to the perfection of the Spanish language. He wrote *Aventuras g de D. Diego de Noche*, 1624, 8vo.

BARBARA (St.) a celebrated virgin of Nicomedia, whose father, Dioscorus, had the cruelty to behead her himself, when he found that neither intreaties nor menaces could prevail with her to abandon the Christian faith. This is supposed to have been about the year 240.

BARBARO (Francis) a noble and famous Venetian of the fifteenth century, distinguished for his genius and valour, who defended Bresse against all the duke of Milan's forces 1439. He died 1454, leaving a Treatise *De re uxoriâ*, Amsterdam, 1639, 16to. and some other works.

BARBARO (Hermoläus) grandson of the preceding, born May 21, 1454, at Venice, one of the most learned men of the fifteenth century, and an author from the age of eighteen. He was deputed by the Venetians to the emperor Frederic, and to his son Maximilian, king of the Romans, and entrusted with many important negociations, which did not prevent his assiduously cultivating the belles lettres. He understood Greek perfectly; published Paraphrases upon Aristotle, and a Translation of Dioscorides, with notes, &c. The work, which gained him the greatest reputation, was that which he undertook on Pliny, in two parts, *Rome*, 1492, and 1493, fol. in which he corrects above 5000 passages, and re-establishes 300 in Pomponius Mela. Pope Innocent VIII. to whom he was ambassador, appointed him to the patriarchate of Aquileia, of which he

he could never take possession, having accepted it without permission of the senate at Venice. His father Zachariah died with grief for this disappointment, and Hermolaüs himself died at Rome in a kind of exile 1493.

BARBARO (Daniel) a Venetian, coadjutor of the patriarch of Aquileia, who assisted at the council of Trent, and acquired great reputation there. He was a good mathematician, and wrote Treatises on perspective, 1568, fol. Commentaries on Vitruvius, *Elzevir*, 1649, fol. and other works. He died 1569, aged 41. Some writers distinguish him from Daniel Barbaro, who published Commentaries on Porphyry, 1542, and on Aristotle's Rhetoric, 1544, 4to.

BARBATIUS (Andrew) a famous lawyer in the fifteenth century, a native of Noto, or according to others, of Messina, who practised the law at Bologna, and died 1482. He wrote some Commentaries on the civil and canon law, fol. *De Cardinalibus*, 1584, fol.

BARBAY (Peter) an eminent professor of philosophy at the college of Beauvais in Paris. He was a native of Abbeville, and died September 2, 1664, after printing a course of philosophy.

BARBAZAN (Arnaud William de) chamberlain to king Charles VII. and general of his armies, who was called *Le Chevalier sans reproche (The Spotless Knight)* from his noble actions. It was he who defeated the chevalier de l'Escale in the famous single combat 1404, at the head of the French and English armies. Barbazan defended Melun against the English; and died of the wounds he received at the siege of Nancy 1432; his remains were interred at St. Denis among the kings of France.

BARBERINI (Francis) born 1264, at Barberino. He was one of the best Italian poets of his age, and from him descended the illustrious house of Barberini. None of his writings are remaining, but his Precepts of Love, *Documenti d'Amore*, Rome, 1640, 4to. a moral poem, calculated to inspire the love of glory and virtue.

BARBERINI (Francis) cardinal, nephew of pope Urban VIII. born September 23, 1597, of an antient and noble family, originally of Tuscany. He was created cardinal 1623, and after being legate in France and Spain, appointed vice-chancellor of the church. He died dean of the cardinals, December 10, 1679, aged 83. This cardinal was extremely charitable to the poor, and a great patron of the learned. Anthony Barberini, his brother, had been designed for the order of Malta; and was made grand prior of Rome, when his uncle was elected pope. He became cardinal 1627, was legate of Avignon and Urbino, and camerlingo, or chamberlain of the Roman church: being sent legate *à latere* 1629, into Piedmont, to settle the affairs of Montferrat; he managed the tempers and interests of the different princes so judiciously, as to restore peace in Italy. Louis XIII. entrusted him with the protection of French affairs 1633. He had afterwards various legations, and was appointed generalissimo of the army of the church against the combined princes; but after the death of pope Urban VIII. his uncle, Innocent X. who succeeded him, showed so great a dislike to the Barberini family, that the cardinal was obliged to take refuge in France, whither he drew all his relations. The pope and he were reconciled 1653, and the king appointed him great almoner of France the same year. He gave him afterwards the bishopric of Poitiers, and in 1657, the archbishopric of Rheims. Cardinal Anthony Barbarini died at his castle of Nemi, six leagues from Rome, August 3, 1671, aged 64.

BARBEROSSA I. (Aruch) a pirate, famous for his robberies and his valour; who took Algiers, and placed himself upon the throne. He conquered the king of Tunis, gained several other victories, and was killed in an ambuscade, eight leagues from Tremecen, by the marquis de Comara, governor of Oran, 1518.

BARBEROSSA II. (Cheredin) succeeded his brother in the kingdom of Algiers, and was general of the naval forces of Soliman II. emperor of the Turks. He took Tunis 1535, ravaged Sicily, signalized himself by his expeditions, and died of debauchery 1547, aged 80.

BARBEYRAC (Charles) born at Cereste, a small town in Provence,

one of the most eminent and learned physicians of the seventeenth century. He must be distinguished from his nephew John Barbeyrac of Besiers, professor of law and history at Lausanne, and afterwards at Groningen; known by his translations of Grotius, Cumberland, Puffendorf, and Tillotson; and by a Treatise *Du Jeu*, 3 vol. 8vo. *L'Histoire des anciens Traités .... repandus dans les Auteurs Grecs et Latins, &c. jusqu'à Charlemagne* (inclusively) Amst. 1739, fol. 2 parts. *Traité de la Morale des Pères*, 1728, 4to. He died about 1747.

BARBIER (Lewis) better known by the name of *Abbé de la Riviere*. He gained the confidence of the duke of Orleans by servility, and repeating the tales of Rabelais. Gaston made him his almoner, and cardinal Mazarine appointed him bishop of Langres, for having betrayed his master's secret. Barbier had even obtained a nomination to the cardinalate; but it was revoked, when his services were no longer wanted. He died 1670, leaving 100 crowns to whoever would write his epitaph. La Monnoye wrote the following:

Ci git un tres grand personnage,
Qui fut d'un illustre lignage,
Qui posseda mille vertus,
Qui ne trompa jamais, qui fut toujours fort sage,
Je n'en dirai pas davantage,
C'est trop mentir pour cent ecus.

BARBIER *d'Aucour* (John) of Langres, advocat to the parliament of Paris, and one of the best writers in the seventeenth century. He was preceptor to a son of M. Colbert, contrôl. des bâtimens to the king, and received into the French academy 1683, in the place of Mezarai. He died September 13, 1694, aged 53. Several of his works remain, the most known of which are: *Sentimens de Cleanthe sur les entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugene*, 12mo. a delicate and ingenious criticism on P. Bouhours. His *Gaudinettes*, and his *Trois Lettres à M. Chamillard*, are in favour of the religious of Port-Royal, and against the *Formulary*: his *Onguent pour la brûlure*, 4to. and 12mo. is a satire of about 1800 verses in favour of the Jansenists. The following circumstance is said to have occasioned this author's hatred to the Jesuits: being one day in their church, and attempting to explain the enigma, which was proposed, he made use of some indecent terms; the Jesuits reminded him that he was in a sacred place, to which he replied bluntly, *Si locus est sacrus quare exponitis*. The whole assembly laughed at this barbarism, and he was ever after called *Advocate Sacrus*.

BARBIER (Mary Anne) a lady of Orleans, who studied the belles lettres and poetry, and went to reside at Paris, in which city she died 1745, in a very advanced age, after publishing several tragedies, and some operas, one vol. 12mo. in which the abbé Pellegrin is supposed to have had a large share.

BARBIERI, v. GUERCINO.

BARBOSA (Arius) of Aviero, who was one of the chief restorers of the belles lettres in Spain. He studied under Angelo Politian, learned Greek, and taught twenty years at Salamanca; he was afterwards preceptor to the princes Alphonso and Henry, sons of Emmanuel, king of Portugal, and died 1540, leaving various works in verse and prose. His poems make a small volume, 8vo.

BARBOSA (Peter) an eminent lawyer, and chancellor of Portugal in the sixteenth century, born at Viana, a small town of that kingdom, and died about 1596. He was author of several esteemed law works: *De Legatis*, fol. *De Dote*, 2 vol. fol. *De Judiciis*, fol.

BARBOSA (Emmanuel) a native of Guimaraens, was also an eminent Portuguese lawyer, and the king's advocate. He left *De Potestate Episcopi*, and other works.

BARBOSA (Augustin) son of the preceding, a celebrated lawyer, treasurer of Guimaraens, his native place. He studied at Rome, and going afterwards to Madrid, was appointed bishop of Urgento, in Terra d'Otranto, by Philip IV. 1648. He died the year following. Barbosa was an indefatigable writer, and left *Remissiones doctorum super varia loca Concilii Tridentini: De officio Episcopi*: with a considerable number of other works, *Lyons*, 1716, and the years following, 16 vol. fol.

BARCLAY (William) a Scotch gentleman, born at Aberdeen, who was professor of law at Pont-a-Mousson, counsellor of state, and master of the requests in Lorrain; but his credit with

with the duke of Lorrain being hurt, he went to England 1603, where king James I. made him counsellor of state. His attachment to the Catholic religion induced him to return into France; and he had a royal professorship in the university of Angers, where he died 1605. He left *De Potestate Papæ*, Rome, 1618, 8vo. of which there are two French translations, the last 1688, 12mo. *De regno et regali potestate adversus Monarchomachas*, Paris, 1600, 4to. &c.

BARCLAY (John) son of the preceding, born 1582, at Pont-à-Mousson. He attended his father into England 1603, and published a poem on the coronation of king James, to whom he dedicated the first part of his *Euphormio*. The king was so charmed with his genius, that he would have detained him in England; but his father took him back to France. Young Barclay however returned to England, after the death of his father; and was appointed to some considerable posts by king James. He then published his *Icon animorum*, London, 1614, 8vo. The history of the gunpowder plot in the *Euphormio*. A Tract in 4to. intitled *Pietas*, against Bellarmine, who had attacked his father's Treatise on the pope's authority. At length, growing dissatisfied with living in England, he went back to France, and afterwards to Rome, where he died 1621, leaving a widow. His principal works are: *Argenis*, Leyden, *Elzevir*, 1630, 12mo. *Cum Notis variorum*. Lugd. Bat. 1664, and 1669, 2 vol. 8vo. A collection of poems, in two books, 4to. *Satyricon Euphormionis*, Leyden, *Elzevir*, 1627, 12mo. *Cum Notis variorum*, Lugd. Bat. 1674, 8vo. There are several French translations of them. The best of those of the *Argenis*, is by abbé Josse, 1732, 3 vol. 12mo. &c. Barclay's prose is esteemed superior to his poetry; but all his works discover great wit and genius: he imitates Petronius.

BARCLAY (Robert) a Scotch gentleman, one of the most eminent writers among the sect called Quakers, born 1648, at Edinburgh. He was educated at Paris by an uncle, and afterwards returned to Scotland, where he died 1690, leaving several works; the most celebrated among them is, An Apology for the Quakers' Religion, in Latin, dedicated to king Charles II. 1676, 4to. translated into French, *London*, 1702, 8vo. *Epistola ad Legatos Noviomagi congressos*, 1678, 4to. A Catechism, the dogmas of which are too long to be analysed here, but which contains the following rules respecting morality: Never to address men by flattering titles, as, *Your Holiness*, *Your Majesty*, *Your Grace*, *Your Lordship*, &c. nor to make use of what are called complimentary phrases. It is forbidden to a Christian to bend the knee, fall prostrate, bow, or uncover his head to a man; or to use any superfluity of cloathing, or any games, or plays for relaxation; or to swear, even before a magistrate; or to resist evil, go to war, or fight upon any occasion. M. Reife published *Anti-Barclayus*, Hamburg, 1683, 8vo.

BARCOCHEBAS, or rather BARCOCHAB, i. e. *Son of the Star*, a famous impostor in the reign of the emperor Adrian, who gave himself out to be the Messiah; and took the name of the *Son of the Star*, in allusion to Balaam's prophecy. He rebuilt Jerusalem, fortified Bitter, antiently Bethoron, made himself master of several fortresses, and caused a horrible massacre of Christians and Romans. Rufus, governor of Judea, being unable to appease this sedition, Adrian employed *Julius Severus*, a famous captain, who was recalled from Britain for that purpose. This general cut off the Jews' provisions, attacked them separately, and blocked them up in Bitter, which was taken after a siege of above three years, 134. Barcochebas and his followers were slain there, and about 50,000 Jews perished miserably in this rebellion.

BARCOS (Martin de) a native of Bayonne, descended from one of the first families in that city. The celebrated abbot of St. Cyran, who was his mother's brother, educated him, sent him to Louvain, that he might study under the famous Jansenius; and some years after entrusted him with the tuition of the son of M. Arnauld d'Andilly. M. de Barcos at last returned with the abbot de St. Cyran, who employed him as a secretary, undertook nothing without consulting him, and they jointly composed the book, intitled, *Petrus Aurelius*. It was

at this time that the abbot de Barcos formed a strict friendship with M. Arnauld the doctor, with whom he was afterwards involved in the affair of *Frequent Communion*. Upon the death of the abbot de St. Cyran, the queen mother gave that abbey to M. de Barcos, who took possession of it, May 9, 1644, went to reside there, re-established and reformed it; he nevertheless always retained his ecclesiastical habit, and took no solemn vows. He died there, August 22, 1678. His works are: A Censure of the *Predestinatus* of père Sirmond, 8vo. *La Grandeur de l'Eglise Romaine, établie sur l'autorité de St. Pierre et de St. Paul, &c.* 4to. *Traité de l'autorité de St. Pierre et de St. Paul, qui reside dans le Pape, successeur de ces deux Apôtres*, 1645, 4to. *Eclaircissemens de quelques Objections, que l'on a formées contre la Grandeur de l'Eglise Romaine*, 1646, 4to. These three last were written by the abbot de Barcos, in defence of the following proposition, which had been censured by the Sorbonne: *St. Peter and St. Paul are two heads of the Roman church, which form but one.* This proposition he had inserted in the preface to M. Arnauld's book on *Frequent Communion*, without his consent. He also left *De la Foi, de l'Esperance, et de la Charité*, 2 vol. 12mo. *Exposition de la Foi de l'Eglise Romaine, touchant la Grace et la Predestination*, 8vo. or 12mo. and several other anonymous works.

BARDANES, sirnamed *The Turk*, general of the troops of Irene. He caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, by the army which he commanded; while Nicephorus did the same at Constantinople. His rival getting the advantage, he obtained a pardon by offering to turn monk; but his eyes were put out by order of Nicephorus 803.

BARDAS, brother of the empress Theodora, and uncle of the famous Photius; possessed of no good quality, but that of loving the sciences and belles lettres, and promoting them in his empire. He was deceitful, ambitious, and cruel; assassinated Theoctistes, general of the emperor Michael's troops 856, and was put in his place. Bardas afterwards caused the disgrace of the empress Theodora, and procured the deposition of St. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, who had reproved him for his irregularities, that Photius might be placed in his room 858, but he was assassinated 866, by Basilius the Macedonian.

BARDESANES, a famous Syrian heresiarch in the second century, a follower of Valentinian, whom he afterwards refuted, but always retained some of his errors.

BARDET (Peter) born 1591, at Montagnat in Bourbonnois, and died 1685, at Moulins aged 94. He had the character of an exceeding good advocate, and left a *Recueil des Arrêts*, much esteemed, *Paris*, 1690, 2 vol. fol. and *Avignon*, 1773.

BARDIN (Peter) a native of Rouen, who was admitted into the French academy, and cultivated philosophy, mathematics and poetry. He was drowned 1637, in attempting to save M. de Humieres, who had been his pupil. M. Bardin left, *Le Grand Chambellan de France*, 1623, fol. *Pensées Morales sur l'Ecclesiaste*, 1629, 8vo. *Le Lycée, ou de l'honnête homme*, 2 vol. 8vo.

BARLAAM, a Greek monk of St. Basil, afterwards abbot of St. Saviour at Constantinople in the fourteenth century. He opposed George Palamas, who maintained, that the light which appeared on mount Tabor was uncreated. He was sent into the west by Andronicus, *The Younger*, to ask for assistance, and to propose the re-union of the Greek church. His letters on this subject were printed at Ingolstadt, 1604, 4to. On his return to the east the followers of Palamas had him condemned, which obliged him to go again into the west. He embraced the orthodox faith, and died bishop of Gieraci. Some of his works are remaining, among others, *De Principatu Papæ*, Hanoviæ, 1608, 8vo.

BARLÆUS, or BARLE (Gaspard) of Antwerp, a Latin poet in the seventeenth century, who was a great defender of Arminius. He professed philosophy at Amsterdam, and died 1648. His poems were printed at Leyden, 1628, and 1631, 8vo. His Letters, *Amsterdam*, 1667, 2 vol. 12mo. His history of Basil, *Amsterdam*, 1647, fol.

BARLÆUS (Lambert) brother of Gaspard, born 1595, at Bommel in Guelderland. After having been chaplain

lain to baron de Langerac, ambassador from Holland to France, he was sent for to Leyden, to be appointed Greek professor, where he published among other valuable works, *The Timon of Lucian*, with notes, and an excellent Commentary on *The Theogony* of Hesiod, which deserves to be particularly mentioned. He also, with James Revius, pastor of Deventer, translated the confession of faith of the reformed churches of the Low Countries into Greek, by order of the states. Barlæus spoke Greek with as much facility as his native language. He died 1655.

BARLAND (Adrian) professor of eloquence at Louvain, who died 1542. He was author of *De litteratis urbis Romæ principibus*, 4to. *Dialogi ad profligandam Scholæ barbariem*, 8vo. Notes on various antient authors: an Abridgment of the Universal History, from the birth of Christ to 1532, 1603, 8vo. The Chronicle of Brabant, translated into French, 1603, fol. fig. The greater part of his works are united under the title of *Historical*, Col. 1603, 8vo.

BARLETTA (Gabriel) so called from Barletta, the place of his birth, a town in the kingdom of Naples, a celebrated Dominican in the fifteenth century. The sermons attributed to him are full of quibbles and jests, more calculated to offend than edify Christians; *Rouen*, 1515, 8vo. The most elegant edition is *Venice*, 1577, 2 vol. 8vo.

BARLOW (Thomas) a learned English divine, appointed bishop of Lincoln, by Charles II. 1675. He published various Tracts against the Roman Catholics 1678, and died about 1690. There are some works of his upon *Liberty of Conscience*, and a book translated into French, under the title of *Traité historique sur le Sujet de l'Excommunication et de la Deposition des Rois*, Paris, sold by Claude Barbin, in which he proves that the pope cannot depose sovereigns, nor give their dominions to others. He is to be distinguished from William Barlow, bishop of Chichester, in the reign of Henry VIII.

BARNABAS (Joses, or St. Joseph) i. e. *Son of the Prophet*, an apostle, and one of the first preachers of the Gospel, born in Cyprus, of the tribe of Levi. It is supposed, that he went to Jerusalem, and studied with St. Paul under Gamaliel. Upon embracing the Christian faith he sold his land, and laid the price of it at the apostles' feet. He was appointed to be an apostle of the Gentiles with St. Paul, travelled with him, and accompanied St. Mark into the island of Cyprus. It is said, that he suffered martyrdom, after having founded the church of Milan, and that his body was found 488, with the Gospel of St. Matthew upon the breast. An Epistle, attributed to St. Barnabas, was published 1645, by Dom. Luke d'Acheri, 4to. It is in the library of the fathers, and in the *Patres Apostolici* of Cotelier.

BARNABITES, v. FERRARI, *Marinis.*

BARNES (John) a native of England, and superior of the Benedictines at Douay, who retired into France to avoid the pursuits of the inquisition, after the publication of his *Catholico-Romanus pacificus*, which may be found in the *Fasciculus rerum expetendarum* of Gratius. His brethren, however, had him arrested 1626, and carried to Rome, where he died, thirty years after, in the prisons of the inquisition. Barnes published a Treatise in Latin against *Equivocation*, Paris, 1625, 8vo. printed in French the same year.

BARNES (Joshua) a learned Greek professor at Cambridge, who published editions of Homer, Euripides, Anacreon, and several other works, by which he appears to have been a compleat grammarian, and skilled in Greek, but deficient in taste; such is the opinion of able critics. He also wrote the History of Esther in Greek verse, with the Latin version, *London*, 1679, 8vo. *Anacreon Christianus*, Cambridge, 1705, 12mo. *The Creation of the World*, and *The Song of Songs*, in English verse, 8vo. He died 1714.

BARNEVELDT (John d'Olden) advocate-general, and one of the most celebrated Dutch ministers, who did his country many important services, by his negociations, embassies, and skill in the management of affairs; he opposed Maurice, prince of Orange, and his party. In the disputes, which arose between Arminius and Gomar, concerning predestination and grace, Barneveldt declared for the former, and the prince for the latter. The

prince

prince assembled the synod of Dort 1618 and 1619, in which the Arminians were condemned. Barneveldt was afterwards beheaded May 13, 1619, at the age of seventy-two, under pretence of his designing to betray his country to the Spaniards. The letter written by him to his wife and children, before he was led to execution, may be seen in *Præstantium Virorum Epistolæ*. His two sons, René and William, entered into a conspiracy to revenge their father's death: William fled; René was taken, and condemned. His mother solicited prince Maurice for his pardon, who said: *I am surprized you should do that for your son, which you did not for your husband:* to which the worthy relict of Barneveldt replied with indignation: *I did not solicit a pardon for my husband, because he was innocent; I solicit one for my son, because he is guilty.*

BARO (Balthazar) a French poet of Valence, in Dauphiny, who wrote the conclusion of the romance of *Astrea*, and several dramatic pieces, among which that called *Partenie* is particularly admired. He was admitted into the French academy 1633, and died 1649, aged 50.

BAROCHE (Frederic) of Urbino, a celebrated painter, who particularly excelled in religious subjects. He painted his virgins from his sister, and the infant Jesus from her child. He died 1612, at Urbino, aged 84.

BARON (Eguinard) an eminent lawyer, born at St. Fol-de-Leon, who followed that profession at Bourges, with Francis Duaren his competitor. He died August 22, 1550, aged 55. Some of his works were published at Paris, 1562, fol.

BARON (Francis) born 1620, at Marseilles, re-established the Levant trade, while he was consul at Aleppo. M. de Colbert, desirous of procuring the same advantage to the East India trade, sent him to Surat 1671, where he succeeded as well as at Aleppo, during twelve years administration; and died there 1683, honoured and respected by Christians, Pagans, and Mahometans. He furnished M. Nicole with all the pieces in justification of the faith of the Syrian churches respecting the eucharist, which he has inserted in his Perpetuity of the Faith.

BARON (Hyacinth Theodore) senior professor and dean of the faculty of physic at Paris. He died July 29, 1758, in that city, aged 72. He revised the Pharmacopeia of 1732, 4to. and published *An Senibus Chocolata potus*, 1739.

BARON (Michael) an actor of the hotel de Bourgogne, who succeeded in the parts both of kings and peasants. Being wounded by the sword, which he let fall, and pushed with his foot, when acting D. Diegue in the *Cid*, a gangrene ensued; but he could not be prevailed on to have his leg taken off, saying: *A theatrical monarch with a wooden leg would be hissed.* He chose rather to wait patiently for death, 1660.

BARON (Michael) an excellent actor of Paris, son of the preceding, born at Issoudun, who associated himself with Moliere, and was much admired upon the French stage. He died December 22, 1729, at Paris, aged 77. His real name was Boyron; he wrote some poems, particularly some theatrical pieces, which were collected 1760, 3 vol. small 12mo. Baron was one of the vainest of men, never did any one carry self-complacency farther. His coachman and footman were beaten one day by those of the marquis de Biran, with whom he lived in that stile of familiarity permitted by most young noblemen to the actors. *M. le Marquis*, said Baron, *your servants have used my servants ill, I call upon you for satisfaction.* This he repeated several times, always making use of the terms *Your servants*, and *My servants*; M. de Biran, offended with the comparison, replied: *Poor Baron! What the devil wouldest thou have me say? Why dost thou keep servants?*

BARONIUS (Cæsar) a learned and pious cardinal, born 1538, at Sora, who compleated his studies at Rome, and placed himself under the direction of St. Philip de Neri. He was appointed general of the congregation of the oratory 1593, on the voluntary resignation of it's holy founder Philip de Neri. Pope Clement VIII. took him for his confessor, and created him cardinal June 5, 1596; he was afterwards librarian of the Vatican, and died June 30, 1607, aged 69. Baronius wrote Ecclesiastical Annals, in Latin,

Rome,

Rome, 1693, and the Continuation, 12 vol. fol. The Continuation of Raynaldi is added to it, *Rome*, 1646, and the following ten vol. fol. The Abridgement of the same, *Rome*, 1667, fol. The Continuation of Laderchis, *Rome*, 1728, 3 vol. fol. The Criticism of Pagi, 4 vol. fol. 1705, and *Apparatus*, Lucæ, 1740, fol. The Continuation by Sponde, 3 vol. fol. is not esteemed, nor that of Bzovius in nine. Sponde's Abridgement of Baronius, has been translated into French, 2 vol. fol. and the Continuation of Sponde, 3 vol. fol. This celebrated work of Baronius contains the Ecclesiastical History from the birth of Christ to 1198; he undertook it at the age of thirty, to refute the *Centuriæ Magdeburgenses*. It is clear, methodical, and interesting, but the style is neither pure nor elegant: besides, this celebrated cardinal knew but little of Greek, which circumstance betrayed him into many errors. They have been corrected by P. Pagi, cardinal Noris, Tillemont, Isaac Casaubon, and other learned men. Leonardo Venturini, a printer of Lucca, published a new edition of the Annals of Baronius, with the corrections of the learned at the bottom of the page, 28 vol. fol. but it never acquired much reputation.

BARONIUS (Robert) a Scotchman, author of a book intitled, *Philosophia Theologiæ ancillans*, 1621, 8vo.

BAROZZIO, v. VIGNOLE.

BARRADAS, or BARRADIUS (Sebastian) a Jesuit, and eminent Portuguese divine, born at Lisbon 1542. He taught a long time at Coimbra, and other places; and, applying himself to preaching, gained the title of *The Apostle of Portugal*. He died 1615, in great reputation for sanctity. All his works were printed at Cologn, 1628, 4 vol. fol. The most particularly esteemed among them is, *Itinerarium filiorum Israel ex Ægypto in terram repromissionis*, Paris, 1620, fol.

BARRE (Francis Poullain de la) born July, 1647, at Paris. He applied himself to studying the Scriptures, and tradition, and conceived so great a contempt for scholastic divinity, as to give up the design he had entertained of being a doctor of the Sorbonne: he was curate of Flamingrie, in the diocese of Laon 1680; but falling into the errors of the Protestants, and fearing to be arrested for the opinions which he propagated in his sermons and discourses, he went to Paris 1688, and afterwards took refuge at Geneva, where he married 1690. He at first taught French to the foreign nobility; but was afterwards declared a citizen, and admitted into one of the first classes of the college at Geneva, in which city he died, May, 1723. His best works are those which he published in France before his retiring to Geneva, they are: *Un Traité de l'Egalitè des deux Sexes*, 1673, 12mo. *Traitè de l'Education des Dames, pour la Conduite de l'Esprit dans les Sciences et dans les Mœurs*, 12mo. *De l'Excellence des Hommes contre l'Egalitè des Sexes*, 12mo. *Rapports de la Langue Latine à la Françoise*, 12mo. John James de la Barre, his son, was author of *Pensées philosophiques et thèologiques*, 1714, *et* 1717, 2 vol. 8vo. They are Thesises.

BARRE (Joseph) a regular canon of St. Genevieve, and chancellor of the university of Paris, who died in that city June 23, 1764, aged 72. He wrote *Vindiciæ librorum deutero-canonicorum Veteris Testamenti*, 1730, 12mo. *Examen des Defauts thèologiques*, 1744, 2 vol. 12mo. *L'Histoire d'Allemagne*, 10 tom. in 11 vol. 4to. This, though in some parts incorrect, and in but few, elegant, is, notwithstanding, the best French work respecting Germany. *La Vie de Fabert*, 1752, 2 vol. 12mo. *L'Histoire des Loix et Tribunaux du Royaume*, 1755, 4to. Notes in the edition of Van Espen of 1753.

BARRE (Lewis Francis Joseph de la) member of the academy of inscriptions, born at Tournay, and died 1738, at Paris. He assisted Banduri in the works which have appeared in the name of the latter; published the edition of the *Spicilegium* of d'Acheri, 3 vol. fol. The *Moreri* of 1725; *Memoires pour servir l'Histoire de France et de Bourgogne*, 4to. *Le Secretaire de la Cour et celui du Cabinet*.

BARRE (Michael de la) a musician, who died a pensioner of the musical academy at Paris, 1744. He was the most capital flute-player of his time, and composed the music of *Le Triomphe des Arts*, and *La Venitienne*.

BARREAUX (James Vallie, seigneur des) born 1602, at Paris, where he

he was counsellor to the parliament; but gave up his employment, that he might abandon himself to luxury, pleasure, and libertinism; he was famous for his songs, verses, and gay humour: was affable, liberal, and a generous friend; but an irreligious turn of mind cast a blemish over all his good qualities. Some years however before his death he was converted, and retired to Châlons-sur-Saone, where he died 1673. The pious and beautiful Sonnet written by him after his reformation is universally known.

BARREIROS (Gaspard) a learned Portuguese, minister of the tribunal of the inquisition, and canon of Evora, author of various critical works upon Barosus, Manetho, &c. printed at Coimbra, 1561, 4to. He died 1610, at Evora.

BARRELLIER (James) a Dominican, who died 1673, aged 67, author of *Plantæ per Galliam, Hispaniam, et Italiam observatæ Parisiis*, 1714, fol.

BARREME (Francis) a celebrated arithmetician, who died 1703, at Paris. He was author of an excellent Treatise on Arithmetic, 12mo. A very useful book, much in request, intitled, *Les Comptes faits*, 12mo. *Des Changes, Etrangers*, 2 vol. 8vo. and several other esteemed works on arithmetic.

BARRERE (Peter) a physician of Perpignan, who died 1755. He wrote *Relation et Essai sur l'Histoire naturelle de la France equinoxiale*, 1748, 12mo. *Dissertation sur la Couleur des Nègres*, 1741, 4to. *Observations sur la Cause et l'Origen des Pièrres figurées*, 1746, 8vo. *Ornithologiæ Specimen*, 1745, 4to.

BARRI (Paul de) provincial of the Jesuits, in the province of Lyons, who died 1661, at Avignon. He published several books upon religious subjects, full of absurdities, which would have been quite unknown, if Paschal had not ridiculed them. His *Pensez-y-bien*, is however still in use with some pious persons among the ignorant. v. CEZELLI.

BARRIERE (John de la) founder of the congregation of Notre Dame des Feuillans, born 1544, at St. Serè in Querci. He was appointed abbot of Feuillans in the diocese of Rieux 1565, and reformed his abbey. The life of la Barriere was a continued scene of mortifications and penitence; he had the vexation to see several among the religious of his order embrace the party of the league, and assemble a general chapter at Rome, where he was suspended from saying mass, and forbidden to quit Rome. Clement VIII. hearing of these unjust proceedings, absolved him, and engaged him to remain at Rome, in which city he died April 25, 1600, in the arms of his intimate friend cardinal Ossat, in great reputation for sanctity. It is related in *L'Histoire dogmatique et morale du Jeune*, printed at Paris by Lottin, 1741, page 92, *That the first reformed Feuillans, to mortify themselves, used human skulls instead of cups at their meals.* J. B. de St. Anne (Pradillon) abbot of Feuillans, who died 1701, has justified him from what M. le Laboureur had said in his additions to the Memoirs of Castelnau, in his book, intitled, *Conduite de Dom. Jean de la Barriere pendant la Ligue*, 1689, 12mo.

BARRIERE (Peter) a native of Orleans, who from a mariner became a soldier, and formed the horrid project of assassinating Henry IV. The Jesuit Varade, with others of that order, two priests, and a capuchin, were accused of having encouraged him in his design; but Banchi, an Italian Dominican, to whom he had opened his mind, being unable to turn him from his project, acquainted the king with it: Barriere was arrested at Melun, torn with hot pincers and broken alive on the wheel, August 26, 1593. v. BANCHI.

BARROIS (Jacques Marie) a bookseller of Paris, whose knowledge of books exceeded that of any of his brethren; he was not only acquainted with their editions and prices, but with their contents; and corrected, with great judgement, the catalogues of various libraries of that time. He died 1769.

BARROS, or DE BARROS (John) born 1496, at Viseo, and educated at the court of Emmanuel, king of Portugal, with the royal children. The infant John, to whom he attached himself, and was preceptor, having succeeded his father 1521, De Barros had an office in the household, and was made governor of St. George del Mina, on the coast of Guinea in Africa 1522. The king recalled him to court three

three years after, and appointed him treasurer of the Indies: this office gave him the idea of writing their history, to finish which he retired to Pompala, where he died 1570, leaving several children by his wife Mary d'Ameida. De Barros has divided his History of Asia and the Indies into *Decades*, the first of which he published 1552, the second 1553, and the third 1563; it is written in Portuguese. Possevin and M. de Thou speak in very high terms of this work, but the sieur Boulaye-le-Goux is of a different opinion. This history has been continued by Diego de Couto and others, to the number of thirteen decades, 9 vol. fol. The eleventh and thirteenth remain in MS. There has been a new edition, *Lisbon*, 1736, 3 vol. fol.

BARROW (Isaac) born 1630, in London, travelled into France and Italy, and to Constantinople. Returning to England he was appointed Greek professor at Cambridge, and afterwards professor of geometry, and died 1677. He published editions of Euclid, Archimedes, Apollonius, and of *Theodosis Sphærica*, London, 1675, 4to. and a number of works in English, an edition of which was published by Tillotson, 1683, and 1687, 4 vol. fol. His Elements of Geometry, Lectures on Optics, and Sermons are the most esteemed.

BARTAS (William de Saluste du) a French poet in the sixteenth century, who was employed by Henry IV. in England, Denmark, and Scotland, and commanded a company of horse in Gascony, under marechal de Marignon. He was a Calvinist, and died 1590, aged 46, leaving several Poems, 1611, fol. The most known among which are: *La Semaine ou la Creation du Monde*, in seven books; *Judith*, and the Battle of Ivry, won by Henry IV. 1590. Bartas wrote in a bombast stile, neither invention, method, nor true poetic genius are to be found in his works.

BARTH (John) of Dunkirk, a famous commodore, who rose to that station from being a common fisherman by his skill in navigation, courage, and noble actions. He was tall and robust, but had a clownish and savage air: the chevalier de Forbin introduced him at court 1691, where he was very kindly received, but his rough appearance occasioned some wits to say, *Let us go and see the chevalier de Forbin, who leads the bear.* Barth gained many important victories over the English and Dutch fleets, both in convoying the French ships, and in taking the enemy's convoys. He was intrepid, and formed for daring actions, but would not have been equal to an extensive and continued plan of operations: he died April 27, 1702, aged 51, and was buried at Dunkirk. One of his daughters married M. de Ligni, lieutenant-colonel in the regiment of Agenois, from whom came the following anecdote: John Barth was called a miser, and fearing that character should be prejudicial to him at court, thought to avoid it by appearing at Versailles with his coat, waistcoat and breeches of cloth of gold, lined with cloth of silver; and made Louis XIV. observe the lining of his breeches; which diverted both the king and the courtiers, and from the uneasiness it's roughness gave the wearer, occasioned him to walk very aukwardly. The life of Barth has been printed in one vol. 12mo.

BARTH (Paul de la) known by the name of *Mareschal de Thermes*, a native of Conserans, and descended from an antient and noble family, but little favoured by fortune. He served under kings Francis I. Henry II. and Francis II. signalized himself in the wars of Italy 1528, and contributed greatly to gaining the battle of Cerisoles 1544, when he was taken prisoner while fighting bravely in character of colonel-general of light horse, his own having been killed under him. He was exchanged for Raymond di Cardonne, Charles di Gonzaga, and colonel Alisprand Manducci, brother of cardinal de Trente; which shows in how high esteem the seigneur de Thermes was held. In 1547, he took the marquisate of Saluzzo, and the castle of Ravallo, one of the strongest places in Piedmont. Two years after he was sent to command in Scotland; and obliged the English to agree to a peace. Going to Rome 1550, as ambassador to Julius III. to engage him to make peace with the Farnesians, and being unable to obtain any thing from that pope, he commanded the French troops in

Italy; where he performed great things, particularly in the island of Corsica, and continued to signalize himself till 1558, when he was made marechal of France. He took Dunkirk the same year, and lost the battle of Gravelines, in which he was wounded and taken prisoner, July 14, but regained his liberty at the peace of Cateau Cambresis 1559, and served afterwards against the Huguenots. He died May 6, 1562, at Paris, leaving no children. He appointed Roger de St. Lary, seigneur de Bellegarde, his nephew, to be his heir, who was afterwards marechal of France.

BARTHELEMI (Nicholas) a Benedictine, in the fifteenth century, born at Loches, author of some Latin poems, now very scarce: *Epigrammata*, *Momiæ*, *Enneæ*, 8vo. The two first without date; the third of 1531, contains devotional pieces: *De vita activa et contemplativa*, 1523, 8vo. in prose; *Christus xylonicus*, a Tragedy in four acts, 1531, 8vo.

BARTHIUS (Gaspard) born 1587, at Custrin, and regarded with admiration from his childhood. At the age of twelve he translated the Psalms into Latin verse; they are in his *Juvenilia*, 1607, 8vo. His other poems were printed at *Hanover*, 1612, 8vo. and *Francfort*, 1623, 8vo. He married twice, and died at Leipsic, 1658, aged 71. His *Adversaria* are particularly esteemed, *Francfort*, 1624, or 1648, fol. and his Commentaries on Statius, *Leipsic*, 1660, 4to. and on Claudian, *Francfort*, 1650, 4o. This author also translated into Latin the third dialogue of the third part of the Conversations of Aretin, under the title of *Pornodidascalus*, Cyneæ, 1660, 8vo. It is faithfully translated. *La Celestine*, under the title of *Pornoboscodidascalus*, Francf. 1624, 8vo. and the Diana of Gil Polo, under that of *Erotodidascalus*, Hanoviæ, 1625, 8vo.

BARTHOLIN (Gaspard) a learned physician and anatomist in the seventeenth century, born at Malmoe, and died 1629, aged 45. He published an anatomical work, *Leyden*, 1673, 8vo.

BARTHOLIN (Thomas) another learned physician, son of the preceding, who made discoveries in the lacteal veins, and lymphatic vessels, and published a book *On the Use of Snow*, 1661, 8vo. Anatomical works. *De Morbis Biblicis*, Francfort, 1672, 8vo. *Paralitici N. Test.* Hafniæ, 1653, 8vo. *Diss. de Passione Christi*, Amst. 1670, 12mo. *Epistolæ Medicinales*, and *De insolitis partus viis*, Hague, 1740, 5 vol. 8vo. *De usu flagrorum in re venerea*, Francf. 1670, 12mo. He died Dec. 4, 1680, aged 64, having had five sons and four daughters.

BARTHOLIN (Thomas) son of the preceding, studied the law in several universities of Europe, and at his return to Copenhagen his native place, was appointed professor of history and law, assistant of the consistory, secretary, antiquary and archivist to the king. He died 1690, leaving *De Holgero Dano*, 1677, 8vo. *De Longobardis*, 1676, 4to. *De Origine equestris Ordinis Danebergici*, fol. *Antiquitates Danicæ*, 1689, 4to.

BARTHOLIN (Erasmus) brother of Thomas, born at Rosachildi, successively professor of geometry and physic at Copenhagen. He died 1698, aged 73, leaving a son and daughter. He had obtained the office of counsellor of state, and was author of physical and mathematical works; *Experimenta chrystalli Issandici*, Hafniæ, 1670, 4to. *De Aere Hafniensi*, Francfort, 1679, 8vo. &c.

BARTHOLOMEW (St) i. e. *Son of him who suspendeth the waters*; one of the twelve apostles of Jesus Christ. He is said to have been the same with Nathaniel, to have preached the Gospel in the Indies, Ethiopia, and Lycaonia, and suffered martyrdom in Armenia, where he was flayed alive. Eusebius relates that Pantenus going into the Indies, found there St. Matthew's Gospel, written in Hebrew; which had been left by St. Bartholomew; this however is uncertain. The church of Rome, and that of Benevento boast of possessing his relics.

BARTHOLOMEW *Albizi*, v. ALBIZI.

BARTHOLOMEW *of the Martyrs*, a pious and learned Dominican, born 1514, at Lisbon. He became preceptor to don Antonio, nephew of John III. king of Portugal; and the queen having appointed him archbishop of Braga, by the advice of father de Grenada, he was consecrated 1559. He distinguished

distinguished himself at the council of Trent, under Pius IV. and contracted a strict friendship with St. Charles Boromeus. At length, having obtained a dismission from his archbishopric under Gregory XIII. he retired to Viana, where he died July 16, 1590, aged 76, in great reputation for sanctity; leaving an excellent book intitled *Stimulus Pastorum*, 12mo. and several other works, a collection of which was published at Rome by Inguimberti, 2 vol. fol. M. le Maitre de Saci has written his Life, 4to. and 12mo. He was beatified by Clement XIV. 1773.

BARTHOLOMEW *di San Marco*, v. BACCIO.

BARTHOLOMEW *Breenberg*, an eminent painter and engraver, born at Utrecht about 1620. He went into Italy to improve himself, and there drew some landscapes, which are much admired by connoisseurs: he also excelled in drawing and painting animals, and commonly painted in miniature. He died 1660.

BARTHOLUS, an eminent civilian and professor of law, born at Sassoferrata in Ombria. He died 1336, leaving many works, *Lyons*, 1545, 10 vol. fol.

BARTOLET *Flameel*, a skilful painter, born 1612, at Liege, who went to Paris, and was there chosen academician and professor. He painted the translation of Elijah, in the dome of the barefooted Carmelites at Paris; the adoration of the kings, in the sacristy of the Grand Augustines, and a beautiful platform at the Tuilleries. He died 1675, at Liege, canon of the catheral church of St. Paul.

BARTOLOCCI (Julius) a learned Cistertian monk, born 1613, at Celeno, well acquainted with philosophy and Hebrew, which language he professed at Rome, and was abbot of his order. He died November 1, 1687. He published an excellent Rabbinical Bible, *Rome*, 1675, 4 vol. fol. which has been continued by his disciple Imbonati, *Rome*, 1694, fol.

BARUCH, i. e. *Blessed*, a prophet, son of Neriah, of a distinguished family, and very skilful in his native language, according to the historian Josephus. He is supposed to have been the brother of Seraiah, who was sent to Babylon by Zedekiah, in the fourth year of his reign. Baruch's illustrious birth did not prevent his being the disciple, and secretary of Jeremiah, and exposing himself to the same dangers which threatened that holy prophet. Interpreters are not agreed, as to the time, in which Baruch wrote his book; some supposing it to have been in the fifth year of Zedekiah, others in the fifth year after the destruction of Jerusalem, in the reign of that king. According to this last opinion, which appears the most probable, Baruch remained in Judea with Jeremiah, till the ruin of Jerusalem. That city having been besieged the third time by Nabuchodonosor, Jeremiah and Baruch were put into prison; but after it was destroyed, Nabuzar-adan having set them at liberty, according to Josephus, Baruch was carried into Egypt with Jeremiah, who died there. After that prophet's decease Baruch retired to Babylon, where he wrote the book, which bears his name, and read it before all the captives *in the fifth year, in the seventh day of the month, what time as the Chaldeans took Jerusalem, and burned it with fire*, i. e. 583. A.C. This is the epoch placed at the head of the book of Baruch, chap. i. ver. 2.; what became of him after he had written it, and read it in the midst of the captive Jews at Babylon, is not known. The greater part of the rabbins maintain that he died in that country. The book of Baruch contains five chapters. The frequent Hebraicisms found in them leave no room to doubt, that it was written in that language; but the original is lost, and only the Greek version remains; from that we may judge, that the stile of Baruch was noble, grand, and elevated. He laments the misfortunes of the Jews; shows that they had been foretold by Moses, and were the consequences of their sins; exhorts them to implore the mercy of God; and promises that they shall be delivered from their captivity, and return with glory to their own land: he speaks also of the coming of the Messiah. The Jews and Protestants do not acknowledge the book of Baruch to be canonical; the former give no other reason than that it is not written in Hebrew, nor to be found in their Bible. The latter ob-

ject, first, *That it is not in the catalogue of the sacred books, given either by Origen, Melito, St. Hilary, St. Gregory of Nazianzen, St. Jerome, or Rufinus.* The same fathers, who do not mention Baruch among the canonical books, quote passages ftom it, as from Jerusalem: from whence it is plain, that they comprehend it among the canonical books under the name of Jeremiah; which is so certain that the lesson from Baruch, read on the eve of Pentecost, is called *Lectio Jeremiæ Prophetæ.* The Protestants object secondly, That this book contains many particulars contrary to the books of Kings and Jeremiah in the Holy Scriptures. First, *After the destruction of Jerusalem under Sedecias, there still remains a high priest.* Baruch, says only, that the offerings of the Jews at Babylon were sent with his book to *Joachim..... priest*; he does not call him *high priest*; and he either remained, or returned from the priests into Judea. Secondly, *Sacrifices were offered at Jerusalem after the destruction of the temple*, this is not contrary to the canonical books. They offered sacrifices then, not only in Jerusalem, but *in the house of the Lord*, in the temple at Jerusalem, i. e. in the midst of its ruins. v. *Jeremiah*, chap. xli. ver. 5. Thirdly, *That feasts and solemnities were still held there.* It is only said, that the Jews in Babylon exhorted those in Jerusalem to read the book of Baruch, *upon the solemn day*, or, according to the Greek, on the feast day ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ἑαυτῆς, that is, at one of the three grand yearly feasts. The destruction of the temple made no change in the order of time; the feast fell upon days appointed by the law. It is no wonder, that the priests and Jews, who were left in Judea, or were returned from the neighbouring countries after the departure of the Chaldeans, should assemble on the three great annual feasts, on the site of the temple, not to celebrate them with rejoicings, for the feasts were turned into mourning and weeping, but to implore there the mercy of God, and to offer sacrifices even upon the ruins of the temple. Fourthly, *That the vessels of the temple which had been carried to Babylon, were at that time carried back to Jerusalem.* Baruch speaks only of the *vessels of silver which king Sedecias had made*, after Nabuchodonosor had carried Jechonias into captivity, *Baruch* i. 8. &c. Why should it seem surprizing, that Baruch, the disciple and secretary of Jeremiah, who, as well as his master, was held in great esteem and veneration by the king and ministers of Babylon, should obtain from them the *vessels of silver, which Sedecias had made?* They could not be of great value, considering the tribute, which Sedecias was forced to pay during his reign, and the poverty of the Jews at that time. Fifthly, *That Balthazar, son or grandson of Nabuchodonosor, then reigned.* It appears only, that the Jews in Babylon recommended to those at Jerusalem to pray to God for the life of Nabuchodonosor, king of Babylon, and for the life of his son Balthazar. *Orate pro vitâ Nabuchodonosor regis Babylonis et pro vitâ filii ejus.* Baruch i. 11. This text does not say that Balthazar then reigned, but quite the reverse; since it implies that it was Nabuchodonosor, who was then king. It is true, that his son and immediate successor was Evil-merodach, not Balthazar; but it is supposed, that Evil-merodach was in disgrace in the time of Baruch, and Balthazar, son of Evil-merodach, and grandson of Nabuchodonosor, considered as presumptive heir to the crown. This supposition contradicts nothing in the books acknowledged by the Protestants as canonical; and it can never be proved, whether the son or grandson of Nabuchodonosor was unborn at the time, when the book of Baruch is supposed to have been written, i. e. in the fifth year from the destruction of Jerusalem under Sedecias. The anonymous author, who has published an edition of this little dictionary in Holland, is mistaken when he says, *It is very probable that the writer of that book* (of Baruch) *whoever he was, wrote it soon after the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans.* We have read the book of Baruch many times over both in Greek and Latin with great attention, and have remarked nothing in it, which in any way describes the destruction of this city by the Romans, or affords the least probability to the above anonymous author's opinion: on the contrary, it says, that the captivity of the Jews shall not be long; that the power which has destroyed their monarchy

shall

shall itself be destroyed; that their deliverer shall come from the East. None of these characters can suit the time when Jerusalem was destroyed by the Roman power.

BASCHI (Matthew) a Franciscan, born in the duchy of Spoletto, founder of the Capuchins. He died 1552, at Venice. His congregation had been approved by Clement VII. 1528.

BASIL (St.) *The Great*, one of the most learned and eloquent doctors of the church, born about 328, at Cæsarea in Cappadocia. He went to Athens to finish his studies, and there formed an intimate friendship with St. Gregory of Nazianzen. Afterwards he withdrew to solitude, and was the first, who instituted the monastic life in Pontus and Cappadocia. Being elected bishop of Cæsarea 369, the emperor Valens attempted to make him embrace the Arian doctrine, and sent Modestus, prefect of the East, to terrify him into compliance. Modestus, being arrived at Cæsarea, employed both promises and menaces, to prevail on the bishop to consent to the emperor's wishes; but without success. At length, being surprized and irritated by the firmness of St. Basil, he cried out, That nobody had ever dared to speak to him with so much boldness. *Perhaps*, replied Basil, *it is because you never met with a bishop before.* This magnanimous answer disconcerted Modestus, who, returning to the emperor, said, *Sir, we are conquered, this bishop is insensible to all promises, and all threatenings.* Valens wanted to banish St. Basil sometime after; but it is said, that three pens burst successively between his fingers, upon which, being seized with fear, he left the holy bishop in peace. St. Basil afterwards endeavoured to reunite the Eastern and Western churches, which were at that time divided respecting Meletius, and Paulinus, two bishops of Antioch. He founded a bishopric at *Zazima*, and gave it to his friend St. Gregory of Nazianzen. St. Basil wrote against Apollinaris, and Eustathius of Sebastia, and died 379. The best edition of his works is that by père Garnier, 1721, and the following 3 vol. fol. in Greek and Latin; they consist of eloquent Homilies, excellent Commentaries on the holy Scriptures, and very instructive Letters on ecclesiastical discipline. St. Basil's stile is pure and elegant, his expressions grand and sublime, his thoughts noble and majestic: he excels in panegyrics, his reasoning is forcible, his doctrine profound, and all his writings full of erudition; insomuch, that Erasmus equals him to the greatest orators of antiquity. M. Herman, doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, has written the Life of St. Basil, 1764, 2 vol. 4to. His Letters have been translated into French by the abbé de Bellegarde, *Paris*, 1693, 8vo.

BASILIDES, of Alexandria, a famous heresiarch, and disciple of Simon the magician. He died about 130. There is every reason to believe, that it was this Basilides, who, after travelling into Persia, first introduced *Manichism* among Christians, as appears from the fragments, which remain of his works.

BASILIUS, *The Macedonian*, from a common soldier of an obscure family in Macedonia, became emperor of the Greeks, 868. The emperor Michael, being pleased with his skill in managing horses, made him his chief equerry, then his grand chamberlain. Basilius afterwards killed the famous Bardas, and was associated in the empire, 866. He attempted in vain to reform the emperor Michael; who, growing weary of his remonstrances, would have put his censor to death; but Basilius prevented it, took away his life 867, assembled the eighth general council of Constantinople, drove Photius from the patriarchal seat, restored him to it 878, and declared against the popes. He made war with success in the East, retook several towns in Sicily from the Saracens, and died 886. It was in his reign that the Russians embraced Christianity, and the doctrine of the Greek church. There are some letters by this emperor in the collection of the councils, and in the library of the fathers. P. Banduri, has inserted his advice to his son Leo, in the *Imperium Orientale*. He is to be distinguished from Basilius, *The Younger*, who succeeded Zimisces 975, and died 1025, after a glorious reign of fifty years. One act of singular barbarity however disgraces his memory: he defeated the

the Bulgarians 1013, killed 5000, and took 1100 prisoners; those he divided into bands of 100 each, putting out the eyes of 99, leaving only one to every hundredth man to guide them. Their king died two days after seeing these miserable objects.

BASILIUS (St.) bishop of Seleucia in Isauria, in the time of St. Chrysostom. He had the weakness to subscribe to the false council of Ephesus, but repented of it, and was restored to the Catholic communion. His works have been printed with those of St. Gregory *Thaumaturgus*, 1626, fol. and in the library of the fathers.

BASKERVILLE (John) quitted the employment of a schoolmaster, and became a celebrated printer at Birmingham in Warwickshire. The obscurity of the place did not hinder the progress of his reputation; he cast his letters, and made his ink and paper with a secrecy, from which it was supposed, that no one could equal him; but if the matter is fairly examined, his types are not better than the French; his ink indeed appears more shining, his paper thicker, and more of the velvet; but if the French was rolled before and after the impression, as was his method, the ink would acquire the same brilliancy, and the paper the same velvet appearance, provided it was equally thick. As to the press-work, it is even and beautiful in his Bible, and still more so in the first edition of his Virgil, 4to. v. VIRGIL. But it is easy to judge of the care with which those works were printed, and the great number of leaves that were wasted, by observing how different this first edition of Virgil is from the second, from Horace, and yet more from Juvenal, Terence, and Catullus, printed on the same paper, with the same types, and of the same size. Printing equally fine might be executed in France with the same sacrifices; but, who should set a price on these books? while the curious can procure them they are neglected; the printer in the mean time must give up his profit to reimburse himself, for he is no gainer by the high price, to which the booksellers raise works of this kind when the printer has none left, and they find them scarce and difficult to procure. Thus the printer, who has sacrificed so much for a fine edition, seeing himself so ill rewarded, will not print another. Baskerville has published nothing equal to the first edition of his Virgil, 4to. His editions in 12mo. are much inferior to those in 4to. His Horace is pretty good, but full of faults of the press, from one end to the other; his Terence, Virgil, and Catullus, are moderate performances; his last production, which is Orlando Furioso, 4 vol. 8vo. of which there are some copies in 4to. is very elegant: the largeness of the type, and beauty of the paper, were favourable to the execution. This celebrated printer died January 18, 1775, aged about 60.

BASMAISON (John) a learned advocate, born at Vic-le-Comte, not at Riom, author of a Commentary on the Custom of Auvergne, 4to. and a *Discours sur les fiefs et arriere-fiefs*. He died about 1600.

BASNAGE (Benjamin) a Protestant minister in the seventeenth century, who died 1652, aged 72. He published some controversial works.

BASNAGE (Henry) son of Benjamin, one of the most eminent advocates of the parliament of Rouen, was intrusted with important charges, and died at Rouen, 1695, aged 80. He left *Traité des Hypothèques*, 4to. or 12mo. *Commentaires sur la Coutume de Normandie*, Rouen, 1681, 1694, 1709, 2 vol. fol. This last edition includes the Treatise *Des Hypothèques*. He must not be confounded with Henry Basnage, his son, who died at the Hague, 1710, aged 53. It was this last, who published *Histoire des Ouvrages des Savans*, from September 1687, to June 1709, 24 vol. 12mo. *Tolerance des Religions*, 1684, 12mo. and an edition of Furetiere, 1701, 3 vol. fol.

BASNAGE (James) son of Henry, and grandson of Benjamin, born 1653, at Rouen, where he was minister till the revocation of the edict of Nantes, when he retired to Rotterdam, and was minister at the Hague, 1710. Several of his works remain; the principal are, *L'Histoire de l'Eglise*, 1699, 2 vol. fol. It includes the history of the reformed churches; which is also printed separately, 1725, 2 vol. 4to. *Histoire de la Bible*, Amst. 1705, 2 tom. in one vol. fol. fig. The next edition 1706, 4to. is less esteemed. *Histoire*

des Juifs, 1716, 15 vol. 12mo. Several controversial tracts; *Traité de la Conscience*, 2 vol. 8vo. and two volumes of Sermons. *La République des Hebreux*, Amst. 1705, 3 vol. 8vo. *Les Antiquités Judaïques*, 1713, 2 vol. 8vo. *Dissertation sur les Duels, et la Chevalerie*, 1720, 8vo. *Les Annales des Provinces Unies*, 2 vol. fol. An edition of *Canisius*, &c. He died September 22, 1723, leaving a daughter married.

BASNAGE (Samuel) of Flottemanville, cousin of the preceding, a Protestant minister at Bayeux, and afterwards at Zutphen. He published Ecclesiastical Annals, in Latin, 1706. *Annales Politico-Ecclesiastici*, 3 vol. fol.; it is a criticism on the Annals of Baronius, of which he had before published an Essay, 4to.

BASSANO (James du Pont, or le) an excellent Italian painter, so called from the place of his birth. He succeeded chiefly in landscapes and animals. He died 1592, aged 82, leaving four sons, among whom Francis and Leander were also eminent painters; but these two inherited a species of lunacy from their mother. Francis lived in continual fear of being poisoned; and Leander imagined he was constantly pursued. At length, fancying somebody was forcing open the door to sieze him, he threw himself out at the window. v. NEGRO.

BASSELIN (Oliver) a fuller of Vire, a town in Normandy, supposed to have been the inventor of *Vaudevilles*, a kind of songs formerly called *Vaux de Vire*, because people used to assemble in the *Vau*, or valley of Vire, and sing them while they danced.

BASSI (Angelo) v. POLITIANUS.

BASSI (Laura) a learned maiden of Bologna, who married doctor Joseph Verati; her extensive knowledge of Greek, Latin, French, and Italian literature, gained her a doctor's degree, which she took at Bologna, May 10, 1732, in presence of several cardinals, among whom was Prosper Lambertini (afterwards Benedict XIV.) and card. de Polignac. She had given public lectures in experimental philosophy 45 years, when she died at Bologna, February 20, 1778. This lady was not less an honour to her country by her exemplary manners, and charity to the needy, and the orphan, than by her learning.

BASSOLIS (John) a learned scholastic divine, of the Franciscan order, in the fourteenth century, who was called, *Le Docteur très ordonné*. He wrote Commentaries on the Sentences, 1516, fol.

BASSOMPIERE (Francis de) colonel-general of the Swiss, and marechal of France, born 1579, in Lorrain, of a noble and antient family. He attached himself to France, and was distinguished for his valour and great actions. The king appointed him marechal of France, August 29, 1622. He continued to signalize himself, but was sent to the bastile by order of his majesty 1631, and remained there till after the death of cardinal Richelieu He died October 12, 1646. There are Memoirs composed by M. de Bassompiere, during his confinement, 1723, 4 vol. 12mo. An account of his embassies, 1665, and 1668, 2 vol. 12mo. and Remarks on the history of Louis XIII. written by Dupleix, 12mo.

BASSUS (Cæsius) a Latin poet in the time of Nero, to whom Persius addresses his sixth Satire, in which may be discovered what were the occupations of Bassus. Some fragments of his works are to be found in the *Corpus Poetarum* of Maittaire.

BASTA (George) born at Rocca near Tarentum, a famous general in the sixteenth century, who served first under the duke of Parma, then went into the emperor's service, signalized himself by his courage and conduct, and died 1607. He wrote two excellent Treatises on military dicipline, *Il Mastro di Campo Generale*, Venice, 1606, 4to. *Governo della Cavaleria Legiera*, Brux. 1924, 4to.

BATHSHEBA, wife of Uriah, and mother of Solomon, married to David after her husband's death. That prince had before been guilty of adultery with her, for which he was sincerely penitent.

BATHYLLUS, a famous pantomime of Alexandria, who went to Rome in the reign of Augustus, and was Mæcenas' freedman. He and Pylades introduced a new method of dancing, in which all subjects, whether tragic, comic, or satirical, were represented by studied postures, and ingenious gestures. Pylades excelled in tragical and majestic subjects, Bathyllus in comic

comic and satirical ones, which occasioned them to separate, and form two companies.

BATILDE (St.) queen of France, illustrious for her wisdom and piety, married Clovis II. and governed the kingdom during the minority of her son Clotaire III. She founded the abbeys of Chelles and Corbie, and it was this princess, who abolished the use of slaves, and suppressed those extortions, by which private persons were reduced to the necessity of selling their children. M. Arnauld d'Andilly has given an excellent translation of her life, from an antient author.

BATTAGLINI (Mark) bishop of Nocera, and afterwards of Cesena, who died 1717, aged 71. He was author of an Universal History of Councils, 1686, fol. and Annals of the seventeenth century, 1701, to 1711, 4 vol. fol.

BATTORI, v. STEPHEN.

BATTUS, son of Polymnestor, derived his origin from Euphemius, one of the Argonauts, who accompanied Jason to Colchis. Battus was so called, because he stammered, or affected to do so, the better to conceal his great designs. His true name was *Aristoteles:* he left the island of Theresa (now Santorini) his native country, by order of the oracle at Delphi; and went with a colony to Lybia, where he founded the city Cyrene, on the spot where Aristæus, son of Apollo and Cyrene, was born.

BATTUS, a shepherd, who promised Mercury to conceal his having stolen Apollo's cattle, on condition of receiving a cow; but the god going to him under another form, and offering him an ox and a cow, if he would discover where the stolen beasts were, Battus acquainted him with the place, and Mercury, to punish his perfidy, changed him into a touchstone.

BAVARIA, v. ALBERT, CHARLES VII.

BAUCHER, v. BANCHI.

BAUCIS, a poor old woman of Phrygia, where she lived in a cottage with her husband Philemon. Jupiter and Mercury, according to the fable, having been well received by this couple, preserved them from a deluge, and turned their cottage into a temple, of which they were the priest and priestess. They passed the rest of their lives in a strict union, and were changed into trees at the temple gate.

BAUDELOT (Charles Cæsar) de Dairval, a learned advocate of the parliament of Paris, his native place, was distinguished for his skill in antiquities, and admitted into the academy of belles lettres, 1705. He died June 27, 1722, aged 74. He wrote a Treatise *De l'Utilitè des Voyages*, 1727, 2 vol. 12mo. Several Letters and Dissertations upon medals, &c.

BAUDERON, v. SENECE'.

BAUDIUS (Dominic) a learned lawyer, and professor of eloquence at Leyden, born 1561, at Lisle. He was advocate at the Hague 1587, and going afterwards to Paris, remained there ten years; he married twice, and died 1613, at Leyden, aged fifty-two. Several of his Latin works, both in verse and prose, are remaining. Those most esteemed are, his Letters, *Leyden*, 1650, 12mo. and his Iambics, 1607, 8vo. There is a Satire upon him, intitled, *D. Baudii amores*, Elzevir, 1638, 12mo.

BAUDORI, v. BODORI.

BAUDOT *de Jully* (Nicholas) born 1678, at Vendôme, subdelegué de l'intendant at Sarlat, and died 1759, aged 81. He published *Histoire de Catherine de France, reine d'Angleterre*, 1616; *Germaine de Foix*, 1701; *Histoire secrette du Connétable de Bourbon*, 1706; *L'Invasion d'Espage par les Maures*, 1722; these works are in the romantic stile. The following are histories, tolerably well written, but not the fruit of any very laborious researches: *Histoire de la Conquête d'Angleterre*, 1701, 12mo. *De Philippe Auguste*, 1702, 2 vol. 12mo. *De Charles VII.* 1697, 2 vol. 12mo. re-printed 1754. The following have been published under the name of mademoiselle de Lusson: *Histoire de Charles VI.* 9 vol. 12mo. *De Louis XI.* 6 vol. 12mo. *Des Révolutions de Naples*, 4 vol. 12mo.

BAUDOUIN I. earl of Flanders, having taken the cross for the Holy Land, was elected emperor of Constantinople, after the conquest of that city 1204; he marched towards Adrianople to besiege it; but was defeated by the king of Bulgaria, who put him to a cruel death, 1206.

BAUDOUIN

BAUDOUIN II. last emperor of Constantinople of the house of Courtenai, was forced to abandon the empire, reduced to the capital, to his competitor, Michael Paleologus, 1261. He died 1273, in the west, whither he had retired. He left his rights to the kings of Sicily.

BAUDOUIN (Benedict) born at Amiens, a learned divine, who published an excellent Latin Treatise, entitled, *Calceus Antiquus et Mysticus*, 1615, 8vo. There is no probability in what some writers have affirmed, of his having been a shoemaker.

BAUDOUIN (Francis) a learned lawyer, born 1520, at Arras, who taught law with great reputation at Bourges, Angers, Paris, and several other cities. He at first entertained a friendship for Calvin, but by reading George Cassander, was not only deterred from taking his part, but even quarrelled with him, and they wrote against each other. He gained the esteem of cardinal de Lorraine, and was sent to the council of Trent, by Anthony of Bourbon, king of Navarre; but the death of that prince 1562, ruined Baudouin's prospects, who was then at the council of Trent. He returned to France, and was made counsellor of state by Henry III. He died 1573, aged 54, in the arms of prince Maldonat, a Jesuit, leaving an only daughter. Several of his works in Latin, on Civil Law, are remaining, and other books of history, divinity and controversy: his learning was not confined to the law, but extended to theology, and ecclesiastical antiquity.

BAUDOUIN (John) of the French academy, born at Predelle in Vivarais, was reader to queen Margaret, and died at Paris, 1650. He translated *Davilla*, *Dion Cassius*, *Tasso's Jerusalem*, &c. into French, and wrote a *History of Malta*, 1659, fol. Emblems, 3 vol. 8vo. and 3 vol. 12mo. *Iconologie de Ripa*, 1636, fol. 1643, 4to.

BAUDRAND (Michael Anthony) prior of Rouvres, a celebrated geographer, born, 1633, at Paris, who travelled into Italy, Germany and England. He died May 29, 1700, at Paris, aged 67. He left a Geographical Dictionary in Latin, 1682, 2 vol. fol. and in French, 1705, but little valued; the abridgement of it published by Maty, 1712, 4to. is more so. Baudrand also wrote Notes on Papire Masson's *Rivers of France*.

BAUDRICOURT (John de) marechal of France, and governor of Burgundy, contributed much to the victory of Saint Aubin de Cormier, 1488. He followed Charles VIII. to the conquest of the kingdom of Naples, and died at his return, 1499.

BAUHIN (John) an eminent physician in the sixteenth century, born at Amiens, who practised physic and surgery with reputation at Basil. He died 1582, aged 71. John Bauhin, his eldest son, born 1541, at Basil, was physician to the duke of Wirtemburg. He died 1613, aged 73; he distinguished himself by several works, the principal of which are, *Hist. de la Rage des Loups* 1591, 8vo. a Treatise on mineral baths, 1605, 4to. and 12mo. and a history of plants in Latin, *Ebroduni*, 1650, and the following, 3 vol. fol. Gaspard Bauhin, second son of John, born January 17, 1560, was first physician to the same prince and professed physic and botany at Basil, where he died 1624, aged 65. He left, *Les Institutes anatomiques*, 2 vol. 8vo. *Le Prodrome du Theatre Botanique*, Basil, 1671, 4to. a Treatise on Hermaphrodites in Latin, 1614, 8vo. *Pinax theatri Botanici*, Frankfort, 1671, 4to. *Theatrum Botanicum*, Basiliæ, 1663, fol. and other works. Gaspard left a son, named John Gaspard, who was also an eminent physician.

BAULOT, v. JAMES.

BAUME (Nicholas Augustus de la) marquis de Montrevel marechal of France, and *Chevalier des Ordres du Roi*, son of Ferdinand de la Baume, count de Montrevel, of an ancient and distinguished family in Brasse, which has produced many illustrious persons. He signalized himself in several battles and sieges, and died October 11, 1716, at Paris, aged 70. Peter de la Baume, archbishop of Besançon and cardinal, who died, May 4, 1544, was of the same family. He was bishop of Geneva in 1523, and zealously opposed the Calvinists there; but they drove him twice from the city. His nephew Claud de la Baume, succeeded him as archbishop of Besançon; where he caused the council of Trent to be received; preserved Burgundy from the

errors of Calvin; patronised men of learning, and was created cardinal by Gregory XIII. 1578. He died June 14, 1584, at Arbois, as he was going to take the office of vidame of Amiens.

BAUME (James Francis de la) canon of Avignon, born 1705, at Carpentras, and died 1756. He was author of a poem in prose, entitled, *la Christiade*, 1753, 6 vol. 12mo. which the parliament has disgraced by a sentence. He had assisted in the Courier of Avignon, published *l'Eloge de la Paix*, dedicated to the French academy, and *Les Saturnales Francoises*, 1736, 2 vol. 12mo.

BAUR (John William) of Strasburg, an eminent painter, who excelled chiefly in landscapes and architecture. He died 1640, at Vienna. There is a collection of prints by him under the title of *Iconographie*, Augsburg, 1682; of battles, 1635; of gardens, 1636; of *metamorphoses*, Vienna, 1641, fol.

BAUT, v. BOTH.

BAXTER (Richard) a learned English divine of the sect called Presbyterians, born at Rowton in Shropshire, admired from his youth for genius and piety. He was against Cromwel, and was chaplain to king Charles II. who offered him the bishopric of Hereford; but he refused it, chusing rather to remain minister of Kidderminster. His Sermons, and *Paraphrase on the New Testament*, London, 1685, 4to. involved him in trouble: he was imprisoned, 1684, under James II. and did not regain his liberty till two years after. He died December 8. 1691, leaving several works written in English with great vivacity of stile.

BAXTER (William) nephew of the preceding. He died 1723, author of Notes on various writers Greek and Latin; a Latin Dictionary; *British Antiquities*, in Latin, *London*, 1733, 8vo. a Dictionary of *Roman Antiquities*, London, 1731, 8vo.

BAYARD (Peter du Terrail de) one of the most prudent, valiant and virtuous captains of his time, descended from a noble and ancient family of Dauphiny. He followed Charles VIII. to the conquest of Naples, where he gave signal proofs of courage, particularly at the battle of Fornova. In 1501, Bayard sustained alone the attack of 200 knights on the bridge of Naples. He was dangerously wounded at the taking of Brasse, at which place he returned 2000 pistoles to the daughters of his host, which their mother had sent to him by them, to save her house from being plundered; an action, which has been celebrated by all historians. On his return to France, he was appointed lieutenant-general of the government of Dauphiny. The chevalier Bayard fought by the side of Francis I. at the battle of Marignan, and the king desired afterwards to receive knighthood from his hand, according to the ancient custom. He defended Mezieres six weeks against the army of Charles V. and acquired immortal honour. The king's council would have burned that place, which did not seem in a state to sustain a siege, but Bayard opposed it, saying to Francis I. *No place is weak, in which there are men, who have courage to defend it.* He accompanied admiral de Bonnivet into Italy 1523, and the following year was shot through the back at the retreat of Biagras. Feeling himself wounded he exclaimed, *Jesus, alas, my God! I die:* he then recommended himself to heaven with deep contrition, kissing the cross of his sword, and praying aloud to God; then desired to be laid at the foot of a tree, with his face towards the enemy, saying: *I never yet turned my back upon the enemy, and I will not begin to do so at the close of life.* The constable Charles of Bourbon, who was pursuing the French army, seeing him lie there, said, *Ah captain Bayard, I am sorely grieved to find you in this condition! I always loved you for your great valour and wisdom. Monseigneur,* replied Bayard, *I thank you, but I am no object of pity, who die as a man of honour serving my king, it is you who are to be pitied, you who are in arms against your prince, your country and your oath.* He then exhorted him with a dying voice to be reconciled to the king and soon after expired, aged fifty, according to the president Expilli. Never was there a captain more esteemed, nor more lamented: he was called the *Fearless Knight*, and the *Blameless Knight*. Symphorien Champier has written his life, Paris, 1525, 4to. It has also been written by one of his secretaries, 1619, 4to. with notes by Th. Godefroy. Lazan Bocquillot, prior of Louval, published one, 1702, 12mo. and Guyart de Berville another, 1760, 12mo.

BAYER (Theophilus Sigefroi) a learned writer in the eighteenth century, grandson of John Bayer, an eminent mathematician. He was born, January 6, 1694, and studied at Konigsburg, where he acquired several languages, and among them the Chinese, so fond was he of that branch of learning. Going afterwards to Dantzick, Berlin, Halle, Leipsic, and several other towns of Germany, he formed some valuable acquaintance in each, and gained the esteem of the learned. On his return to Konigsburg 1717, he was appointed librarian there; and was sent for to Petersburg 1726, to be made professor of Greek and Roman antiquities. He died in that city, February 21, 1738, as he was on the point of returning to Konigsburg. Bayer left several learned and curious dissertations, and some works which are much esteemed, particularly his *Museum Sinicum*, printed, 1730, 2 vol. 8vo. *Historia Osihoena et Edessana*, Petropoli, 1734, 4to. *Historia Regni Bactriani*, 1738. 4to.

BAYLE (Peter) a famous professor of philosophy, and a celebrated critic in the seventeenth century, born Nov. 18, 1647, at Carlat. He discovered an extreme attachment to the sciences, and belles lettres from his youth, and was converted to the Catholic religion at the age of 22, but turned Protestant again 17 months after. The philosophical chair at Sedan being vacant, 1675, Bayle stood candidate for it with success, but was deprived of the office 1681, which obliged him to take refuge in Holland, where he was elected professor of philosophy and history at Rotterdam. This professorship he also lost by the contrivance of the minister Jurien who presented to the consistory 1696, the reprehensible parts of his dictionary, to revenge himself for an intrigue which Bayle is said to have had with his wife. He died December 28, 1706. His principal works collected 1727, in Holland, 4 vol. fol. are *Pensées diverses sur la Comete qui parut in* 1680, 4 vol. 12mo. *Les Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres*, from March 1684, to March 1687. *Commentaires philosophiques, sur ces paroles de l' Evangile: Coutraint les d'entrer*, 2 vol. 12mo. *Reponses aux questions d'un Provincial*, 5 vol. 12mo. *Dictionnaire Historique et Critique*, fol. the best editions of which are 1720, and 1740, 4 vol. fol. Three vol. of letters, the best edition of which is 1729, &c. The following character of Bayle is given by M. Saurin, in his Sermon *Sur l'Accord de la Religion avec la Politique*. "He was one of those inconsistent men, whom the most penetrating observer would be unable to reconcile with himself; and whose opposite qualities must ever leave it doubtful, in which extreme he ought to be placed. A great philosopher, skilled in separating truth from falsehood, in seeing the connection of a principle, and pursuing a consequence; at the same time a great sophist labouring to confound truth with falsehood, to wrest a principle and overthrow a consequence. Full of learning and penetration, having read all that can be read, and retaining all that can be retained; yet ignorant, or pretending to be ignorant of the most common subjects, advancing difficulties which have been a thousand times refuted, and proposing objections which the merest novice in the schools would blush to offer. Now attacking the greatest men, opening a wide field for their labours, leading them through difficult and rugged paths, and if not gaining the advantage, giving them always some trouble to conquer; now making use of the lowest geniusses, lavishing flattery upon them, and debasing his work by names never uttered among the learned. Exempt, at least apparently, from every passion contrary to the spirit of the Gospel, chaste in his manners, grave in his discourse, temperate in his diet, austere in his mode of living; yet employing all the force of his genius, to combat morality, to attack chastity and every Christian virtue. Sometimes appealing to the tribunal of the most rigid orthodoxy, drawing from the purest springs, borrowing arguments from the most unsuspected doctors; at others following the track of heretics, renewing the objections of the ancient Heresiarchs, furnishing them with fresh weapons, and reuniting all the errors of past ages in the present. May this man, endowed with so many talents, have been absolved by the Almighty for the ill use he made of them! May that Jesus whom he so often attacked, have expiated all his guilt."

BAYLE (Francis) a learned physician and ingenious philosopher of Boulogne, a kind of borough seven league from Auch. He practised physic in the university of Toulouse, with the highest reputation, and there died September 24, 1709, aged 87; leaving several Medicinal Tracts which are esteemed, and a *Physique*, 3 vol. 4to, v. *Manget*, Bibl. script. med. tom. 1. p. 253.

BAZIN, v. BEZONS.

BE' (William le) an ingenious letter founder, before the year 1540. He made by order of Francis I. those beautiful oriental types which Robert Stephens used; and Philip II. employed him to prepare those, with which his bible of Antwerp was printed. His son, grandson, and great grandson bore the same name, and distinguished themselves in the same art: the latter died 1685.

BEATRIX, daughter of Renaud comte de Bourgogne, married to the emperor Frederic I. 1156. Being at Milan, she was insulted in the grossest manner by the inhabitants who were irritated at the loss of their liberty: they led her about the city upon an ass, with her face to the tail, which they put into her hand for a bridle. The emperor to revenge this affront, rased their city 1163; he preserved the churches, but sowed the rest with salt. It is related that those who were taken prisoners, could obtain their freedom on no other condition, than that of taking a fig with their teeth from the posteriors of the ass; and this is said to have given rise to the Italian mode of abuse, by putting one finger between two others, saying: *There is the fig.* The insult offered to the empress, and the personal punishment of the Milanese, are justly considered as fables. Beatrix died 1186.

BEAU (Charles le) born, October 15, 1701, at Paris, was preferred to the rhetorical chair at the Grassins, when only 24 years of age, from which he removed 1728, to that of second at the college du Plessis. His marriage 1736, having according to the college rules, vacated that professorship, he returned to his former one at the college des Grassins, This situation giving greater scope for the exercise of genius, his talents became known; and he was chosen by the university to make several speeches on occasions of importance. M. l'abbé de Rothelen, employed him to compleat the Anti Lucretius of cardinal de Polignac, which he did so successfully, that the lines he has inserted cannot be distinguished from the rest; M. le Beau was admitted a member of the academy of inscriptions 1748; appointed coadjutor of M. Piat in the place of professor of eloquence at the Royal College 1752, and succeeded him 1756; he had also a Greek professorship which was founded on purpose for him at the college de Grassins. He died March 13, 1778. Besides the memoirs he furnished in those of the academy of inscriptions, he left *Hist. du Bas Empire*, the first volumes of which, came out 1757; the 21st. and 22d. were ready for publication when he died. M. l'abbé Guenet undertook to continue it. M. le Beau had only one daughter, married to M. Chupin, counsellor of the Châtelet, who has presented him with two grandsons.

BEAUCAIRE *de Péquillon* (Francis) a learned bishop of Metz, distinguished by his knowledge in the sciences, and taste for belles lettres; of which he was chosen to be preceptor of the celebrated cardinal Charles de Lorraine, whom he attended to Rome, and who resigned to him the bishopric of Metz. Beaucaire also accompanied the cardinal to the council of Trent when he spoke his opinion freely. He afterwards resigned his bishopric and died 1591. Beaucaire left a history of his own time, from 1460, to 1567, *Lyons*, 1625, fol. which is esteemed: a speech, which he made at the council of Trent in his history; and a Treatise, *Des Enfans morts dans le Sein de leur Mère*, printed 1555, and 1567, 8vo. against the Calvinists.

BEAUCHAMP (Richard) earl of Warwick, born 1381, signalized himself by his courage and valour. He went to the Holy Land, was sent to the council of Constance, gained several battles against the French, and conquered the two Percys at Shrewsbury, and died April 30, 1439, at Rouen.

BEAUCHAMPS (Peter Francis Godard de) born at Paris, where he also died 1761, aged 72. Author of *Recherches sur les Theâtres*, 1735, 4to. or 3 vol. 8vo. romances and plays. He translated

Ismene

Ismene et Ismenias, 1743, 8vo. *Rhodante et Dosiclès*, 1746, 12mo. *Lettres d'Héloïse et d'Abailard*, in verse, 1737, 8vo.

BEAUCHATEAU (Francis Matthew Châtelet de) a French poet, born 1645, at Paris. He was the son of an actor, and discovered from his childhood such uncommon talents for poetry and the belles lettres, that the queen, mother of Louis XIV. cardinal Mazarini, chancellor Sequier, and the principal persons at court, took delight in conversing with him, and exercising his genius. When but 11 years of age, he published a collection of his poems, under the title of *La Lyre du jeune Apollon, ou la Muse naissante du petit de Beauchateau*, 1657, 4to. containing eulogiums upon the most illustrious characters of that time. Two years after, Beauchateau went into England, where Cromwel detained him sometime; and from thence to Persia; after which it was never known what became of him.

BEAUFORT (Henry) a celebrated cardinal, son of John duke of Lancaster, and brother of Henry IV. king of England. He was bishop of Lincoln 1397, and of Winchester 1404, chancellor of England, and ambassador in France. Martin V. gave him the cardinal's hat 1426, and sent him as legate into Germany sometime after. This cardinal crowned Henry V. king of England, in the church of Notre Dame at Paris, 1431, and died 1447, at Winchester, where he had founded an hospital. v. VENDOME.

BEAUFORT (Francis de Vendôme duke of) son of Cæsar duke of Vendôme, born 1616. He signalized himself in his youth at the battle of Avien, 1635, at the siege of Corbic, 1636, that of Hesdin, 1639, and of Arras, 1640. During the minority of Louis XIV. he was always of the party that opposed the court, this made him the idol of the common people; and the court lords called him *the king of the mobility*. Being restored to favour, with the reversion of an admiralship, he planned the enterprize of Gingeri, which did not succeed; but in 1665, he defeated the Turkish ships on the height of Tunis. He went with reinforcements to Candia, 1669, and perished in a sortie.

BEAUJEU, v. QUIQUERAN.

BEAUJEU (Peter II. of Bourbon Sire de) during the life of his brother John, constable of France, who died, 1488, and whom he succeeded in all the possessions of the elder branch of Bourbon, which ended in him. He was regent under Charles VIII. but in fact it was Anne, daughter of Louis XI. who had the authority. Peter died, 1503, and his wife Anne, 1522. Louis XII. while duke of Orleans, was much troubled by her, because, as it is said, he would not return her love.

BEAUJOYEULX, v. BALTHARAZINI.

BEAULIEU (Louis le Blanc, seigneur de) a learned minister, professor of divinity at Sedan, born 1614, at Plessis-Marli, where his father was minister. He acquired the esteem of marechal de Fabert, and maintained several thesises in divinity at Sedan, which have been printed under the title of *Theses Sedanenses*, 1683, fol. and died 1675, aged 61.

BEAULIEU, v. PONTAULT (James).

BEAUMANOIR (John de) marquis de Lavardin, and marechal of France, more known by the name of *Marechal de Lavardin*, son of Charles de Beaumanoir, seigneur de Lavardin, of an antient family in Maine. He was brought up with Henry IV. who was at that time only king of Navarre, and was in the Huguenot army at the siege of Poitiers, 1569. He was made col. of the French infantry, 1580, and had the command of the army, 1586. The king as a reward for his services gave him the government of Maine, 1595, with the collar of his orders, made him marechal of France, and raised his estate of Lavardin to a marquisate. Marechal de Lavardin commanded the army in Burgundy, 1602, and was sent into England as ambassador extraordinary, 1612, and died 1614, at Paris. He had been educated in the Protestant religion, but turned Catholic after his father's death, who was one of the most zealous partisans of Calvinism.

BEAUMANOIR (Philip de) wrote, about 1283, *Les Contumes de Beauvoisis*, of which Thaumassiere published a good edition, *Bourges*, 1690, fol.

BEAUMELLE (Laurent Angliviel de la) born January 28, 1727, at Vallerangue in Languedoc, and invited to Copenhagen when very young, to be professor of French history and literature

nature. He published there *Mes Pensees, ou Qu'en dira-t-on*, 12mo. This piece made much noise, and the author even thought it would be charged upon him as a crime, which he made a pretence to leave Denmark. The king gave him a gratuity beyond his expectation; and signified, that he might return to his post, whenever he pleased. Leaving Copenhagen, M. de la Beaumelle went to Berlin, 1751, and there found M. de Voltaire; *Qu'en dira-t-on* was but little known in that place, M. de Voltaire borrowed it of him; and this was the source of his hatred to M. de la Beaumelle, because he read in it, *There have been greater poets than Voltaire; but there has never been one so well rewarded*, &c. Voltaire made Berlin so disagreable to M. de la Beaumelle, that he was obliged to quit it, 1752, but Voltaire's hatred pursued him into France, where he contrived artfully by false memoirs to have him imprisoned in the bastile six months in 1753. Beaumelle it is true had highly offended him by the Notes, which he added to the *Siecle de Louis XIV.* printed, 1752, at Frankfort. He afterwards undertook the edition of Mad. de Maintenon's Letters, and the memoirs which accompany them, published, 1756, 15 vol. 12mo. 6 of memoirs, and 9 of Letters. The success of this work was proportionate to its utility for the history of France in which it brought unknown facts to light, and cleared up others which were hidden in obscurity. M. de la Beaumelle was a Protestant, and married the sister of M. Layvasse of Toulouse, who was involved in the unhappy affair of Calas, by whom he had a son and a daughter. He died, November 17, 1773, at Paris. His commentary on the Henriade has been published since his death, 1775, 2 vol. 8vo. He was also concerned in *La Spectatrice Danoise*, 1749, 2 vol. 12mo. and *Pensées de Senéque*, 12mo.

BEAUMONT *des Adrets*, v. ADRETS.

BEAUMONT *de Perefixe*, v. PEREFIXE.

BEAUMONT (Francis) a celebrated English poet, son of Francis Beaumont a judge of the Common Pleas, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, descended from a noble and ancient family of the same name, settled in Leicestershire, born about 1585. He wrote for the stage with his intimate friend Fletcher, and possessed great judgment, wit, vivacity, and invention. Beaumont and Fletcher, though both poets, lived in the most sincere and perfect friendship, and jointly wrote Tragedies and Comedies, which were acted with great applause. Beaumont died in the flower of his age, 1615, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His works were printed with those of Fletcher, 1711, 7 vol. 8vo. John Beaumont, his brother, wrote a poem on the battle of Bosworth, and several other pieces, and died, 1628.

BEAUNE (Renaud de) a celebrated archbishop of Bourges, born 1527, at Tours, son of William de Beaune, baron de Samblançai, successively counsellor, and president des Enquêtes to the parliament of Paris, master of the Requests, and chancellor of Francis, duke of Anjou, only brother of king Henry III. He was afterwards appointed bishop of Mende, and archbishop of Bourges, 1581; displayed his abilities in the assemblies of the clergy of France, and presided at the states of Blois, 1588. He openly took the part of Henry IV. at the conference of Surrennes, contributed greatly to his conversion, and gave him public absolution in the church of St. Denis. Pope Clement VIII. piqued at these steps being taken by Renaud de Beaune without the participation of Rome, and at his having gone so far as even to propose making a patriarch in France, refused, him his bulls for the archbishopric of Sens, to which he had been nominated, 1596, but he however obtained them, 1602. He was afterwards grand almoner of France, and commander of the king's orders. He died 1606, at Paris, aged 79. R. de Beaune, translated the Psalter into French, *Paris*, 1586, 4to. and composed the funeral orations of Mary Stuart, cardinal de Birague, Cath. de Medicis, and the duke d'Alençon; which differ much from the real genius of those works. He was of the same family with James de Beaune, baron de Samblançai, superintendent of finances, in the reign of Francis I. who was sentenced to death at the solicitation of that king's mother, 1527. Florimond de Beaune, counsellor to the president of Blois, a celebrated mathematician, and the intimate friend of Descartes, was also of this family: he invented several astro-

astronomical instruments, among the rest some very curious spectacles. He died, 1652, aged 51.

BEAURAIN (John de) born 1697, at Aix in Issart, in the comté of Artois, descended from the antient Castallains of Beaurain, which is but three quarters of a league distant. He went to Paris at the age of 19, and there studied geography under the celebrated Peter Moulart Samson, geographer to the king, and made so rapid a progress, that at 25 he was honoured with the same title. A perpetual calendar, of his invention, which amused Louis XV. during 20 years procured him the honor of being known to his majesty, for whom he made several plans and maps, which it is needless here to enumerate. But the work, which fixed his reputation, was the *Description topegraphyque et militaire des Campagnes des Luxembourg*, from 1690, to 1694, *Paris*, 1756, 3 vol. fol. He had the honor to assist in the dauphin's education, which gained him a pension, 1756. The talents of Beaurain were not confined to geography, he was skilled in negotiations, both cardinal de Fleuri, and M. Amelot, had, more than once, reason to be glad, that they had employed him on nice and delicate occasions. Being seized with a retention of urine at Versailles, 1761, the king sent his physicians and surgeons to him, by whom he was so happily relieved that this first attack did not prove fatal; the cause of the disorder however was not removed, he died of it at Paris, February 11, 1771, aged 75, ahd was buried at St. Medard. His son followed his steps; he published *La Campagne du Prince de Condé*, 1674, Paris, 1775, fol. and proposed to publish those of Turenne.

BEAUREGARD, v. BERIGARDE.

BEAUSOBRE (Isaac de) a learned minister of what is called the Reformed religion, born at Niot, and quitted France to escape from a sentence, by which he was condemned to make the *amende honorable*, for breaking the royal seals placed on the door of a church, after the public profession of that religion had been forbidden. He retired to Holland, and went from thence to Berlin, where he was chaplain to the king of Prussia, and counsellor to the Royal Consistory: Beausobre was a very good preacher; he died June 5, 1738, aged 79, leaving children by two marriages. His principal works are: *Défense de la Doctrine des Réformées*; a translation of the New Testament, with Notes in French, 1718, reprinted, 1741, 2 vol. 4to. done jointly with M. Lenfant. *Dissertation sur les Adamites de Bohême*; *Hist. critique de Manichée et du Manichéisme*, 1734, and 1739, 2 vol. 4to. Sermons, *Geneva*, 4 vol. 8vo. &c. All the above are written with great spirit, and are full of erudition.

BEAUSOLEIL (John du Chatelet, baron de) and his wife Martine Bortereau, who being both infatuated on the subject of the *Devining Rod*, went from Hungary into France, professing to discover water and mines, by means of rods. They were treated as witches in Bretany, but at Paris their adventures ended by the baron being shut up in the Bastile, and baroness at Vincennes about, 1641.

BEAUVAIS (Vincent de) v. VINCENT.

BEAUVILLIERS (Francis de) duke de St. Aignan, member of the French academy, that of the *Ricovrati* at Padua, and protector of that of Arles, born 1607. He was distinguished for courage and genius, and gained the prize founded at Caen upon the Immaculate Conception. Though advanced in years, he was appointed one of the masters of the feast given 1685, at the head of which was M. the Dauphin. He died June 16, 1687. Some short pieces of poetry written by this nobleman, are dispersed in different collections. Paul duke de Beauvilliers his eldest son, was governor of M. the duke of Burgundy, and died 1714; the other, Francis Honorat de Beauvilliers, became bishop of Beauvais, and was forced to resign his bishopric. He died 1752, in the abbey of Prémontré. He left some religious books, and a long Commentary on the Bible, in French, 4to. unfinished.

BEAUVILLIERS (Paul Hippolite de) duke de St. Aignan, third son of the preceding, born, November 25, 1684, and sent into Spain as ambassador extraordinary, on the second marriage of Philip V. Some intrigues of cardinal Alberoni obliged him to retire; but he was appointed ambassador at Rome, 1729, from whence he did not return till 1741. His literary talents had gained

gained him admission into the French academy, 1727, and into that of Inscriptions, 1732. In his youth he was at the battles of Malplaquet, and Oudenarde; in the former he was wounded, in the latter taken prisoner. He rose to his rank from that of lieutenant-general, was honoured with the collar of the king's orders, and died at Paris, January 22, 1776, having been twice married; he left a family: his literary amusements have been collected.

BEAUXAMIS (Thomas) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, and a Carmelite, born at Melun, and died 1589. He left *Commentaires sur l'Harmonie Evangélique*, Paris, 1650, 3 tom. fol. and other works.

BEBELE (Henry) a poet and lawyer of the sixteenth century, born at Justin, a village in Suabia. He rose by his genius and merit, received the poetical crown from the hand of Maximelian I. and was professor of eloquence at Tubingin. He died at the beginning of the sixteenth century, leaving learned dissertations on several subjects, and some Latin poems, in which he displays a strong, brilliant and lively imagination. His works were printed at Strasburg, 1512, 4to. under the title of *Opuscula Bebeliana*, *De animarum statu post solutionem á corpore*, in the Latin collection on that subject, Francfort, 1692, 2 vol. 8vo.

BECAN (Martin) of Hilvarenbec, a village in Brabant, a learned Jesuit, professor of divinity, and confessor to Ferdinand II. He died 1624, aged 63, and left a Summary of Theology, fol. *Le Manuel des Contriverses*, and several other works; they are among those condemned by parliament, 1762. This Jesuit carried the papal authority to so great a height, that Paul V. was obliged to have some of his assertions condemned by the holy office, 1613. There are some pretty good Idyls by Becan, among those of Hosschius and Wallius.

BECCAFUMI (Dominico) of Sienna, a celebrated painter in the sixteenth century, who changed his name, which was Mecherino, or Micarino. He died 1549, aged 65. His most admired picture is the St. Sebastian at the Borghese palace.

BECCARI (Agostino) an Italian poet in the sixteenth century, the first of his nation, who wrote pastorals. Baillet is mistaken in saying that Tasso invented them, for his *Amynta* did not appear till 1573, and Beccari's Pastoral, entitled, *Il sacrificio, favola Pastorale*, was published, 1555, 12mo.

BECKER (John Joachim) an ancient chymist, physician and philosopher, born 1645, at Spires. The emperor, the electors of Mentz and Bavaria, and cardinal de Saltzburg, furnished him with what was necessary for the experiments which he proposed to make in mathematics, natural philosophy, medicine and chymistry. His judgement respecting economy and finances being great and uncommon, he was invited to Vienna, where he contributed much to the establishment of several manufactures, a board of trade and an India company, but the jealousy of some minister caused his disgrace and ruin: nor was he less unfortunate at Mentz, Munich and Wurtzburg. He then determined to go to Harlem, and there invented a machine, by means of which a large quantity of silk might be wound in a short time, with very few hands. Fresh troubles drove him into England, where he died 1685, in London. A great number of Becker's works remain, the chief, and those which have been most famous are, *Physica subterranea*, Francfort, 1669, 8vo. reprinted at Leipsic, 1703, and 1759, 8vo. *Experimentum Chymicum novum*, Francfort, 1671, 8vo. *Character pro notitia linguarum universali*. In this last he pretended to furnish a universal language, by means of which all nations might easily understand each other. *Institutiones Chymicæ seu manuductio, ad Philosophiam hermeticam*, Mogunt. 1662, 4to. *Institutiones Chymicæ prodromæ*, Francfort, 1664, Amsterdam, 1665, 12mo. *Experimentum novum ac curiosum de minerâ arenariâ perpetuâ*, Francfort, 1680, 8vo. *Epistolæ Chymicæ*, Amsterdam, 1673, 8vo.

BECKER, v. BEKKER.

BECKER (Daniel) of Konigsberg, a man of learning, and first physician to the elector of Brandenburg. He died 1670, at Konigsburg, aged 43. He published *Commentarius de Theriaca: Medicus microcosmus*, London, 1660, 8vo. *De cultrivoro Prussinio*, Leyden, 1638, 8vo. and other works.

BECKET, v. St. THOMAS of Canterbury.

BECKMAN (Christian) a learned Pro-

protestant divine of Germany. He died 1648, aged 68, author of several works esteemed by his countrymen.

BECQUET (Anthony) a Celestine, librarian of the *Maison* de Paris. He died 1730, aged 76. He published *Hist. des Celestins de la Congrégation de France*, 1721, 4to.

BEDA (Noel) of Picardy, a famous doctor of the Sorbonne, principal of the college de Montaigu, and syndic of the faculty at Paris, author of *Annotationes* against Erasmus, and le Févre d'Estaples, 1526, fol. It was Beda, who hindered the conclusion of the faculty of theology, which passed by a plurality of votes, in favor of the divorce of Henry VIII. king of England. He was obliged to make the *amende honorable*, 1536, for having spoken against the king, and was afterwards confined in the abbey of Mount St. Michael, where he died in prison, February 8, 1537; leaving *De unica Magdalena*, Paris, 1519, 4to. &c. containing no marks of taste nor elegance, nor spirit of true criticism.

BEDE (Venerable) an English priest, one of the most learned men of his time, born 673. He applied himself to the study of the sciences sacred and profane; in which he made a great progress. Bede was mild, humble, affable, and a strict observer of ecclesiastical discipline. He died 735, aged 63. His works have been printed at Basil and Cologn, 1612, 8 vol. fol. the principal of them is *The Ecclesiastical Hist. of England*, Camb. 1644, fol. His Commentaries consist only of passages compiled from the Fathers, and connected together. In the *Thesaurus* of P. Martenne, is the beginning of Bede's Commentary on Genesis, that on Habakkuk, and some Homilies; his stile is clear and easy; but neither elegant nor elevated.

BEDFORD (John, duke of) third son of Henry IV. king of England, an illustrious prince. He defeated the French fleet near Southampton, took Crotoy, entered Paris with his troops, caused his ward Henry VI. king of England to be crowned king of France at Notre Dame, conquered the duke de Alençon, and made the whole kingdom tremble. He died 1435, at Rouen. It is said that Charles VIII. of France, viewing his tomb, was advised by some gentleman in his suit to destroy it; but that the king replied: *Let him who made all the French tremble when alive, rest in peace now he is dead.*

BEDMAR, v. CUEVA, Ossone.

BEGAT (John) counsellor, and afterwards president of the parliament at Dijon, where he died 1572, leaving three sons and a daughter. There are some remonstrances written by him to Charles IX. against his edict of 1561, which granted the Protestants the free exercise of their religion; and *Memoirs sur l'Hist. de Bourgogne*, printed before the *Coutume de Bourgogne*, Châlons, 1665. 4to.

BEGER (Lawrence) a learned man, and great antiquarian, born 1653, at Heidelberg. After the death of the electors palatine Charles-Louis, and Charles, to both of whom he had been librarian, he was appointed counsellor, and keeper of the library and medals to Frederick-William, elector of Brandenburg, which offices he held till he died 1705, at Berlin. He had been twice married, but left no children. Beger was author of several works, the principal are, *Thoughts on Marriage, by Daphnæus Arcuanus*, in German, 4to. This was written in defence of polygamy, at the solicitations of the elector Charles-Louis, who disgusted with his wife, wanted to marry the baroness Dagenfeld; but Beger afterwards refuted his own book, to justify himself in the opinion of the elector Charles, who had succeeded his father: this refutation was never published. *Thesaurus ex Thesauro Palatino selectus, sive Gemmæ*, &c. 1685, fol. *Spicilegium antiquitatis, sive fasciculi variarum antiquitatum*, &c. 1692, fol. *Thesaurus Reg. Elec. Brandeburgicus selectus sive Gemmæ, numismata*, 1696, to 1701, 3 vol. fol. *Regum et Imp. Roman. numismata á Rubenio edita*, 1700, fol. *De nummis Cretensium serpentiferis*, 1702, fol. *Lucernæ Sepulchrales Bellorii*, 1702, fol. *Numismata Pontificum Romanorum*, 1703, fol. *Excidium Trojanum Berolini*, 1699, 4to. &c.

BEGON (Michael) born 1638, at Blois, of one of the chief families there. He first distinguished himself at his native place in the principal offices of the law, but the marquis de Seignelai, who was his relation, persuaded him afterwards to enter into the navy, 1677. He was made intendant of the

French American islands 1682, of the galleys, 1685; was intendant of Havre and Canada and reunited the intendancies of Rochfort and Rochelle till his death, which happened at Rochfort, March 14, 1710. Never was any intendant more disinterested, more attentive to every duty of his station, more zealous for the public good, nor more universally beloved and esteemed by the people. He was passionately attached to the belles lettres, and sciences, had a high respect for men of learning, and took pleasure in introducing them to his library, rich cabinet of medals, antiquities, prints, and other curiosities. He had portraits engraved of the most celebrated Frenchmen of the seventeenth century, and it was partly from the memoirs he had collected of their lives, that M. Perralt composed his *Hommes Illustres*. Michael Begon left eight children, three sons and five daughters, who have all followed his steps. Scipio Jerome, bishop of Toul, was such a bishop as his father had been an intendant: learning and piety flourished in his diocese, he patronized the worthy, relieved the poor, rewarded merit, animated the student, and promoted the zealous observance of ecclesiastical discipline. He died 1754.

BEGUINES, v. LAMBERT.

BEHN (Aphra, or Astrea) an English lady, whose father's name was Johnson. she went to Surinam, when very young, and on her return to London married Mr. Behn, a rich Dutch merchant. Charles II. employed him in several important negociations. She became famous by her poetry and other writings, and dying April 16, 1689, was buried in Westminster Abbey, among the royal tombs. There are several editions of this lady's works, which are esteemed: her *Oronoko*, which she read to Charles II. has been translated into French by M. de la Place, 1756, 12mo.

BEIER (Hartman) of Francfort on the Main, an eminent divine in the sixteenth century; Luther's disciple and friend. He died 1577, aged 61. He left commentaries on the Bible, and other works.

BEIERLINCH (Lawrence) archdeacon of Antwerp, his native place, devoted himself to preaching, and the care of souls. He died 1627. He published an edition of Zwinger's *Magnum Theatrum vitæ humanæ*, corrected and much enlarged, 7 vol. fol. and a considerable number of other works.

BEK (David) a celebrated painter of Delft, Vandyke's pupil; he succeeded best in portraits. He died 1656, at the Hague.

BEKKER, or BECKER (Balthasar) one of the most famous Dutch divines, anthor of a book intitled, *The World Bewitched*, Amsterdam, 1694, 4 vol. 12mo, in which he maintains, that the devils have no power over mankind. This work brought him into troubles and difficulties and he was degraded from the ministerial office; but the magistrates of Amsterdam reserved to him his salary. Benjamin Binet has refuted this Book in his Treatise on the Pagan Deities, 12mo. which is often joined to Bekker's work. He died 1698, aged 64, leaving other works in Flemish.

BEL (Matthias) a Hungarian, Lutheran minister at Presburg, and historiographer to the emperor Charles VI. well known as the author of many valuable works, particularly by his excellent *Account of Hungary*, 1735, 4 vol. fol. which gained him a patent of nobility from the emperor, and (though a Lutheran) a present of the pope's picture, which was sent to him by his holiness, 1736, with several large gold medals. Bel was a member of the academies of Berlin, London, and Petersburg, and died 1749, aged 66. He wrote besides, *Scriptorés rerum Hungaricarum*, 1746, 3 vol. fol. *De Litteraturâ hunno-scithicâ*, Lipsiæ, 1718, 8vo, and 4to. *Prodromus Hungariæ antiquæ et novæ*, Norimbergiæ, 1723, fol. fig.

BEL (le) minister of the order of the Trinity of Fountainebleau, who wrote an account of Monaldeschi's death, at which he was present, printed with several other curious pieces, at Cologn, 1664, 12mo.

BEL (John James le) counsellor to the parliament of Bourdeaux, and member of the academy in that city. He died 1738, at Paris, aged 45. He was author of the *Dict. Néologique*, which has been enlarged by the abbé Desfontaines.

BELESIS, king of Assyria, who assisted in dethroning Sardanapalus, and made himself sovereign of Babylon, about 767. A. C.

BELHOMME (Dom. Humbert de) a learned Benedictine, born December 23, 1653, at Bar-le-Duc, distinguished for his preaching, and much esteemed at the court of Lorrain. He was afterwards abbot of Moyenmoutier, which abbey he rebuilt, and enriched with its valuable library. He died December 12, 1727. He left the history of his abbey in Latin, 1724, 4to. and other works.

BELIDOR (Bernard Forest de) distinguished early in life for his mathematical genius; prof. of artillery at la Fere, brigadier of infantry, and inspector of the arsenal at Paris. He died 1761. He was author of a Course of Mathematics, 1757, 4to. *Science des Ingénieurs*, 1729, 4to. *Bombardier Francois*, 1731, 4to. *Architecture hydraulique*, 1737, and the following, 4 vol. 4to. *Dict. de l' Ingénieur*, 1768, 8vo.

BELISARIUS, general of the emperor Justinian's armies, and one of the greatest captains in that age. He marched against Cabades, king of Persia, 529, and compelled him to conclude a treaty of peace, 532. The following year he commanded the fleet destined to the conquest of Africa, consisting of 500 ships, took Carthage, and subdued Gilimer, 534, who had usurped the crown of the Vandals. Gilimer was taken prisoner, and carried to Constantinople, and Belisarius passed through the city on foot, to recieve the honors of the triumph: thus Africa was reunited to the empire. Justinian then resolving to deliver Italy from the tyranny of the Goths, Belisarius entered Sicily, 535, took Catania, Syracuse, Palermo, &c. besieged Naples, and was received in Rome, 536. The Goths having murdered Theodatus their king, Vitiges placed himself upon the throne, and went to besiege Rome: but was taken two years after in Ravenna, with all his family. Belisarius conducted him to Constantinople, and refused the crown, which was offered him by the Goths. Some time after Totila, being elected king of that people, ravaged Italy, took Rome, plundered it, and threw down the walls, 546; Belisarius returned thither, and rebuilt them. He was afterwards recalled into the East against the Persians; and repulsed the Huns, who had made an incursion into the empire, 558. It is said by some writers, that this great man was accused, 561, of having conspired against Justinian, who commanded his eyes to be put out; but others relate, that he was restored to his dignities, and died peaceably at Constantinople, 565.

BELLARMIN (Robert) a learned Jesuit, one of the best controversial writers of his age, born 1542, at Montepulciano. After having preached and taught in the Low Countries, he returned to Rome, 1576, and was employed by Gregory XIII. to teach controversy against the Protestants, in the new college, which the pope had founded. Bellarmin acquitted himself with so much success, that when Sixtus V. sent a legate into France, 1590, he was appointed theologician to the legation, and on his return to Rome had several offices in his order, and at the pope's court. At length Clement VIII. made him cardinal, 1599, and gave him the archbishopric of Capua, 1601, which he afterwards resigned, because Paul V. wished him to remain at Rome, where he died, September 17, 1621, aged 79. His principal works are, A body of controversy, the best edition of which is that of Prague, 1721, 4 vol. fol. A Commentary on the Psalms, 4to.; Sermons, and several books on religious subjects, the most esteemed among which is, his Treatise on the Duties of Bishops, a Catechism, &c. collected in 3 vol. fol. printed with the Controversies, *Cologn*, 1619, 7 vol. fol. A Hebrew Grammar, *Rome*, 1578, 8vo. *De Potestate Papæ*, Rome, 1610, 8vo. &c. James Fuligati wrote his life, which has been translated into French, *Paris*, 1625, 8vo. It is certain that no Jesuit was ever more reputed in his order than cardinal Bellarmin, and that no author ever defended better the cause of the church and the pope. Of this the Protestant writers were so sensible, that there is no divine of any reputation among them, who has not chosen Bellarmin's books for the subject of his controversies. The cardinal's style is close, neat and concise; he does not dissemble the difficulties raised by the heretics, and he answers them exactly. Though his Latin is not perfectly pure, and his language is void of ornament, his

works have none of the dryness, obscurity nor barbarity, which is found in those of many scholastic divines; he does not however always sufficiently distinguish the opinions of divines from the doctrine of the church; sometimes makes use of Apocryphal texts, and every where shews himself to be extremely prejudiced in favor of the papal power. Having adopted a middle opinion touching this pretended power over the temporalities of kings, he neither pleased Rome nor France.

BELLAY (William du) seigneur de Langey, a celebrated captain, who signalized himself by his courage and conduct in the reign of Francis I. and was sent by him into Piedmont in quality of viceroy. No one was ever better acquainted with the transactions of courts, he gained information of the most secret councils by means of his spies. He died 1543, and left some Memoirs, 8vo. reprinted, 1753, 7 vol. 12mo.; a Treatise on the Military Art, an Epitome of the History of the Gauls, with his Opuscula, 1556, 4to. and other esteemed works.

BELLAY (John du) brother of the preceding, a cardinal, distinguished for learning and genius, born 1492, and entrusted with many very important employments and negociations by Francis I. Budeus was his intimate friend, and they jointly prevailed on Francis I. to found the Royal College. Du Bellay being appointed bishop of Paris, 1532, and the affair of Henry VIII. king of England the following year, giving reason to apprehend a schism, he was sent to England, and persuaded the king to an accommodation. He went directly to Rome to acquaint the pope with this circumstance, obtained from him a delay, and sent a courier to Henry VIII. for the procuration, which that prince had promised; but the messenger being hindered from returning on the day appointed, Clement VII. solicitated by the agents of Charles V. excommunicated Henry, and laid his kingdom under an interdiction, notwithstanding the protestations of du Bellay, who affirmed that the courier would shortly arrive, which he did two days after, with the procurations, and it was repented, that he had not been waited for; but too late to prevent the schism after such public proceedings. Du Bellay was made a cardinal, 1535, bishop of Limoges, 1541, archbishop of Bourdeux, 1544, and bishop of Mans, 1546; but being deprived of his rank and credit after the death of Francis I. 1547, he retired to Rome, and there died, February 16, 1560, aged 68. Some poems of his remain, 1546, 8vo. and other works in Latin, of which M. de Thou, and M. de Sainte Marthe speak highly. Rabelais had been his servant.

BELLAY (Martin du) brother of the two preceding, governor of Normandy, and prince of Yvetote. He held some important posts under Francis I. by whom he was much esteemed, and signalized himself in the army and in embassies. He died 1559. There are some historical memoirs written by him, from 1559, to the time of Henry II. with those of his brother William.

BELLAY (Joachim du) a French poet of the same family, who was canon of Paris, and died 1560, or January 1, 1559, aged 35. Cardinal du Bellay, who was his uncle, wished to resign the archbishopric of Bourdeux to him. His French poems were printed, 1561, 4to. and 1597, 8vo. They display great genius and probity, but are rather licentious; his Latin poems were printed, 1569, 4to.

BELLE (Stephen de la) an eminent engraver, born at Florence, who formed his style from the designs of Calcot, and died 1664, loaded with honours from the grand duke. His life is printed before the catalogue of his works, *Paris*, 1772, 8vo.

BELLEAU (Remi) a celebrated French poet, of Nogent-le-Rotrou, who attached himself to René de Lorrain, marquis d'Elbeuf, and general of the French gallies. This prince intrusted him with the care of his son Charles de Lorrain, who was the first duke of Elbouf, and grand engineer of France. He died 1577, at Paris, aged 50. This poet excelled so much in pastorals, that Ronsard called him *Nature's Painter*. His poem on the nature and variety of gems is, however, esteemed his best work; on which it was remarked, that he had built himself a monument with precious stones. He also left a translation of Anacreon into French verse, *La Reconnue*, a comedy,

comedy, and other works, *Rouen*, 1604, 2 vol. 12mo.

BELLEFOREST (Francis de) a gentleman of the province of Comminges, and one of the most laborious writers in the sixteenth century, born 1530, near Samaran. He died January 1, 1583, at Paris, aged 53. He wrote a Cosmography, 3 vol. fol. *Les Annales de France*, 2 vol. fol. *Hist. des neuf Rois de France qui ont eu le nom de Charles*, fol. *Les Histoires tragiques*, 1616, and the following 7 vol. 16mo. *Les Histoires prodigieuses*, Lyons, 1598, 7 vol. 16mo. and other works in great abundance, which are not esteemed; for the author having no fortune but his pen, worked in haste, and was more intent on gaining a subsistence than on meriting the applause of the learned, or the public.

BELLEGARD (Roger de St. Lary, seigneur de) having signalized himself in several campaigns, was made marechal of France by Henry III. 1574, and received so many benefits from this prince that he was called at court *the torrent of favour*; but his credit was of short duration, which obliged him to withdraw to Piedmont, where he made himself master of the marquisate of Saluzzo, and drove away the governor, This affair was much talked of at court; queen Catharine de Medicis however going to Lyons, 1579, pretended to approve the marechal's reasons, and confirmed to him the government, which she could not take from him. Bellegarde married Margaret de Saluces, widow of his great uncle marechal de Termes: he had been passionately in love with her during the life her of husband, but did not behave well to her after she became his wife; on which it was said at court, that he verified the proverb; *Amours et Marriages qui se font par amourettes, finissent par noisettes. The courtship and marriage which begins by intrigue, ends in bickering* He died 1579. He must be distinguished from Roger de Bellegarde, duke and peer, and grand ecuyer of France, who was loaded with wealth and honours by Henry III. Henry IV, and Louis XIII. He died 1646.

BELLEGARD (John Baptist Morvan de) known by a multitude of translations and other works, born 1648, at Pihyriac in the diocese of Nantes, and said to have quitted the Jesuits on account of his attachment to Cartesianism. He died in the community of St. Francis de Sales, April 26, 1734. His principal works are translations of some of the Fathers; *Vies des Hommes Illustres de France*, Paris, 1726, 2 vol. 12mo. fig. *Les Regles de la vie civile*; *Reflexions sur ce qui peut plaire et deplaire dans le monde*; *Reflexions sur la Ridicule*; *Modeles de Conversations*, and other moral works, which make 14 small volumes, printed in Holland.

BELLE ISLE, v. FOUCQUET.

BELLENGER (Francis) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne. He died April 12, 1749, at Paris, aged 61. His principal study was the Greek language; he translated the works of Dionysius of Helicarnassus into French from the Greek, *Paris*, 1723, 2 vol. 4to. and wrote a Criticism on M. Rollin's works, 2 vol. 12mo. and a Commentary on the Psalms in Latin, 12mo. He had besides translated Herodotus, but did not live to publish his translation.

BELLERE (John) an eminent painter of Antwerp. He died 1595.

BELLEROPHON son of Glaucus, king of Ephyra or Corinth. Having by mistake killed his brother, he retired to the court of Prætus, king of Argos; where Stenobea, wife of that prince, fell in love with him, and being angry to find her passion not returned, accused him to the king of having attempted her honor. Prætus would not violate the law of nations, and therefore sent him to Jobates, king of Lycia, Stenobea's father with letters requesting him to put Bellerophon to death. Jobates accordingly exposed him to the greatest dangers; but he surmounted them all by his wisdom and courage. He conquered the Solymi, Amazons, and Lycians, and afterwards mounting the horse Pegasus, killed the Chimæra, that is, killed a pirate, who had his retreat in the mountain of that name. Jobates then finding that Bellerophon was protected by the gods, gave him his daughter Philouse in marriage, and declared him his successor in the kingdom.

BELLIEVRE (Pompone de) a celebrated chancellor of France, son of Claude de Bellievre, first president of the parliament of Grenoble, descended from an antient family of Lyons, which has produced many illustrious men, born 1529, at Lyons. He studied

studied at Toulouse and Padua, was well acquainted with the belles lettres and law, appointed counsellor to the senate of Chambery, then superintendant of the finances, and president of the parliament of Paris, 1579. He rendered important services to the state in his embassies, and the various offices he was employed in under Charles IX. Henry III. and Henry IV. among the Grisons, in Germany, Poland, Italy, and especially at the peace of Vervins. Henry IV. made him chancellor of France, 1599, and placed a particular confidence in him. Chancellor Bellievre assisted at the conference of Fontainbleau, between du Perron, and du Plessis Mornai, and drew up an account of what passed at that dispute, by the king's order: he resigned the seals, 1605, and remained head of the council; was a lover and patron of the sciences. He died September 7, 1607, aged 78. He had 14 children by Mary Prunier, daughter of John Prunier, seigneur de Grignon, 3 sons, and 11 daughters. Nicholas de Bellievre, the eldest was counsellor, then proc. general, afterwards president-á-Mortier of the parliament of Paris, in which city he died July 8, 1650, dean of the counsellors of state. Abbert de Bellievre, second son of the chancellor, was well skilled in the belles lettres, particularly in Greek, and had the archbishopric of Lyons, which he afterwards resigned to his brother, and retired to his abbey of Jouy, where he died 1621. Claude de Bellievre, the chancellor's youngest son, became archbishop of Lyons on his brother's resignation; he was an excellent prelate, a friend to men of learning, and well acquainted with languages, particularly Hebrew. He presided at the assembly of the French clergy, and died April 19, 1612. Pompone de Bellievre, son of Nicholas, and grandson of the chancellor, was counsellor to the parliament, then master of requests, and counsellor of the state. He discovered great prudence and abilities in his embassies to Italy and England, and was raised by Louis XIV. to the rank of first president of the parliament of Paris. He died universally regretted, March 13, 1657, leaving no children. It was he, who undertook the establishment of the general hospital at Paris.

BELLIN (Nicholas) an ingenious geographer of the navy, a native of Paris. He died 1772, and 67. No one ever discharged the duties of his office better. He published a series of sea charts to the number of 80. *Essais geographiques sur les Isles Britaniques*, 4to. *sur la Guiane*, 4to. *Le petit Atlas Maritime*, 4 vol. 4to.

BELLINI (Lawrence) an eminent physician of Florence, where he died, January 8, 1703, aged 60. He was author of several works, printed at Venice, 1732, 2 vol. 4to. *Exercitationes anatomicæ*, Leyden, 1726, 4to. *Opuscula de motu cordis*, &c. Leyden, 1737, 4to. fig.

BELLINO (James) a famous Venetian painter in the fifteenth century. He had two sons, Gentili and John, eminent painters also, who executed those fine pictures in the council chamber at Venice. Mahomet II. emperor of the Turks, having seen some of Gentili's paintings, was so charmed with them, that he wrote to the republic of Venice, intreating that the artist might be sent to him. Bellino went to Constantinople, and painted several beautiful pictures for the grand signior, among them a decollation of St. John the Baptist. Mahomet admired the disposition and colouring of this last work; but thought the neck too long and thick; and to prove that it was a real fault, sent for a slave, and ordered him to be beheaded in the presence of Bellino, whom he desired to remark, that the neck shrank very much when separated from the head. The painter was seized with the utmost terror at the sight of this horrid object, and had not a moment's rest till he had obtained his dismission. The grand signior made him many rich presents, put a very valuable gold chain about his neck with his own hands, and sent him back with recommendatory letters to the republic, which settled a pension upon him. He died 1501, at Venice, aged 80. John Bellino, his brother, who painted with still greater skill and sweetness, died 1512, aged 90. He was one of the first, who painted in oil.

BELLOCQ (Peter) a French poet. He died October 4, 1704, at Paris, aged 59. He was the friend of Moliere and Raçine.

Raçine. His satire *des petits Maitres*, that of the *Nouvellistes*, and his poem on the *Hotel des Invalides*, are particularly admired. Several of this author's pieces may be found in the *Recueil des Poésis*, Hague, 1715, 2 vol. 12mo.

BELLORI (John Peter) a celebrated Roman antiquary, keeper of the library, and cabinet of curiosities, to the queen of Sweden. He died 1696, aged 80. He published the second edition of Angeloni's *Historia Augusta*, Rome, 1685, fol. *Fragmenta vestigii veteris Romæ*, 1673, fol. *La Colonna Antoniniana*, fol. obl. *Pitture del sepolcro de Nasoni*, 1680, fol. translated into Latin, *Rome*, 1738, fol. *Gli antichi Sepolcri*, 1699, fol. or Deyden, 1728, fol. *Le antiche Lucerne sepolcrali*, 1691, fol. The two last have been translated into Latin by Ducker, *Leyden*, 1702, fol. *Veteres Arcus Augustorum*, Leyden, 1690, fol. *Vite de Pittori*, Leyden, 1672, 4to. *Admiranda Rom. antiq. vestigia*, Roma, 1693, fol. obl. *Imagines veterum philosophorum*, &c. Rome, 1685, fol.

BELLOY (Peter) of Montauban, a learned lawyer, and great enemy to the league, who, though a Catholic, published, 1585, a book in 8vo. entit. *Apologie Catholique contre les Libelles, Déclarations ..... publiés par les Ligués.* M. de Thou affirms that le Breton, author of this work was hanged, 1586; but du Plessis Mornai considers Belloy as the real author of the *Apologie Catholique*. He was imprisoned by Henry III. 1587; but Henry IV. to reward his fidelity, made him advocate general to the parliament of Toulouse. He left several works, v. Bayle's dictionary.

BELLOY (Peter Lawrence Buyrette de) owed all his reputation to the subject which he introduced upon the stage in the *Siege of Calais*, 1765. The enthusiasm of the French nation for what was done by a Frenchman, extended to the piece, and its author. He received letters *de Bourgeoisie* from the inhabitants of Calais, and was admitted of the French academy, 1771. He died March 5, 1775. Besides the siege de Calais, he wrote *Titus*, 1760; *Zelmire*, 1762; *Gaston et Bayard*, 1770; with alterations, 1771; *Gabrielle de Vergy*, 1770. These were printed, and several others, which were not received by the players.

BELLS Baptized, v. JOHN XIII.

BELON (Peter) a learned physician, born at the hamlet of la Soulletiere in Maine, about 1518, acquired the friendship of cardinal de Toumon, and the esteem of Henry II. and Chales IX. but was killed near Paris by one of his enemies, 1564. Belon left a vol. of Observations made during his travels in Judea, Egypt, Arabia, and Greece, 1555, fol. *De Arboribus coniferis*, Paris, 1553, 4to. fig. *Hist. des Oiseaux*, 1555, fol. *Portraits d'Oiseaux*, 1557, 4to. *Hist. des Poissons*, 1551, 4to. fig. *De la nature et diversité des Poissons*, 1555, 8vo. obl. the same in Latin, 1553, 8vo. obl. &c. and other works on the subject of natural history, which are all learned, accurate and curious.

BELSHAZZER, last king of the Babylonians, who, making a great feast, commanded the gold and silver vessels, which his father Nebuchadnezzar had taken from the temple of Jerusalem, to be brought; and drank out of them with his princes, wives, and concubines, praising their gods. In the same hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote on the wall these words: *Mene, Tekel, Peres*; signifying that the king's days were numbered, that his actions were weighed in the balance, and that his kingdom was about to be divided, and given to the Medes and Persians, which came to pass that very night, for Belshazzer was slain, and Darius the Median took the kingdom, 538, A.C. It is disputed, who this Belshazzer was: some take him for Evilmerodach, others for Laborosoarchod, or Nabonides; but it appears probable, that he is the same with Nerigloosser, son of Evilmerodach.

BELSUNCE (Henry Francis Xavier de) a Jesuit, made bishop of Marseilles, 1709. His charity towards his flock during the plague, with which they were afflicted 1720, and 1721, rendered it so dear to him, that he declined the bishopric of Laon, to which the king nominated him, 1723. He was honoured with the *Pallium* by the pope, and died piously, 1755. He founded a college at Marseilles by the name of Belsunce. The only part of his conduct, that can be blamed, is his suffering himself to be too much governed by his society. Several books of devotion

votion have appeared under this bishop's name.

BELUS, supposed to be the same with the Nimrod mentioned in scripture. He is called the first king of Assyria, and began to reign in Babylon, 1322, A.C. He was the first, according to St. Cyril, who assumed the title of God, and introduced idolatry, v. BAAL.

BEMBO (Peter) a noble Venetian, born 1470, at Venice. Love inspired him with poetical enthusiasm; he had three sons and a daughter by a woman, who was at once his mistress and his muse; she died 1535. He was chosen by Leo X. for his secretary, and Paul III. created him cardinal, 1538; this pope afterwards gave him the bishopric of Engubio, then that of Bergame. Bembo, reclaimed from the errors of his youth, fulfilled with distinguished assiduity every duty of the episcopal office. He died 1547, aged 76. He left several works in verse and prose, Ital. and Lat. the principal among the latter is the history of Venice, 1561, fol. written with great elegance. The Asolani, or Conversations on Love, are esteemed. The poem on the death of his brother Charles is full of beautiful passages, and considered as the best of his Italian pieces. All his works have been collected in 4 vol fol. *Venice*, 1729. The life of cardinal Bembo has been written by John de la Casa, and is prefixed to the history of Venice in the edition of 1718.

BEME, so called because he was a Bohemian, but his true name was Charles Dianowitz, a servant in the Guise family, who assassinated admiral de Coligni, and threw his body out of the window. Cardinal de Lorrain rewarded this action by marrying him to one of his bastards. He was taken prisoner, 1575, by the Protestants, at Xaintonge, and the people of Rochelle wanted to purchase him, that he might be quartered in their market-place; but he made his escape. Berteauville, governor of Bouteville, where he had been confined, pursued, and took him. Beme fired a pistol, but missed the governor, who immediately run him through the body.

BENAIAH, captain of David's guards, and one of the most valiant men of his time. He beheaded Joab, by order of Solomon, and was general of his armies, about 1014, A.C.

BENAVIDIUS, or BENAVITUS (Marcus Mantua) an eminent lawyer of Padua, who taught jurisprudence there with great reputation during 60 years. He was three times knighted, by the emperor Charles V. 1545, by Ferdinand I. 1561, and by Pius IV. 1564. He died March 28, 1582, aged 93. His chief works are, *Collectanea super jus Cæsareum*, Venice, 1584, fol. *Vitæ Virorum illustrium*, Paris, 1565. 4to. &c.

BENCE (John) a pious and learned doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, born at Rouen. He attached himself to cardinal de Berulle, and was among the first founders of the congregation of the oratory in France. He died April 24, 1642, at Lyons, aged 74, in great reputation for sanctity. He left a Manuel, *sur les Evangiles* and *sur les Epitres de St. Paul et Canoniques*, 12mo.

BENEDETTE (le) or BENEDICT *Castiglione*, a celebrated painter and engraver in the seventeenth century, born 1616, at Genoa. He was the pupil of Pagi, Ferrari, and Vandyke, and spared no pains to acquire immortal reputation by his art. The duke of Mantua invited him to his court, kept a coach for his use, and gave him a large pension. Benedette excelled particularly in landscapes, markets, animals, and clair obscure. His pictures and drawings of this kind bear a very high price: the greatest part of hem are to be seen at Genoa; the king of France, and M. the duke d'Orleans, had also several. He died 1670, at Mantua. Francis, and Salvator Castiglione, his two sons were his pupils.

BENEDICT (St.) one of the first institutors of the monastic life in the West, born in the territory of Nursia, in the duchy of Spoletto, 480. He retired into the desert of Sublaco, where he founded twelve monasteries in a short time, and in 529, went to Mount Cassino, destroyed a temple dedicated to Apollo, and laid the foundation of a celebrated monastery. It was there that St. Benedict composed his rule, which, in the opinion of St. Gregory, is the best written, and most compleat of all the monastic rules. The Benedictine

dictine order soon spread through Europe, and gave many saints and learned men to the church. St. Benedict died at Mount Cassano about 543. His works are in the library of the fathers. St. Gregory has written his life.

BENEDICT (St.) abbot of Aniane in Languedoc, appointed by Louis *le Debonnaire* head and general of all the monasteries in France. He assisted at the council of Aix-la-Chapelle 817, and died February 11, 821. He left *The Code of Rules*, Rome, 1661, 2 vol. 4to. His life, written by Ardon Smaragdus, is prefixed to the *Concordia Regularum* of the same St. Benedict, published by D. Hugh Menard with notes, 1638, 4to.

BENEDICT I. a Roman, called also *Bonosus*, succeeded pope John III, 574. He displayed great zeal and charity, while Rome was afflicted by famine and the Lombards. He died July 25, 578.

BENEDICT II. a Roman, succeeded pope Leo II. June 26, 684, and died May 8, 685. He was a pious and learned pontiff, who applied closely to the study of the holy Scriptures. Constantine Porphyrogenitus had so high a respect for his virtue, that he permitted the clergy to elect the popes, without the intervention of the exarchate or the emperor.

BENEDICT III. a Roman, elected pope September 1. 855, and consecrated, notwithstanding his resistance, September 29, following. He was mild, humble, pious, and bore with admirable patience the indignities of the anti-pope, Anastasius, who was driven away by his own partizans. He died March 10, 858.

BENEDICT IV. a Roman, elected pope 900. He was particularly attentive to the poor, and governed with great wisdom. He died 904.

BENEDICT V. having been elected pope during the schism of the anti-pope, Leo VIII. was carried to Hamburg by the emperor Otho, who took Rome 964, and died there July 5, 965.

BENEDICT VI. a Roman, elected pope September 22, 972. Cardinal Boniface caused him to be strangled in prison 974, and afterwards placed himself in the papal chair.

BENEDICT VII. bishop of Sutri, succeeded pope Benedict VI. 975, governed the church wisely, and died July 10, 984.

BENEDICT VIII. bishop of Porto, elected pope June 7, 1012. He called in the assistance of the emperor Henry II. against the anti-pope Gregory, defeated the Saracens in Italy, and made war with the Greeks in Puglia. When Henry went to be crowned, Benedict changed the form, demanding of him, upon the steps of St. Peter's church, *Wilt thou be faithful in all things to me, and the popes my successors?* It was the opinion of those times, that the title of emperor could be conferred by the pope only. He died July 10, 1024, after having held a council at Pavia.

BENEDICT IX. son of Aberic earl of Frescati, succeeded his uncle John XIX. 1033. His youth and ignorance drew him into scandalous vices, which occasioned his being driven from his chair 1044, and raised schisms; but he was re-established through the interest of the earls of Frescati, and died 1048. Some writers do not rank him among the popes.

BENEDICT X. bishop of Veletri, was elected pope, and opposed Nicholas II. 1058; but he submitted, and died some months after. Peter Damien, and some other authors, do not reckon him among the number of the popes.

BENEDICT XI. the son of a shepherd, or, according to some, of a scrivener of Treviso, and named *Nicholas Bocasini*. He was elected general of the Dominicans 1296, and created cardinal two years after by Boniface VIII. who entrusted him with affairs of importance. At last he was elected pope, October 22, 1303, and soon after annulled the bulls of Boniface VIII. against Philip *the Fair*, and revoked the condemnation of the Colonnas. This pontiff's mother going to his palace in a rich dress, he refused to see or own her; but when she had resumed her old tattered cloaths, he acknowledged his parent, and received her with great joy in presence of all the Roman court. Benedict XI. governed the church with great wisdom; he died by poison at Perousa, July 6, 1304, leaving Commentaries on part of the Holy Scripture, and other works. He has been beatified.

BENEDICT XII. a pious and learned pope, son of a miller of Saverdun, entered

tered among the Cistertian monks, and was called brother James *Fournier*, or *Dufour*. He was afterwards doctor of the Sorbonne, abbot of Fond-Froide, bishop of Pamiers, then of Mirepoix, and cardinal 1327. He was then called *the White Cardinal*, in allusion to his monk's habit. At last he was elected pope, at Avignon, December 20, 1334. He confirmed the censures passed upon Louis of Bavaria, and condemned the Fratricelli. This pontiff was admired for his conduct in the disposal of benefices, always giving the preference to the learned and virtuous. He often said that a pope should be a Melchisedek, repeating frequently these words of the Psalmist: *Si les miens ne me dominent point, je serai sans tache, et je serai purifié d'un très-grand crime. Keep thy servant also from presumptuous sins, lest they get the dominion over me: so shall I be undefiled, and innocent from the great offence.* He reformed the religious orders, and published a Constitution upon the State of departed Souls, February 22, 1336, in which he says, that the souls of the blessed are in paradise after death, before their re-union with the body and the general judgment, and that they see God face to face. He died at Avignon in great reputation for sanctity, April 25, 1342. Some of his works remain.

BENEDICT XIII. a pope illustrious for his birth and piety, born February 2, 1649, son of Ferdinand d'Orsini. He took the Dominican habit at Venice, August 12, 1667, and having finished his studies was made cardinal 1672, archbishop of Manfredonia 1675, of Cesena 1680, of Benevento 1685, and pope May 29, 1724. This pontiff was mild, humble, charitable, and animated by a spirit of true piety. He discharged all his episcopal duties as a holy bishop, and held frequent synods and councils in the dioceses under his government. His assiduity in prayer, his fasts, abstinence, mortifications, his zeal for sound doctrine and pure morality, with his strict attention to promote the observance of ecclesiastical discipline, have edified the whole church. He confirmed the bull *Unigenitus*, in a council held at Rome 1725, and afterwards approved the doctrine of the Thomists on grace and predestination. He died February 21, 1730, aged 81. His Sermons have been printed at Florence, 1728, fol.

BENEDICT XIV. (Prosper Lambertini) born 1675, at Bologna. He was appointed canon of the Basilicon, or great church of St. Peter, then successively archbishop of Theodosia, and bishop of Ancona. He received the cardinal's hat 1728, was deputy of the congregation of the holy office the same year, became archbishop of Bologna 1731, and succeeded pope Clement XII. August 17, 1740. He took the name of Benedict XIV. zealously endeavoured to calm the dissensions which had arisen in the church, patronised arts and sciences, founded several academies at Rome, and declared openly in favour of the *Thomists*. This pope did justice to the memory of the celebrated cardinal Noris; published the bull *Omnium sollicitudinum* against the Chinese ceremonies, and addressed a brief to cardinal Saldanha for the reformation of the Jesuits, which was the foundation of their destruction. He had also established a congregation to compose a body of doctrine, by which the troubles of the church might be calmed. This pontiff was a very able canonist, and well acquainted with ecclesiastical history and antiquities. Though he governed with great wisdom, and was very zealous for religion, he was lively in his conversation, and fond of saying *bons mots*. He died 1758, aged 83. His works were published before his death in 16 vol. fol. The four last contain his briefs, bulls, &c. The five first are, *A Treatise on the Beatification and Canonization of Saints* 1764, in which the subject is exhausted; an abridgement of it was published in French, 1759, 12mo. The sixth contains the actions of the saints whom he canonized. The two next consist of supplements, and remarks on the preceding ones. The ninth treats on *the Sacrifice of the Mass*, and the tenth on *the Festivals instituted in honour of Jesus Christ and the Holy Virgin*. The eleventh is entitled, *Ecclesiastical Institutions*; an excellent work, containing his instructions, mandates, letters, &c. while he was bishop of Ancona, and afterwards archbishop of Bologna. The twelfth is a very good *Treatise on Diocesan Synods*. All the above are in Latin. It is expected, that

that the works written by this learned pope since the publication of these 16 volumes, will also be printed.

BENEDICT, a famous Spanish antipope, called *Peter de Luna*, who quitted the law to go into the army, but returned to his studies some years after, and taught law with reputation at Montpellier. He was archdeacon of Saragossa, then provost of Valentia in Spain, afterwards created cardinal December 20, 1375. Gregory XI. consulted him on all affairs of importance, and Clement VII. sent him legate into Spain, then into France, where he contrived to be almost always accompanied by St. Vincent Ferrier; affecting constantly to speak against the schism caused by a plurality of popes; and protesting, that, had he been in their place, no human consideration should have prevented him from reuniting the faithful under one head. However, being elected pope upon the death of Clement VII. September 28, 1394, he took the name of Benedict XIII. and soon forgot his promise, and the act by which all the cardinals had bound themselves before the election to renounce the pontificate, whenever they should be required to do so by the sacred college; for, being sollicited by the Christian princes, the cardinals and bishops to resign, he remained inflexible. He was arrested at Avignon, but found means to escape: was declared a schismatic at the councils of Pisa and Constance, yet always persisted in his obstinacy; on which Gerson observed, *that nothing but an eclipse of the moon could restore peace to the church.* He died May 23, 1423, at Paniscola, a small town in the kingdom of Valentia, aged 90.

BENEDICT (Father) a celebrated Maronite, born at Gusta in Phenicia 1663, of a noble family. He was sent to the Maronite college at Rome when but nine years old, where he made a great progress in the oriental languages, returned afterwards to the east, and applied himself to preaching the gospel there. The Maronites of Antioch sent him back to Rome, as a deputy from their church. Cosmo III. grand duke of Tuscany, invited Benedict to his court; heaped many honours and favours upon him, and made him professor of Hebrew at Pisa. He entered among the Jesuits at the age of forty: his amiable temper, integrity, and profound skill in the oriental languages, procured him the esteem of all the learned. He died September 22, 1742, at Rome, aged 80. He published the first volumes of that excellent edition of St. Ephraim, which has been continued and finished by M. Assemani.

BENEZET (St.) an architect, who is supposed to have built the famous bridge at Avignon, died 1184. His remains, which were in a chapel on one of the starlings of the bridge, was removed to the Celestines 1674

BENHADAD, the name of two Syrian kings, the first of whom began to reign 940 A. C. He made himself formidable to the neighbouring princes, and killed Ahab in battle. Benhadad II, succeeded his father Hazael 836 A. C. and was defeated in three battles by Joash.

BENI (Paul) a native of Candia, and celebrated professor of belles lettres at Padua. He left the Jesuits society because his superiors refused to let him print a licentious Commentary on the *Banquet* of Plato; brought himself into difficulties by his Criticism on the Dictionary of the Academy della Crusca, and was a warm defender of Tasso, preferring him to Virgil and Homer, which does no honour to his taste. He died February 12, 1625. His principal works are Commentaries on the Poetics and Rhetoric of Aristotle, 1625, fol.; on the six first books of the Æneid, and on Sallust; a Treatise on History, *Venice*, 1611, 4to.; a Dissertation on the Annals of Baronius, and a System of Theology, extracted from the writings of Plato and Aristotle, *Paris*, 1624, fol.

BENJAMIN, i. e. *the son of the right hand*, twelfth and last son of Jacob, and younger brother of Joseph, born near Bethlehem about 1729 A. C. Rachel at his birth named him *Benoni*, i. e. *the son of my sorrow.* He was carried into Egypt, and became head of the tribe of Benjamin, which possessed the lands between those of Judah and Joseph, but was almost extirpated for the violence done to the wife of a Levite in Gibeah.

BENJAMIN of Tudela, son of Jonas, a celebrated rabbi, died 1173; so

called from the place of his birth in Navarre. He visited almost all the synagogues in the world to gain a thorough knowlege of the manners and customs of the Jews, of which he has given an abridged account, printed at Constantinople, 1543, 8vo. Renaudot considers this edition as the least erroneous, and maintains that the accounts given by this rabbi are true: he asserts, that the faults he is accused of, belong only to the incorrect versions of Arius Montanus, *Antwerp* 1575, and of the emperor Constantius, *Leyden*, 1633, 24to. John Philip Baratier published a French translation of this rabbi's travels, 2 vol. 8vo. 1734.

BENIGNE (St.) the apostle of Burgundy, said to have been the disciple of St. Polycarp. He went into France in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, and suffered martyrdom at Dijon.

BENITI, v. PHILIP.

BENIVIENI (Jerome) a Florentine, the intimate friend of John Picus of Mirandola, and author of some poems, which partake a little of the corruption of his age, but through which he has diffused philosophical ideas, which he learned from his friend. He died 1542, aged 79. The edition of his works published at Florence 1500, fol. is very scarce. They have been reprinted 1519, and 1522, 8vo. The Lucca edition 1731, 8vo. is not esteemed.

BENNET (Henry) earl of Arlington, descended from an ancient family in Middlesex, distinguished for his merit and learning, signalized himself by his courage in the reign of Charles I. and rendered important services to the nation by his skill in public affairs. He was made principal secretary of state, knight, and peer of the realm, by Charles II. and lord chamberlain of the household. He died July 28, 1685, at his house in St. James's park, aged 67. James II. continued him in the office of lord chamberlain. His Letters to Sir William Temple have been translated into French, *Utrecht*, 1701, 12mo.

BENNET (Thomas) an eminent English divine, born May 7, 1673, at Salisbury, distinguished himself by his writings, particularly on controversial subjects. The work which first made him known, was his *Reply to the Reasons of the Non-conformists to authorise their Separation*, Cambridge 1699, 8vo. This book was so well received, that a third edition appeared 1701. Bennet was appointed rector of Colchester soon after the publication of his work; he performed the duties of that station with applause, and his Sermons did him great honour. About 1715, he was made sub-chaplain to Chelsea hospital under the canonical direction; and curate of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, 1716. He died October 9, 1728, in London, aged 55. The most esteemed works of this divine are his *Refutation of Popery*, Cambridge 1700, 8vo.; his *Treatise on Schism*, 1702, 8vo. and the Pieces in defence of this treatise; his *Refutation of Quakerism*, 1705, 8vo.; *An abridged History of the Use of Public Forms of Prayer*. 1708, 8vo.; *A Discourse on the Common Prayer*, printed the same year; *The Rights of the Christian Clergy*, London, 1711, 8vo.; *Essays on the* 39 *Articles, stopped* 1562, *revised* 1571, London, 1715. Bennet was one of the greatest enemies of the Non-conformists: he doubted the validity of lay-baptism; and, among other useful plans, wished that a certain number of the most distinguished clergy in London might by turns attend condemned malefactors.

BENOIST (William) a learned professor of law at Cahors, counsellor to the parliament of Bourdeaux, then to that of Toulouse, died about 1520, leaving a treatise *sur les Testaments*, 1582, fol.

BENOIST (René) of Anjou, an eminent doctor of the Sorbonne, and curate of St. Eustache at Paris, confessor to Mary Queen of Scotland, afterwards professor of divinity in the college of Navarre. He contributed greatly to the conversion of Henry IV. and was his confessor. That prince nominated him to the bishopric of Troyes, but the court of Rome refusing to grant the bulls, Benoist enjoyed only the temporalities of that see. He died dean of the faculty of divinity at Paris, 1608, aged 87. He made a French version of the Bible 1566, fol. 1568, 2 vol. 4to. little different from that of Geneva. It was censured in the Sorbonne, and condemned by Gregory XIII. 1575. After many subterfuges, René Benoist signed his condemnation 1598, and re-entered the faculty of divinity. All his

his other works, which are very numerous, are catholic.

BENOIST (Elie) an eminent French divine, of what is called the reformed religion, born January 20, 1640, at Paris. His father and mother dying soon after his studies were finished, he followed the employment of a preceptor, and afterwards officiated as minister in Beausse about nine months, then at Alençon during twenty years, where he met with many troubles. Upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes 1685, he took refuge in Holland, and was one of the pastors of the church at Delft till his death, November 15, 1728. He lived to near the age of 89, though he always had a delicate constitution, and but indifferent health. Benoist left many esteemed works, of which the principal are two letters on the circumstances of the times, published 1686, entitled, *Lettre d'un Pasteur banni de son Pays, à une Eglise qui n'a pas fait son devoir dans la derniere Persécution: Lettre a un Gentilhomme Prisonnier pour la Religion: Histoire et Apologie de la Retraite des Pasteurs, à cause de la Persécution de France, avec la Défense*, 1688, 12mo. *Histoire de l'Edit de Nantes*, 1693, Delft, 5 vol. 4to. *Melanges des remarques crit. histor. philos. et théol. sur deux Dissertations de M. Toland*, 1712, 8vo. &c. M. Benoist was of opinion, that the fruit which Reuben carried to his mother was not *mandrakes*, but *strawberries*. He was not happy in his domestic life, and draws a very disadvantageous portrait of his wife. *Avara, procax, jurgiosa, inconstans et varia, indefessa contradicendi libidine, per annos* 47, *miserum conjugem omnibus diris affecit.*

BENOIST (John) born 1483 at Verneuil, was received at Paris doctor in divinity of the house of Navarre, and died curate of the Holy Innocents, February 19, 1573. He made Marginal Notes on the Bible in Latin, *Paris*, 1541, fol. This Bible is called *de Benedicti*; it has been often reprinted. Benoist finished the Scholia of John de Gagny on the Evangelists, and Acts of the Apostles, 1563, 8vo.

BENOIST (John Baptist) of Florence, a celebrated mathematician, who lived about 1490, and, according to M. de Thou, re-established gnomonics in Europe.

BENOIST *de Toul*, v. PICARD.

BENSERADE (Isaac de) a French poet, born at Lions, near Rouen, and distinguished from his childhood by his wit and repartees. He had a pension from cardinal Richelieu, and also received marks of esteem from cardinal Mazarine, and the queen-mother. His sonnet on *Job*, and that of *Urania*, written by Voiture, divided the whole court into two parties, which were distinguished by the names of *Jobists* and *Uranians*. Benserade had a great prince on his side, but madame de Longueville was for Voiture; on which occasion a wit said,

Le destin de Job est etrange,
D'etre toujours persecute,
Tantot par un demon et tantot par un ange.

This poet was particularly successful in the ballads he wrote for the court, in which style of writing he is an original, and has never been excelled. His conversation was enlivened by innocent railleries, which gained him the friendship and esteem of every one. Being asked his opinion of a lady's singing, who had an excellent voice, but rather a strong breath, he replied, *that the words and the voice were very fine, but the air was bad.* Benserade was admitted into the French academy in the place of Chapelain 1674. He devoted himself entirely to religious exercises for some time before his death, following no other amusement than that of embellishing his garden. He died October 19, 1691, aged 80, in consequence of bleeding, as a preparation for being cut for the stone. His poems have been collected, 1698, 2 vol. 12mo. The Rondeaux on Ovid's Metamorphoses, 1678, 4to. were the least succesful part of his works. He wrote several tragedies: *Cleopatre, la mort d'Achille, Iphis, Gustave, Méléagré, la Pucelle d'Orléans.*

BENTIVOGLIO (Hercules) born 1510, at Milan, and for some time commander of a regiment during the troubles of Florence; but the belles lettres were the principal objects of his attention. He died 1572, having survived his wife and a daughter. *Opere Poetiche del Sign. Bentivoglio*, were printed at Paris, 1719, 12mo. consisting of six Satires, two Comedies, &c.

BENTI-

BENTIVOGLIO (Guy) a celebrated cardinal, born 1579 at Ferrara, of an ancient family, which has produced many great men. After having been nuncio in Flanders and France, he was created cardinal by Paul V. 1621. Bentivoglio was learned, wise, affable, prudent and virtuous: Urban VIII. found in him a faithful and disinterested friend; all good people loved and esteemed him; and there was no doubt of his being elected pope when he died September 7, 1644, aged 65. He left a *History of the Civil Wars of Flanders*, Cologn, 3 vol. 4to. or 8vo.; *An Account of Flanders*, 12mo.; *Letters*, 12mo.; *Memoirs*, 12mo. &c. All these works are esteemed, and have been translated into French.

BENTLEY (Richard) born in Yorkshire 1662, one of the most learned men which England has produced. Mr. Boyle, having left the sum of fifty pounds to be paid annually to the clergyman who should preach eight sermons in the course of a year in defense of natural and revealed religion, Bently was appointed by his executors the first preacher. He opened this brilliant career gloriously, and his eight Sermons against Atheism were printed together, and have been translated into several languages. He succeeded Mr. Justel as librarian to the king 1693, and was appointed master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1700, which office is said to be worth 1000l. *per ann.* He died 1742. His works are very numerous, and he published several editions of Greek and Latin authors with notes. His Latin Letter upon John Malala, a Greek historian, printed first at Oxford, 1691, is among his most esteemed compositions; as is the Refutation of Collins' famous Discourse on Free-thinking, under the assumed name of *Phileleutherus* of Leipsic. This excellent refutation has been translated into French, with the title of *Friponnerie Laïque*, &c. 1738, 8vo. He published Critical Remarks on the Fragments of Menander and Philemon under the same assumed name, 1710.

BENZELIUS (Erric) archbishop of Upsal, descended from an obscure family in Sweden. He distinguished himself by his learning and merit, travelled into Germany, France, Holland, and England, and was much esteemed by the Literati. He died 1709, aged 67. He left a translation of the Bible in the Swedish language, *Stockholm*, 1703, fol. and several other works. His son James, librarian at Upsal, published *Palestina*, Upsaliæ, 1703, 8vo.

BEOLCUS, or Le RUZANTES (Angelo) citizen of Padua, an Italian poet, who excelled in rustic farces, died 1542, aged 43. All his pieces have been collected at Venice, 1584, 12mo.

BERAULD (Nicholas) of Orleans, a learned man in the fixteenth century, who was preceptor to M. M. de Coligne, but afterwards taught law at Orleans, and became principal of the college de Montargis 1571. He published an edition of the works of William bishop of Paris; *narratis Psalm* 71 *et* 130, *Paris*, 1529, 4to.; and other works. He was much esteemed by Steven Poncher bishop of Paris, and Erasmus speaks highly in his praise.

BERCHEM (Nic.) v. BERGHEM.

BERCHOIRE, or BERCHEUR, *Berchorius* or *Berthorius* (Peter) a French Benedictine, born at St. Pierre-du-Chemin, a village three leagues from Poitiers. He was prior of St. Eloi at Paris, and died 1362. He translated Livy into French, by order of king John, of which translation there is a beautiful MS. in the Sorbonne; and was also author of two celebrated works, *Le Réductoire Moral*, and the *Repertory*, or Moral Dictionary of the Bible in Latin, *Deventer*, 1477, fol.: printed several times since: among other places, at Cologne 1650.

BERENGER, a treasurer and rector of St. Martin de Tours, then archdeacon of Angers in the 11th century, who dared to deny transubstantiation; maintaining, that the sacrament of the eucharist did not contain the body and blood of Jesus Christ, but was only a figure of it; into which error he drew Brunon bishop of Angers, and several persons besides. He was condemned in the councils of Rome, Vercelli, and Paris, 1050. At that of Tours he retracted, and promised, upon oath, to profess the faith of the church in future; but beginning again to dogmatize some time after, was compelled to make a confession of faith in the council of Rome, at which were present 113 bishops, in 1059, and even to burn his writings there, with those of John

Scotus,

Scotus. Berenger retracted again at the council of Rouen 1063, of Poitiers 1075, of Rome 1078; and, lastly, at that of Bourdeaux 1080. He afterwards retired to the island of St. Côme, near Tours, where he died 1088. His many relapses and retractions have made the sincerity of his conversion appear dubious. A letter remains from Berenger to Ascelin, another to Richard, three professions of faith, and part of his tract against the second profession of faith, which he had been compelled to make, in the *Thesaurus Anecdotorum* of Martenne, and in the works of Lanfranc.

BERENGER (Peter) of Poitiers, a disciple of Abailard, who wrote a sharp and satirical Apology for his master against St. Bernard. It may be found in the works of Abailard, with two Letters by the same Berenger, one of which is an invective against the Carthusians.

BERENICE, daughter of Ptolomy Auletes, king of Egypt, whom she succeeded before his death. That prince having been driven away by his subjects, applied for help to the Romans. Berenice, to support herself on the throne, married *Seleucus*, and had him strangled afterwards, that she might marry Archelaus. The latter marched against the Romans, and was killed in battle. Ptolemy being restored to his kingdom by the assistance of Pompey, took possession of Alexandria, and put his daughter Berenice to death, 55 A. C. v. ANTIOCHUS *the god.*

BERENICE, daughter of Costobares and Salome, sister of Herod the Great, married to Aristobulus, son of that prince and Mariamne. She lived unhappily with him, and contributed not a little to his death by her complaints and intrigues. She afterwards married Theudius, uncle of Antipater, Herod's son; and he being dead, she went to Rome, and was much beloved by Antonia, the wife of Drusus, and died some time after. Her son Agrippa going to Rome in the year 36, received great services from Antonia.

BERENICE, grand-daughter of the preceding, and elder sister of Agrippa the younger, king of the Jews, was designed by the emperor Claudius to marry Marcus, son of Alexander *Lysimachus* Alabarca: but that prince dying before the nuptials were celebrated, she was married to her uncle Herod, whom the emperor Claudius made king of Chalcis on account of that alliance. After Herod's death, it was reported that Berenice had an incestuous connection with her brother Agrippa. To silence this rumour, she offered to marry Polemon, king of Cilicia, provided he would embrace the Jewish religion. Polemon accepted the proposal, was circumcised, and she became his wife, but soon left him, to indulge her former inclinations; upon which he abandoned Judaism, and returned to his first religion. Berenice was with her brother Agrippa in the year 55, when St. Paul pleaded his cause before them, and the pro-consul, Portius Festus. It is said that she advised the Jews to prevent their ruin by submitting to the Romans; but finding nothing could prevail with them, went to Titus and Vespasian. whose love she had art enough to gain by her beauty and wealth. It is even related that Titus would have declared her empress, had it not been for the murmurs of the Romans. Her intrigues have been brought upon the French stage by Corneille and Racine.

BERETINI (Peter) commonly called *Pietro di Cortona* from the place of his birth, a celebrated painter and architect in the 17th century, whose pictures express the fertility of his genius, the grandeur of his ideas, the grace and vivacity of his imagination. He excelled particularly in paintings *al fresco*, and in great subjects. His drawing is, however, not very correct, nor his draperies very exact. He died 1669, aged 73. Some anatomical tables, engraved from the designs of this artist, were printed at Rome 1741, fol. with notes by Cajetan Petrioli.

BERGAMO (James Philip de) v. FORESTA.

BERGER (Christopher Henry) counsellor aulic to the elector of Saxony, and afterwards counsellor aulic imperial. He died July 15, 1737, at Vienna. He was author of a good treatise, *De Personis seu larvis*, Francf. 1723, 4to. fig.

BERGHEM (Nicholas) an eminent Dutch painter and engraver, born 1624 at Amsterdam. His real name was *Klaasse*; but, being once in great danger,

ger, his friends said one to another, *berghem*, which in Dutch signifies *save him*; and he went by that nickname ever after. The greatest part of his life was spent in the castle of Benthem, which he had painted, with the greatest exactness, with its agreeable and various prospects. Berghem's temper was mild and timid; and his wife, who was extremely avaricious, scarcely gave him time to breathe. She always placed herself in a room under him, and frequently knocked against the cieling to prevent his falling asleep, and spirit him up to work. He particularly excelled in landscapes and animals. He died 1683 at Harlem, aged 59. The king of France has two of his pictures.

BERGIER (Nicholas) professor in the university of Rheims, his native place, afterwards an eminent advocate. He died at the castle of Grignon, belonging to M. de Bellievre, September 15, 1623, aged 66, leaving a son. His most esteemed work is, *Histoire des grands Chemins de l'Empire*, reprinted at Brussels, 1729, 2 vol. 4to. *Antiquités de Rheims*, 1635, 4to.

BERGLER (Steven) a man of learning in the 18th century, who led an unsettled life at Leipsic, Amsterdam, and Hamburg, and was almost always in the booksellers' pay. He translated the *Treatise on Offices* of Maurocordato, despot of Moldavia, which procured him that prince's favour, and he repaired to his court; but, finding him dead, went into Turkey, where he apostatized, and died miserably. His notes on Aristophanes are inserted in the edition of Burmann, 1760, 2 vol. 4to.

BERIGARD, whose real French name was Claude Guillermet de Beauregard, a subtle philosopher, born August 15, 1578, at Moulins. He taught philosophy with reputation at Pisa and Padua, and was author of *Circulus Pisanus, de veteri et peripatetica Philosophia*, Patavii, 1661, 4to. and *Dubitationes in Dialogum Galilæi pro terræ immobilitate, Florentiæ*, 1632, 4to. These works occasioned him to be accused of phyrronism and materialism. He died 1663 at Padua, of a hernia umbicalis, aged 85.

BERKELEY (George) bishop of Cloyne, or of Meath, in Ireland, 1733, born 1684, famous for maintaining this paradox, *that there are only spirits, and no bodies*. He died before 1760, aged 69. The work in which the above paradox is asserted has been translated into French, under this title, *Dialogues entre Hylas et Philonoüs*, &c 1751, 12mo. He also wrote, *Alciphron, ou le petit Philosophe*, 1734, 2 vol. 12mo.; and *Traitè de l'Eau de Goudron*, 12mo. Only translations are here mentioned.

BERNARD (St.) the last of the holy fathers, born 1091 of noble and pious parents, at the village of Fontaine in Burgundy. At the age of twenty-three, he took the religious habit at Citeaux, from whence he was sent to the abbey of Clairvaux, which was only founded in 1115, to be its first abbot. He had 700 novices in a short time, and saw a pope, six cardinals, above 30 bishops, and a considerable number of excellent men, make profession in his monastery. So great was St. Bernard's reputation for abilities, prudence, and holiness, that the pope, bishops, kings and princes, were happy to choose him for the arbiter of their disputes, and he was consulted on all affairs of importance. It was by his advice that Innocent II. was acknowledged sovereign pontiff, and he put an end to the schism, by engaging the anti-pope, Victor, to a voluntary abdication. St. Bernard wrote against Abailard, refuted the errors of Peter de Bruys, opposed the monk Raoul, who preached that all the Jews ought to be destroyed; prosecuted the followers of Arnauld of Brescia; stood up against Gilbert de la Porée, and Eon de l'Etoile; drew up rules for the Templars, and preached under Louis *the younger* in favour of the Crusade, which was not attended with all the success which had been hoped for. He died August 20, 1153, aged 63. He founded 160 monasteries, and is said to have wrought many miracles. M. le Maître has published an elegant French translation of his life. The best edition of St. Bernard's works, is that published by P. Mabillon, 1690, 2 vol. fol. which is preferred to the edition of 1719. There is one at the Louvre, 1642, 6 vol. fol. D. Ant. de St. Gabriel, a Fuillantine, has translated them all into French, *Paris*, 1678, 13 vol. 8vo. St. Bernard's style is lively and florid, his

his thoughts noble and ingenious, his imagination brilliant, and fertile in allegories. He is full of sensibility and tenderness, first gains the mind by a delicate and insinuating manner, then touches the heart with force and vehemence. The Holy Scripture was so familiar to this writer, that he adopts its words and expressions in almost every period, and every phrase. St. Bernard's sermons are considered as master-pieces of sentiment and force. Henry de Valois preferred them to all those of the ancients, whether Greek or Latin. It appears that he preached in French; that monks who were not learned assisted at his conferences, and that Latin was then not understood by the people. Besides, his Sermons are to be seen in old French at the library of the fathers Fuillautines, rue St. Honoré at Paris, in a MS. which is very near St. Bernard's time; and the council of Tours, held 813, ordered the bishops when they delivered the homilies of the fathers, to translate them from Latin into *Langue Romance*, that the people might understand them. This proves that it was the custom to preach in French long before the time of St. Bernard.

BERNARD *of Brussells*, an excellent painter in the 16th century, esteemed by the emperor Charles V. whom he has painted, with all the lords of the court, in his fine hunting-pieces. He also painted the last judgment, which is at Antwerp, and gilt the ground of this picture before he laid on the colours, to give a greater effect to the conflagration of the heavens.

BERNARD (Catherine) a native of Rouen, who settled at Paris, gained several prizes from the French academy, and was admitted into that of the *Ricovrati* at Padua. She wrote two tragedies with M. de Fontenelle, *Brutus*, 1691, 12mo. and *Laodamie* in the *Theatre François*, 12 vol.; the latter of which did not succeed. At last, Mad. la Chanceliere de Pontchartrain, who had a particular friendship for Mademoiselle Bernard, and gave her a pension, advised her to leave off writing for the stage. M. Bernard took this advice, and even suppressed several poetical pieces, for the printing of which she had been offered a considerable sum. She died 1712 at Paris, and was buried in the parish of St. Paul. This lady wrote *Le Comte d'Amboise*, 12mo. and *Inés de Cordue*, 12mo. two romances. Several very pleasing poems of hers are to be found in different collections, and Pere Bouchours, in his *Recuil des vers choises* has inserted the *Placet au Roi*, in which mademoiselle Bernard intreats the king to let her have the 200 crowns which he had settled upon her as a pension.

BERNARD (Claude) called *Father Bernard*, or *The Poor Priest*, born December 16, 1588, at Dijon, son of Stephen Bernard, lieut gen. of Châlons-sur-Saone. He had a lively imagination and wit, which, joined to a jovial temper, made him a welcome guest in all gay companies. Going to Paris with M. de Bellegarde, governor of Dijon, he gave himself up to public amusements, and all the vanities of the age, making it his business to act comedies for the diversion of such persons of quality as he was acquainted with; but at length it pleased God to touch his heart; he grew disgusted with the world, and devoted himself wholly to relieving and comforting the poor. He assisted them by his charities and exhortations to the end of his days, with incredible fervour, stooping and humbling himself to do the meanest offices for them, and such as nature most revolts at. Father Bernard having persisted in refusing all the benefices offered him by the court, cardinal Richelieu told him one day, that he absolutely insisted on his asking him for something, and left him alone to consider of it. When the cardinal returned half an hour after, Bernard said, "Monseigneur, After much study, I have at last found out a favour to ask of you: When I attend any sufferers to the gibbet to assist them in their last moments, we are carried in a cart with so bad a bottom, that we are every moment in danger of falling to the ground. Be pleased, therefore, Monseigneur, to order that some better boards may be put to the cart." Cardinal Richelieu laughed heartily at this request, and gave orders directly that the cart should be thoroughly repaired. Father Bernard was ever ready to assist the unhappy by his good offices, for which purpose he one day presented a petition to a nobleman in place, who being

being of a very hasty temper, flew into a violent passion, and said a thousand injurious things of the person for whom the priest interested himself, and still persisted in his request; at which the nobleman was at last so irritated, that he gave him a box on the ear. Bernard immediately fell at his feet, and, presenting the other ear, said, *Give me a good blow on this also, my lord, and grant my petition.* The nobleman was so touched by this proof of humility, that Bernard obtained what he wished. This virtuous and holy priest died in great reputation for sanctity, March 23, 1641, and was buried at the Hôpital de la Charitè, where his tomb may be seen. He established the seminary of the Thirty-three at Paris. M. de Gauffre has written his life, 12mo.

BERNARD (Edward) a native of Worcester, professor of astronomy at Oxford 1673. He was well acquainted with the oriental languages, and published *de Mensuris et Ponderibus*, Oxford, 1688, 8vo. *Litteratura à Charactere Samaritano deducta*; Notes on Josephus, inserted in the Oxford edition, 1700, fol.; and some astronomical works, which are esteemed. He died 1697, aged 59, six years after his marriage.

BERNARD (James) a learned protestant critic, born at Nions in Dauphiny, who went into Switzerland after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was minister and professor of philosophy at Leyden, and died there April 27, 1718, leaving a son and two daughters. He was author of the continuation of *Nouvelles de la République des Lettres*, began by Bayle, from 1699 to the end of 1710, and from 1716 to 1718, and other esteemed works, among which are, *l'Excellence de la Religion Chrétienne*, 1714, 2 vol. 8vo. *Traité de la Répentance tardive*, 1712, 8vo. *Recueil de Traités de Paix*, Hague, 1700, 4 vol. fol. He translated the *Theatre of Savoy* into French, *Hague*, 1700, 2 vol. fol. &c.

BERNARDI (John) of Castel Bolognese, an eminent engraver *en creux*, also a great architect, and one of the first whose works might be compared with those of the ancients. He received considerable presents from several princes, and cardinal Alexander Farnese was one of his most zealous patrons. Bernardi chose grand subjects. He died at Faenza 1555, aged 60.

BERNARDIN *of Pecquigny*, a capuchin, who died at Paris 1709, aged 76. He published a good Commentary on St. Paul, *Paris*, 1703, fol. The French translation 1714, 4 vol. 12mo. is not valued.

BERNARDINE (St.) a celebrated Franciscan, vicar general of the strict observation of St. Francis in Italy, born 1383, at Massa-Carrera, of a noble and ancient family. The greatest part of his life was spent at Sienna, which was his father's native place, from whence he was called St. Bernardine of Sienna. His humility, patience, preachings, zeal in assisting those who had the plague, and the miracles ascribed to him, have acquired him immortal glory. He introduced a reformation in the strict observation of St. Francis; founded near 300 monasteries, and refused the bishoprics of Sienna, Ferrara, and Urbino. He died May 20, 1444, at Aquila, aged 61, and was canonized by Nicholas V. six years after. This example, among many others, proves the ignorance of those who imagine, that saints are never canonized till they have been dead 100 years. The best edition of St. Bernardin's works is that published by P. John de la Haye, 1636, 2 vol. fol. They are almost all religious tracts.

BERNARDIN (the blessed) *of Feltri*, one of the order of Friars Minors, eminent for his preaching and holy life. He persuaded the inhabitants of Padua to establish a *charitable bank*, in order to free themselves from the usurious practices of the Jews, who lent money at 20 *per cent. per ann.* This establishment was began July 26, 1491, and compleated August 1st the same year. The rules of this *charitable bank* were revised and perfected 1520.

BERNAZZANO, an eminent painter of Milan, who excelled in landscapes and animals. He painted some strawberries *al fresco* on a wall, which the peacocks pecked at so frequently, that they broke the plaistering.

BERNEGGER (Mathias) an ingenious critic, professor of history at Strasburg. He married 1611, and died 1640, aged 58. He was author of *Observationes Miscellaneæ*, Strasburg, 1669,

1669, 8vo.: *De Idolo Lauretano*, 1619, 4to.

BERNIA, or BERNI (Francis) born at Lamporecchio in Tuscany, an Italian poet, canon of Florence, who died 1543. He was a very keen satirist, and had a peculiar talent for burlesque poetry. Some of his Italian pieces of this kind are joined to those of Casa, Varchi, &c. the best edition of which is that chez les Juntes, Florence, 1548, 8vo. for tome I. and of 1555 for tome II. Rolli published a very fine edition at London, 1721, and 1724, 2 vol. 8vo. That of Utrecht, 1726, 3 vol. 8vo. is imperfect. *L'Orlando inamorato* of Boiardo, in octaves, or stanzas of eight verses, *Venice*, 1545, 4to. There is an elegant edition, Paris, 1768, 4 vol. 12mo. Berni left some other works, besides several Latin poems. Menage calls him the best burlesque poet which Italy has produced.

BERNIER (Francis) a native of Angers, who went to the Indies, and was physician to the Great Mogul. Returning to France, he wrote an account of his travels, *Amsterdam* 1699, 2 vol. 12mo. fig. which is esteemed; and made a judicious abridgement of Gassendi's Philosophy, 7 vol. 12mo. of whom he was a zealous defender. He died September 22, 1688, at Paris.

BERNIER (Nicholas) a celebrated musician, born at Mante-sur-Seine, 1664, and died 1734 at Paris. He left a great number of motets, five books of cantatas, and other pieces of music.

BERNIER (John) practised physic at Blois, his native place, and afterwards at Paris, where he had the title of physician to Madame. He died 1698. He wrote *Hist. de Blois*, Paris, 1682, 4to.; *Essais de Médecine*, 1689, 4to.; *Antimenagianu*, 1693, 12mo.; *Jugement sur les Œuvres de Rabelais*, Paris, 1697, 12mo.

BERNINI, or BRRNIN (John Lawrence) called the *Cavalier Bernin*, a Neopolitan, much admired in the 17th century for his knowledge of painting, sculpture, architecture, and the mechanical powers. He was greatly esteemed by the popes, and by Louis XIV. who sent for him to Paris to assist in planning the Louvre, paid the expences of his journey, gave him five louis a-day for eight months, and a pension of 2000 crowns. Bernini expressed no jealousy on finding Perault's design for the Louvre preferred to his, but said, *Where a country had such artists of its own, there was no need to seek for them elsewhere.* In return for the favours of Louis XIV. he worked fifteen years upon his equestrian statue in marble; but the likeness being very small, it was placed in the park at Versailles, under the name of Marcus Curtius. The artist's genius was much admired who could produce so noble a subject from one block of marble; but Coisevox, by executing his winged horses, which are at the Tuilleries, with one block of marble, has shewn that the French artists may dispute the prize with foreigners in works of this kind. A great number of works are shewn at Rome, particularly at St. Peter's, of Bernini's invention, which will immortalize his name. He died there November 29, 1680, aged 82.

BERNO, founder and first abbot of the abbey of Clugni, died January 1, 927, in great reputation for sanctity.

BERNOUILLI (James) a celebrated mathematician in the 17th century, born December 27, 1654, at Basil, where he was professor of mathematics 1689. He published, 1682, a new System of Comets, and a Dissertation on the Weight of the Air. M. Leibnitz having published, about the same time, in the Journals of Leipsic, an Essay *sur le Calcul differentiel*, or on *Infinitesimals*, without communicating his method, Bernouilli, with his brother John, endeavoured to discover the reality of this calculation; and they succeeded so completely, that M. Leibnitz declared them to have an equal share with himself in the invention. Bernouilli was admitted into the academy of sciences at Paris 1699, and into that of Berlin 1701. He died August 16, 1705, aged 51, leaving a son and a daughter. A spiral curve-line which he invented was, by his own desire, engraved on his tomb, in imitation of Archimedes, with this inscription, *Eadem mutata resurgo*; alluding to the hope of the resurrection, represented in some measure by the properties of that curve. His family is still distinguished in the science of mathematics: his treatise entitled, *Ars conjectandi*, 1723, 4to. is much valued.

It was printed at *Geneva* with his other works, 2 vol. 4to. Some other pieces by this author may also be found in *Joannis Bernouilli et Leibnitii Commercium Epistolicum*, Geneva, 2 vol. 4to.

BERNOUILLI (John) brother of the preceding, equally eminent as a mathematician, born 1667 at Basil, was professor of mathematics at Groningen, and died at Basil 1748. His works were printed at Lausanne, 1742, 4 vol. 4to. Nicholas and Daniel, two of his sons, were invited to Petersburg on the foundation of the academy; they arrived there 1725; Nicholas died 1726, and the Czarina took upon her the charge of his funeral. Daniel, and his other brother John, have done no less honour to their country than to their father.

BEROALD (Matthew) of Paris, from a Catholic became a Protestant Minister: he had been preceptor to Th. Agr. d'Aubigné, and was dead in 1584. He left a chronological work in Latin, 1575, fol.

BEROALD (Francis) son of the preceding, seigneur de Verville, and canon of St. Gatien de Tours, 1593. He wrote *le Moyen de parvenir*, a licentious and profane work, which was more entertaining at the time it was written than now, because the facts alluded to were then well known, but there is a *naïveté* in the stile which has always pleased. The first editions have no date; they are in 24to. and their elegance gives reason to suspect they were printed in Holland. One contains 439 pages; another, in a larger character, 617; but the book has been several times reprinted, among others, in 1732 and 1754, 2 vol. 16to. It has also been printed under the title of *Le Salmigondis*, Liege, 1698, 12mo.; *Le Coupecu de la Mélancolie*, Parma, 1698, 12mo. There are two titles to the same edition. Beroald wrote many other books which are forgotten; *Les Appréhensions spirituelles*, and *La Recherche de la Pierre philosophale*, two poems, 1584, 12mo.; *Aventures de Floride*, in four parts, 12mo.; *Le Cabinet de Minerve*, 1601, 12mo.; *Voyages des Princes fortunés*, 1610, 8vo. &c.

BEROALDUS (Philip) an eminent professor of belles lettres at Bologna, his native place, who died July 27, 1505, aged 52, leaving a son. He wrote Commentaries on Apuleius, *Venice*, 1501, fol. and on other authors, with other works, 1507 and 1513, 2 vol. 4to His life has been published in Latin by John de Pins, *Bologna*, 1505, 4to. Bianchini has also prefixed one to the Suetonius of Beroaldus, *Lyons*, 1548, fol.

BEROALDUS (Philip) nephew of the preceding, librarian of the Vatican under Leo X. who died 1518, aged 40. Several tolerably good poems, written by him, may be found in *Deliciæ Poetarum Italorum.*

BEROSUS, priest of the temple of Belus at Babylon, in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote the history of Chaldea, which is frequently quoted by the ancients, and of which some curious fragments are preserved to us by Josephus; but he attributed an ideal antiquity to his country, and mingled his accounts with astrology. His predictions, according to Pliny, induced the Athenians to place a statue of him in their gymnasium with a gilded tongue. Five books of antiquities have been printed under the name of Berosus, *Antwerp*, 1545, 8vo.

BERROYER (Claude) advocate of the parliament of Paris, died 1735, leaving two sons and two daughters. He published the *arrêts* of Bardet, 2 vol. fol.; *La Coutume de Paris*, of Duplessis, 1709, fol.; and *La Bibliotheque des Coutumes*, 4to.

BERRUYER (Joseph Isaac) a very celebrated writer, born November 7, 1681, at Rouen, of a noble family in that city, entered the society of Jesuits at the age of 16. He had a delicate constitution, which spared him some part of the labours of the regency of his youth, and in a more advanced age prevented his preaching, by which it is probable he would have greatly distinguished himself, if we may judge by some sermons he delivered at Rouen. He was intrusted with the administration of the seminary de Joyeuse in that city, where he formed the plan of a great work upon the Holy Scriptures, and went to Paris, 1728, to have the first part printed, under the title of *Hist. du Peuple de Dieu, depuis son origine jusqu'à la naissance du Messie*, 7 tom. divided into 8 vol. 4to.; to which is added a supplement. He reprinted it 1733 in 8 vol. 4to. and 10 vol. 12mo. with

with corrections announced in the Journal de Trevoux. The order and connection of the facts, the grandeur and vivacity of the images, and the elegance of the stile, which have something of the romantic, made this work extremely popular; but it was condemned on account of the exceptionable passages found in it by M. Colbert, bishop of Montpelier, 1731; at Rome 1734 and 1757; and suppressed by a decree of parliament April 9, 1756. The second part, which came out 1753, under the title of *Hist. du Peuple de Dieu, depuis la naissance du Messie*, 4 vol. 4to. or 8 vol. 12mo. appeared yet more reprehensible; for the author revived in it all the errors of his brother P. Hardouin. The superiors of the Jesuits publicly disapproved it October 22, 1753, and the archbishop of Paris prohibited the reading of it. P. Berruyer addressed his recantation to the Sorbonne, which was read in the assembly January 2, 1754. The parliament obliged him to make another two years after. But there is reason to doubt the sincerity of all those recantations, for the third part appeared 1758, entitled, *Hist. du Peuple de Dieu, ou Paraphrase litterale des Epitres des Apôtres*, 2 vol. 4to. or 5 vol. 12mo. containing the same errors as the two preceding ones. It was certainly not published without the connivance of Pere Berruyer, or of his superiors: those who knew him, were firmly persuaded that his superiors constrained him to publish it. Clement XIII. condemned this third part 1758, and renewed the censures past on the first and second parts by Benedict XIV. 1757. Pere Berruyer died in the professed house of the Jesuits at Paris February 18, 1758, aged 77, after having submitted his opinions to the judgment of the bishops. He met with opponents even among his brethren, particularly the learned Pere Tournamine; but no one has attacked him with more solidity of argument than the abbé Gautier, in 3 vol. 12mo. M. de Fitzjames, bishop of Soissons, in his *Instr. Pas.* 2 vol. 4to. refutes him with great clearness. The Sorbonne, after six years examination and attention, passed a detailed censure on the work, with their motives for it, which appeared 1764.

BERRY. The name of this dukedom has been given to several princes; among others, to Charles, grandson of Louis XIV. who died without issue 1714; v. JOHN, duke of Berry.

BERTAULT (John) of Caen, a French poet, first almoner to queen Catherine de Medicis, abbot of Aulnai 1594, and bishop of Seez 1606. He contributed much to the conversion of Henry IV. and died June 8, 1611, aged 59. He was the friend of Ronsard and Desportes, whom he surpassed in his poems, 1620, 8vo. They are almost all on religious subjects. Cardinal du Perron admired them as polished and ingenious, though they contain a great number of points in the stile of Seneca.

BERTHAULT (Peter) a native of Sens, chancellor and archdeacon of Chartres, died October 19, 1681. He was author of a treatise *de Ara*, printed at Nantes 1636, a very learned work; and also published the *Florus Gallicus*, and the *Florus Francicus*, 12mo.

BERTHOLDUS *Niger*, v. SCHWART.

BERTHOLDUS, BERNOLD *or* BERNALD, a priest of Constance in the 11th century, who continued the Chronicle of Hermannus Contractus, a monk of Richenau (whose disciple he was) from 1054 to 1066, and added to it the history of his own times down to the year 1100, in which he is supposed to have died. Besides this Chronicle, Bertholdus left some Opuscula in favour of Gregory VII. of whom, as well as of the Holy See, he was a zealous partizan; and the Life of Hermannus, which is in MS. at the abbey of Muri in Switzerland.

BERTI (John Lawrence) born May 28, 1696, at Serravezza, a small village of Tuscany in the capitinat of Pietra Santa, entered the Augustine order in his youth, and studied philosophy and divinity at Florence and Rome successively, where his great talents for literature and the sciences soon appeared. He was honoured in his order with the titles of Assistant General of Italy, and Prefect of the celebrated Angelican Library. Berti was well acquainted with the learned languages. He published his Compleat Course of Theology first at Rome in 8 vol. 4to. dedicated to pope Benedict XIV. This work no sooner appeared,

peared, than the Jesuits attacked him, first by themselves; but they quickly raised him up some foreign adversaries, among whom were two celebrated archbishops of France (M. M. Languet, and de Saleon) who wrote to Benedict XIV. complaining, that father Berti had revived the errors of Jansenius. That learned pope, instead of answering the two prelates, engaged the author to publish an apology for his doctrine: this he did in 2 vol. 4to. which form a sequel to the eight first, and in which he establishes the difference between the doctrines of the Augustines and that of the Jansenists with equal solidity, clearness, and depth of learning. Francis I. grand duke of Tuscany, and afterwards emperor, being informed of father Berti's uncommon merit, determined to encourage and reward it. For this purpose he recalled him into his territories, assigned him a large salary, and gave him a professional chair in the celebrated university of Pisa, with the title of Theologian Imperial. Berti died in that city May 26, 1766, after publishing a considerable number of works there. They consist of Dissertations, Dialogues, Answers, Academical Discourses, Panegyrics, an Ecclesiastical History, 7 vol. 4to.; an Abridgement of the same, 2 tom. in one vol. 8vo.; a Treatise on the Works of St. Augustine, some pieces of Italian poetry, &c. &c. All these have been printed either at Rome, Naples, Florence, Pisa, Livourne, or Cologne; and, lastly, at Venice, where they were collected into a folio edition.

BERTIN (Nicholas) an eminent painter, born 1664 at Paris. He gained the first prize for painting at the age of eighteen. He went to Rome, like all other young artists, to perfect himself, by studying the finest models, and would have been made director of the Roman academy, had not an affair of gallantry in that city prevented his accepting the place. His style is full of grace and strength, and he succeeded best in small pictures. He died 1736 at Paris.

BERTIUS (Peter) born November 14, 1565, at Bievre, or Beveren, in Flanders. He was made regent of the college of the states-general at Leyden, and afterwards professor of philosophy in that city; but, by embracing the Arminian doctrine, drew upon himself the hatred of the Gomarists; and, after the synod of Dort, was deprived of his office 1619. Finding himself unable to support a numerous family, he went into France the year following, where, the ministers of Charenton refusing to admit him to communion, he determined to abjure the protestant religion, June 25, 1620. He was shortly after appointed professor of eloquence in the college of Boncourt, where he began his functions, October 2, by a discourse which he delivered on the motives of his abjuration. Bertius was afterwards appointed historiographer to the king, and supernumerary professor royal of mathematics. He died October 3, 1629, aged 64. His wife and children, whom he carried into France, turned Catholics after his example. He had four sons, the three eldest became barefooted Carmelites, and the fourth a Benedictine. Bertius was a laborious writer, and left a great number of works, of which the principal are, The Funeral Oration which he spoke upon Arminius, October 22, 1609, 4to.: it is also prefixed to the *Disputations* of Arminius, 1614, 8vo.; and a book upon the perseverance of the saints, entitled, *Hymenæus desertor, sive de Sanctorum perseverantia et apostasia*, Lugd. Bat. 1610, 4to. reprinted at Leyden 1615, with some other pieces on the same subject. These two works were what drew upon him the hatred and persecutions of the Gomarists. Several geographical works; a science which Bertius understood extremely well; among others, *Commentariorum rerum Germanicarum Libri tres*, Amsterdam, 1616, 4to. and 1635, 12mo.; *Theatrum Geographiæ veteris*, Amsterdam, 1618 and 1619, 2 tom. fol.: *Notitia Chorographica Episcopatuum Galliæ*, Paris, 1625, fol.: *Introductio in universam Geographiam*, 12mo.: *Imperium Caroli magni et vicinæ regionis*, in the Atlas of Hondius, &c.: several Speeches, and pieces of poetry in Latin.

BERTRAM (Corneille Bonaventure) born at Thouars, a learned minister and professor of Hebrew at Geneva and Lausanne, who married the niece of Theodore Beza's first wife. He died 1594, aged 63, and left a *Repu-*

blique

blique des Hébreux, Leyden, 1641, 8vo. concise and methodical: a Parallel of the Hebrew Language with the Syriack, 1574, 4to.: a Revision of the French Bible of Geneva from the Hebrew Text: a new edition of the *Trésor de Pagnin*, &c.

BERTRAND (Peter) a learned canonist, who, after teaching law with reputation, was made bishop of Nevers, then of Autun, and afterwards cardinal. He defended the temporal rights of the clergy so well against Peter de Cugnieres, advocate general, that the king decided in his favour. His work was printed at Paris, 1495, 4to. and in *les Libertés de l'Eglise Gallicane*, Lyons, 1770, 5 vol. 4to. Bertrand founded the college of Autun at Paris, and died 1548 at Avignon. He also wrote a treatise *de Origine et usu Jurisdictionum*, Venice, 1584, fol. He is to be distinguished from his nephew, Peter Bertrand de Colombier, who was also cardinal, bishop of Nevers and Arras. He died 1365.

BERTRAND, v. GUESCLIN.

BERULLE (Peter) born February 14, 1575, of a noble family of Champagne. He distinguished himself by his learning and virtue, was the friend of St. Francis de Sales, and the Blessed Cæsar de Bus. It was Berulle who brought the Carmelites from Spain, and founded the Congregation of the Oratory in France, which differs from that of Rome. He was the first general of it, and the Order was approved by Paul V. 1613. Urban VIII. created him cardinal 1627. He died October 2, 1629, as he was saying mass, aged 55. Several of this cardinal's works remain, *Paris*, 1644, fol.; reprinted 1657. M. Habert de Cerisi, and M. Gouget, have written his life; the former in 4to. the latter in 12mo.

BERWICK, v. FITZ-JAMES.

BESLER (Basil) an apothecary of Nuremberg, born 1561. He published *Hortus Eystettensis*, 1613, fol. fig. The edition of 1640 is less elegant; that of 1750 still worse. There are 366 plates. *Icones Florum et Herbarum*, 1616, 4to. and the Continuation, 1622, fol. The *Gazophilacium rerum naturalium, Norimbergæ*, 1642, fol. is by Michael Robert Besler. It was reprinted 1716; but this edition is less valued than the preceding. Lochner has given a description of the Cabinet of Basil, and M. R. Besler, 1716, fol. which is esteemed.

BESLY (John) king's advocate at Fontenay-le-Comte in Poitou, his native place. He married twice, and died 1644, aged 72. His *Hist. de Poitou*, Paris, 1647, fol. is esteemed. *Les Evêques de Poitiers*, 1647, 4to.

BESOGNE (Jerome) doctor of the Sorbonne, distinguished by his learning and virtue., died 1763, aged 77. He published *Principes de la Justice Chrêtienne*, 1762, 12mo.: *Principes de la Perfection Chrêtienne*, 1748, 12mo: *Principes de la Penitence*, 1762, 12mo.: *Concorde des Livres de la Sagesse*, 1737, 12mo.: and some works relating to the affairs of the times, into which he entered warmly against the Jesuits and their adherents: the principal are, *Hist. de Port Royal*, 1752, 6 vol. 12mo. three for the *Religieuse*, and three for the *Messieurs*: and *Vies des quatres Evêques engagés dans la cause de Port Royal*, 1756, 2 vol. 12mo.

BESOLDUS (Christopher) born 1577 at Tubingen, where he was professor of law. He abjured the Protestant religion 1635, as did his wife after his death, which happened 1638. He left *Dissertationes philologicæ*, 1642, 4to. *Documenta Monasteriorum Ducatus*, Wirtemberg, 1636, 4to. *Virginum sacrarum monumenta*, Wirt. 1636, 4to. *Synopsis rerum ab orbe condito gestarum*. Francquer, 1698, 8vo.

BESSARION, a learned cardinal, patriarch of Constantinople, and archbishop of Nice in the 15th century, a native of Trebizond. Being sent by John Paleologus into Italy, to reunite, if possible, the Greek church, he harangued the fathers at the council of Florence; which speech may be found in the acts of the council: but, having drawn upon himself the ill will of the Greeks, he remained in Italy, and was created cardinal by Eugenius IV. 1439. Bessarion then settled at Rome, where his merit was so well known, that he was thought of for the papal chair. Several popes chose him to be their legate; but his legation in France cost him his life; for, being very ill received by Louis XI. either for having made a visit to the duke of Burgundy before him, or for having requested that cardinal de la Balue might be set

at liberty, he was so deeply affected by it, that he died at Ravenna, on his return to Rome, November 18, 1472, aged 77. Immortal honour is due to this illustrious cardinal for his attachment to learning; his house was always full of literary men. He left a defence of Plato's doctrine, of which the edition of 1470, but printed without date, is scarce: *Lettres*, printed in the Sorbonne, 4to.: *Oratione contra il Turcho*, 1471, 4to.; and other works in the Library of the Fathers, and in Arcudius.

BESSE' (Henry de) sieur de la Chapelle-Milon, inspector of the fine arts under the marquis de Villacerf, and comptroller of the buildings when M. Colbert was appointed superintendant of the buildings 1683. He was an academician, and secretary to the academy of inscriptions and medals, and died 1693. He left an excellent account of the campaigns of Rocroi and Triburg, 1643 and 1644, in 12mo. and in collections.

BESSIN (Dom. William) a learned Benedictine, born March 27, 1654, at Glos-la-Ferriere in the diocese of Evreux; author of an edition of the councils in Normandy, 1717, fol. and some other works. He taught philosophy and theology with success in several houses of his order, and died October 18, 1726, at Rouen.

BETHUNE (Maximilian de) duke of Sully, peer, grand master of the artillery, and marechal of France; sovereign prince of Eurichemont, and Bois-Belle, marquis of Rosny; one of the greatest men France has produced; born 1559 at Rosny, descended from one of the most ancient and illustrious families in the kingdom, which took its name from Bethune, a town of Artois, six leagues from Lisle. He attached himself from his earliest youth to Henry of Bourbon, then king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. whose favour he merited by his services and fidelity. That great prince first appointed him his chamberlain, and employed him at the battle of Courtras, the combat of Arques, the battle of Ivry, the sieges of Paris, Noyon, Rouen, Laon, and Montmelian 1600, and on all important occasions. Maximilian de Bethune was made grand-voyer de France 1597, and superintendant of the finances the year following. Although he had till then only studied to distinguish himself as a soldier, he so well re-established the king's finances, as to pay off debts to the amount of 200 millions in ten years, and replace large sums in the treasury. He was appointed grand master of the artillery 1601, governor of the Bastille 1602, then superintendant of the fortifications; was afterwards sent into England as ambassador extraordinary, and on his return made governor of Poitou. At last Henry IV. raised Sully-sur-Loire to a *duchè pairie* in his favour, and appointed him grand master of the ports and harbours of France. After the unfortunate death of that great monarch 1610, the duke de Sully retired to one of his estates, where he lived in a private manner. The marechal's staff of France was given him September 18, 1634, on condition of his resigning the office of grand master of the artillery. He died at his castle of Villebon in Chartrain, December 21, 1641, aged 82, having ever been esteemed by the whole French nation as an upright, sincere, wise, and discreet man, who possessed uncommon talents for public affairs, and always kept his word with the most inviolable fidelity. He was a Protestant, and always continued such, though he advised Henry IV. to return to the Catholic religion, saying, *It is good for you to be a Papist, and for me to be a Calvinist.* Louis XVI. had his statue executed in marble by M. de Mouchy, 1777. There are some excellent Memoirs written by this nobleman, entitled, *Œconomies Royales*, Amsterdam, 2 vol. fol. with a flourish representing two green WW.'s The third and fourth vol. must be added, *Paris*, 1662. They were reprinted at Trevoux, 1725, 12 vol. 12mo. M. l'abbé de l'Ecluse placed them in a new order, 1745, 3 vol. 4to. or 8 vol. 12mo. The family of Bethune has given birth to many other illustrious persons.

BETHUNE (Philip comte de) gentleman of the king's bed-chamber, and successively ambassador in Scotland, at Rome, and in Germany, died 1649, aged 88. His embassy in Germany was printed at Paris, 1667, fol. by the care of his grandson, Henry comte de Bethune, who died 1690. They descended

scended from the duke of Sully's brother.

BETIS, governor of Gaza under Darius, which place he defended with great bravery against Alexander the Great; but that conqueror, having been wounded in the first assault, put Betis to a cruel death after the city was taken, tying him by the heels to his chariot, about 332 A. C.

BETLEM GABOR, i. e. *Gabriel*, a famous prince of Transylvania, born in that country, of a noble and ancient family, but very poor. He was educated in the errors of Calvinism, and gained the good opinion of Gabriel Battori, prince of Transylvania. Going afterwards to Constantinople, where his courage made him beloved by the Turks, he placed himself, by their assistance, at the head of the Hungarians, who were not of the Romish church, nor had the free exercise of their religion; defeated Gabriel Battori, his benefactor, 1613, and caused himself to be proclaimed prince of Transylvania. He conquered the comtes Dampierre and de Bucquoi, 1620; took up arms again several times, and was often defeated, which obliged him to make peace 1624, on condition that Transylvania should remain in the House of Austria after the death of Gabor. He died of a dropsy Nov. 15, 1629, leaving large legacies to the emperor and other princes.

BETULEIUS (Sextus) an ingenious grammarian, good Latin poet and philosopher in the 16th century, born 1500 at Mammingen. His real name was *Birck*. He taught the belles lettres and philosophy with reputation, and was appointed principal of the college of Augsburg, where he died June 19, 1554, leaving several children. He was author of various works in prose. His dramatic pieces of *Susanna*, *Judith*, and *Joseph*, in *Dramata sacra*, Basileæ, 1547, 2 vol. 8vo. are esteemed. He also left a Greek *Concordance* of the New Testament, Basil, 1546, fol.

BEUCKELIN, v. BUCKELDIUS.

BEVERIDGE (William) *Beveregius*, born 1638, a learned English divine, eminent for his virtues and knowledge of the oriental languages. He was appointed bishop of St. Asaph 1705, and gained the esteem and veneration of the whole kingdom, dying March 5, 1708, in the college at Westminster, aged 71. He published Latin notes to the ancient canons of the councils, *Oxford*, 1672, 2 vol. fol. *Private Thoughts on Religion and a Christian Life*, translated into French, 2 vol. 12mo. &c. Works written with such grandeur and dignity of style, so much learning, and so much humility, that Beveridge is justly considered as one of the greatest men and best scholars England has produced. He corresponded with M. Bossuet.

BEVERLAND (Adrian) a famous protestant author, born at Middleburg in the 17th century, who wrote in the style of Ovid, Catullus, and Petronius. His book on original sin, the French translation of which, in the edition of 1714, 12mo. is preferable to that of 1740, made much noise, and was sentenced to be burned. He there maintains the absurd opinion of Cornelius Agrippa on this sin: and that *de Stolatæ virginitatis jure*, Lugd. *Batav.* 1680, 8vo. is not better. This author depreciated his wit and talents by his licentious writings; but it is said that he forsook his profligate way of life before he died, and therefore published his treatise *de Fornicatione cavenda*, 1697, 8vo. He died in poverty about 1712. v. CATULLUS.

BEVEROVICIUS (John) born 1594 at Dort, took a doctor of physic's degree at Padua, and practised in his own country, where he died 1647. He had been professor of physic, president of the council, burgomaster, president of the university, and trustee of the orphan hospital. The most distinguished among his works are, *De Calculo*, Leyden, 1638, 12mo.; *De termino vitæ fatali, an mobili?* three parts, 1651, 4to.

BEUF (John le) born 1687 at Auxerre, associate of the academy of belles lettres and inscriptions, honorary canon of the cathedral at Auxerre, died 1760. He was author of *l'Hist. d'Auxerre*, 2 vol. 4to.; *Traité du Chant ecclésiastique*, 1741, 8vo.; *Recueil de Dissertations sur l'Hist. de France*, 3 vol. 12mo.; *l'Hist. du Diocese de Paris*, 15 vol. 12mo. These works are written in a heavy stile, but they contain much information.

BEUVE (de Sainte) v. SAINTE BEUVE.

BEYRUS, v. BEIER.

BEYS (Gilles) an eminent printer of Paris in the 16th century; the first who made a distinction in his editions between the consonants j and v, and the vowels i and u. He died 1595, and must not be confounded with Charles de Beys, a French poet who died 1659, leaving several theatrical pieces, and poetical works, 1651, 4to. Scarron thought so highly of them, that he proposes the author for a model.

BEZA, BEZE, or BESZE (Theodore de) born June 24, 1519, at Vezelai, but carried to Paris, and placed with his uncle Nicholas Beze, counsellor to the parliament, who took the care of his education. He was first sent to study at Orleans, and afterwards at Bourges, under Melchior Wolmar, who taught him Greek and Latin, and gave him a taste for the new doctrine. Beza had talents for poetry, and wrote some epigrams, and other pieces, in his youth, which gained him the character of a good and pleasing poet. His verses are tender and delicate, but too licentious. They were published under the title of *Juvenilia Bezæ*, 1548, 4to. of which Barbou published a new edition 1757, 12mo with the poems of Muret and John Secundus. Having quitted his priory of Lonjumeau, he retired to Geneva, and went from thence to Lausanne, where he taught Greek. Calvin recalled him to Geneva, and appointed him minister there. He made a very eloquent speech at the colloquy of Poissi 1561; but, venturing to say that Jesus Christ was as far from the eucharist as heaven from earth, he shocked the assembly, and displeased the court. When the civil war broke out, Beza followed the prince of Condé, and was with him at the battle of Dreux. On his return to Geneva he succeeded Calvin, and was the soul of the Calvinistical synods and assemblies. Losing his wife in a very advanced age, he married a second, who was very young, and called her his *Shunammite*. Beza died at Geneva, October 13, 1605, being above 86 years old. Besides his *Juvenilia*, he wrote, in French verse, the comedy of *le Pape malade* (v. *Naogeorge*); the tragedy of *le Sacrifice d'Abraham*; *Caton le Censeur*; *le Cantique des Cantiques*; and the Psalms, which Marot left unfinished, &c. His chief works in prose are, a Latin translation of the New Testament, with notes; a Treatise on the Right of Magistrates to punish heretics, translated into French by Colladon, *Geneva*, 1560, 8vo. This book, which was written on the punishment of Servetus, is more scarce in French than Latin; *Icones virtarum Illustrium*, 1580, 4to.; *Confessio Christianæ Fidei*, 1560, 8vo.; *La Mappemonde Papistique*, 1567, 4to.; *Hist. des Eglises réformées*, 1580, 3 vol 8vo; *Le Réveil matin des François*, 1574, 8vo.; v. BOLSEC, &c. Beza was learned, and his works discover great wit and genius; but his treatises in prose are written with too much heat and violence.

BEZONS (James Bazin, comte de) marechal of France, son of Claudius Bazin, seigneur de Bezons, counsellor of state in ordinary. He served first in Portugal under the comte de Schomberg, 1667, and signalized himself afterwards, in several sieges and battles, till 1709, when he was appointed marechal of France. He took Landau 1713, and was counsellor to the council of the regency after the death of Louis XIV. He died May 22, 1733, at Paris, aged 88.

BIANCHI (Peter) an excellent Italian painter, born 1694 at Rome. He succeeded almost in every style, and was distinguished for liveliness of colouring, and correctness of design. He died 1739 at Rome. This painter brought to perfection the art of forming anatomical figures in coloured wax.

BIANCHINI (Francis) one of the most learned men of his age, born December 13, 1662, at Verona, of a noble and ancient family. His taste for physic and mathematics induced him to found the academy of *Aletofili*, or Lovers of Truth, at his native place. He went afterwards to Rome 1684, and was there made librarian to cardinal Ottoboni (since pope, by the name of Alexander VIII.) canon of St. Mary *della Rotunda*, and then of St. Lawrence *in Damaso*. The popes, Clement XI. Innocent XIII. and Benedict XIII. gave him public testimonies of their favour. Bianchini was esteemed by the

the learned, and admitted of several academies. He died March 2, 1729, aged 67. He left many learned dissertations; an edition of Anastasius the librarian; an Universal History in Italian, 1697, 4to.; *Palazzo de Cesari*, Verona, 1738, fol. fig.; *Inserizioni Sepolcrali della casa di Augusto.* Rome, 1727, fol; and other works; v. JAMES.

BIANCOLELLI (Peter Francis) better known by the name of Dominico, son of the famous Dominico, of the old Italian theatre. He was born, 1681, at Paris, and chose to act the same parts as his father had done, in which he excelled, particularly that of Trivelin. His father concealed the philosopher under the dress of harlequin. When the French players wanted to hinder the Italian ones from speaking French, the king sent for Baron and Dominico, that he might hear what arguments each party had to offer. Baron spoke first for the French players; and, when he had finished, Dominico said to the king, Sire, how shall I speak? *Speak as thou wilt*, replied his majesty. That is enough, said Dominico; I have gained my cause. From that time the Italian players have spoken French. Biancolelli wrote several pieces for the stage. He died 1734.

BIAS, a celebrated philosopher, and one of the seven sages of Greece, about 608 A.C. He used to say, *that it was a madness to wish for impossible things.* During the siege of Priene, his native place, being asked why he was the only one who left the city empty handed, he replied, *I carry all with me*; meaning, that learning and virtue are the only possessions which cannot be taken from us. Seeing some impious men invoking the gods in a shipwreck, he said to them, *Hold your peace, that they may not know you are here.* This philosopher expired as he was pleading for one of his friends.

BIBIENA (Ferdinando Galli) an eminent painter and architect, born 1657 at Bologna, surnamed Bibiena from a place of that name in Tuscany, where his father was born. He acquired such great reputation by his genius for architecture, theatrical ornaments, and perspective, that the duke of Parma sent for him to his court, and gave him the title and salary of his first painter and architect. Bibiena went afterwards to the emperor's court, where he received the same honours and advantages. He died at Bologna 1738, aged above 80, leaving two books of architecture. His sons cultivated the same talent with success.

BIBLIANDER (Theodore) a learned professor of divinity at Zurich in the 16th century, well acquainted with the oriental languages. He died of the plague at Zurich September 24, 1564. He published a collection of ancient writings on the Mahometan religion, 1543, fol.; *Mahummedis Testamentum*, Rostochii, 1638, 4to.; Commentaries on several Books of Scripture; the edition of the Bible began by Leo Juda, *Zurich*, 1543, fol.

BIDAL, d'ASFELD (Claude Francis) marechal of France, whose father had been raised to the rank of baron by queen Christina. After signalizing himself on several occasions, he was appointed lieutenant-general of the king's troops 1704, and Spanish envoy. He contributed much to the victory at Almanza 1707; took the cities of Xativa and Denia by storm; got possession of Alicant 1709, and continued to signalize himself till 1715, when he was created knight of the golden fleece; and the same year made director general of the fortifications in France, and counsellor to the councils of war and marine. He was commander in chief of the army in Germany 1734, after the death of marechal de Berwick, and took Philipsburg that year, July 18. He had been declared marechal of France June 14th preceding; had soon after the government of Strasburg, and died at Paris March 1743. Joseph Vincent Bidal d'Asfeld, one of his brothers, abbot of la Vieuville, which he resigned 1706, and a celebrated doctor of the Sorbonne, died May 25, 1745, at Paris. He left several French works extremely well written, which he composed with M. Duguet. His attachment to the cause of the Jansenists drew upon him a lettre de cachet 1721.

BIDDLE (John) one of the most eminent among the English Socinian writers, distinguished for his integrity. He died in prison 1662.

BIDLOO (Godfrey) an eminent physician, born 1649 at Amsterdam, pro-

fessor of anatomy at the Hague, and physician to William III. king of England. He died 1713 at Leyden, aged 64, leaving a son of his own name. He published *Anatomia humani corporis*, Amsterdam, 1685, fol. with fine plates by Lairesse; reprinted 1739, and 1750, with a Supplement by Cowper, large folio; and other esteemed works, among which are some Dutch poems.

BIEZ (Oudard de) marechal of France, famous for his misfortunes, descended from an ancient and illustrious family of Artois. Having served with great credit in Italy and elsewhere, he was appointed marechal of France about 1543, and afterwards commanded with success against the English in Picardy; but, having incurred the displeasure of king Hen. II. was condemned to be beheaded, as an accomplice in the surrender of Boulogn. This sentence was changed to one of perpetual imprisonment; and, being deprived of the order of St. Michael, he was sent to the castle of Loches. At length, however, permission was given him to go back to Paris, where he died of grief at his return 1553. The sentence passed against him was annulled, and his character re-established 1575, because he had been tried by commissioners.

BIGNE (Murguerin de la) born at Bernieres-le-Patry, in the deanery of Vire, about 1546, of a noble and ancient family of Normandy, descended by his mother's side from the barons of Ingrande in Anjou, surnamed du Pare. La Croix du Maine calls him seigneur de Lambougne. After pursuing his studies some time at Caen, he went to Paris to complete them; was prior of the Sorbonne 1567, and doctor 1572. He became scholastic and theological canon of Bayeux, then grand dean of the church of Mans, after the death of Francis du Pare, his mother's brother. La Bigne was deputed to the states of Blois 1576, where he gained great honour; and also assisted at the council of Rouen, 1581; as deputy from the chapter of Bayeux. It it supposed that he died at Paris 1589, aged 43. He was the first who undertook to make a complete library of the works of the fathers, there being till then no particular editions, and published his first edition 1575, 8 vol. fol. and a ninth tome 1579: the second edition appeared 1589, 9 vol. fol. Several editions of this work have since been published, with additions till 1677, when one of 27 vol. fol. came out at Lyons, to which is added *Index locorum Scripturæ Sacræ*, Genoa, 1707, fol.; and the *Apparatus* of Le Nourry, *Paris*, 1703, and 1715, 2 vol. fol. This is the most complete edition. La Bigne was also diitinguished for his orations and sermons. He published *Recueil de Statuts Synodaux*, 1578, 8vo.; and an edition of Isidore of Seville, 1580, fol.

BIGNON (Jerome) born 1590 at Paris, and educated by his father Roland Bignon, a man who was deeply skilled in all sciences. Having finished his studies by the age at which children are usually sent to school, he published *Description de la Terre Sainte*, 1600; *Traité des Antiquités Romaines*, 1604, 8vo.; and another treatise *de l'Election des Papes*, 1605, 8vo. He was then but fifteen. These works gave the public so high an idea of his abilities, that Henry IV. placed him with the dauphin, afterwards Louis XIII. as enfant d'honneur; in which situation his easy and polite behaviour made him admired by all the court. During this time he published his treatise *de l'Excellence des Rois et du Royaume de France*, 1610, 8vo. dedicated to Henry IV. which was received with great applause. Three years after he presented the public with an edition of the *Formules* of Marculphe, with learned notes, reprinted 1666, 4to. and which may be found in the *Capitularia* of Baluse. He travelled afterwards in Italy. Paul V. gave him particular marks of esteem, and *Fra. Paolo* was so pleased with his conversation, that he detained him some time at Venice. M. Bignon was made advocate of the grand council 1620, which office he filled with so great reputation, that the king appointed him counsellor of state some time after, and advocate general of the parliament of Paris 1626. This place he resigned 1641, and was made king's librarian the year following; but he was persuaded to take again the office of advocate general 1645, which he discharged with universal applause till his death. The court often entrusted him with the most important affairs of the state. This illustrious

illustrious and learned magistrate, who had ever made religion the basis of his virtues, died with the most fervent sentiments of piety April 7, 1656. His descendants have filled with honour the place of librarian to the king. M. l'abbé Perrault, licentiate of the Sorbonne, has written his life, 1757, 12mo.

BIGNON (John Paul) abbot of St. Quentin, king's librarian, member of the French academy, and of the academies of sciences and belles lettres. He made a delightful spot of l'Isle-Balle, under Melun, where he died March 14, 1743, aged 81. It is gone out of his family, and was destroyed 1774. He published *la Vie du P. Fr. Leveque, de l'Oratoire Paris*, 1684, 12mo. The abbé Bignon was author of Abdalla, which he left unfinished; but the conclusion has been given by a modern editor in the edition of 1773, 2 vol. 12mo.

BIGOT (Emeri) born 1626 at Rouen, made the belles lettres his whole study, and died of an apoplexy 1689. He printed the life of St. Chrysostom by Palladius, *Paris*, 1680, 4to. Bigot left a very large library, which he entailed on his family, but which was nevertheless sold 1706. A catalogue was made of it 1706, 12mo.

BILDERBEK (Christopher Lawrence) an eminent Hanoverian lawyer and counsellor at Zell, died 1749, aged 67. He translated the excellent work of Abbadie on the truth of the Christian religion into German, and made very considerable additions to it. He also wrote *Resolutionum juridicarum decas*; *Bibliotheca juris publici*; and several other works upon law.

BILFINGER (George Bernard) one of the most learned men in the 18th century, born, 1693, at Constadt. He studied at Halle under the celebrated Wolff, and became a great partisan of the Wolffian and Leibnitian philosophy. Having been for some time pastor at Tubingen, he became professor of philosophy and ethics, in which character he went to Petersburg 1725. Returning five years after to Tubingen, he was appointed professor of divinity there, and honoured with the title of counsellor, and several other dignities with considerable salaries. M. Bilfinger was member of the academies of Petersburg and Berlin, and had a pension of 400 florins for life from the court of Russia. He died 1750. His principal works are, *De Harmonia animæ et corporis humani maxime præstabilita commentatis hypothetica. De origine et permissione mali. Dilucidationes philosophicæ de Deo, anima humana, mundo et generalibus rerum adfectionibus.* This last is much valued. It is asserted that this family are born with twelve fingers and twelve toes, which their name expresses, being derived, with a very small alteration, from the German word *Vielfinger*.

BILLARD (Peter) born 1653 in Maine, entered the oratory 1671, and died 1727. He wrote a satire against the Jesuits, entitled, *La Bête à sept Têtes*, 12mo. for which he was confined in the Bastile, then at St. Lazare, and finally banished to St. Victor.

BILLAUT (Adam) a French poet, who was a joiner at Nevers, better known by the name of *Master Adam*; much talked of in the time of cardinal Richelieu, who gave him a pension: but his *Chevilles*, 4to. his *Rabot*, and his *Villebrequin*, 12mo. (such were the titles of his different collections of poems) are not now so highly esteemed. He died 1662. He was commonly called *le Virgile au Rabot*; *the Virgil of the Plane*.

BILLI (James de) abbot of St. Michel en l'Erm, one of the most learned men of the 16th century, a native of Guise, where his father was governor under Francis I. John de Billi his brother, a man of singular merit, determining to be a Carthusian, resigned to him the abbey of St. Michel en l'Erm. James translated the works of St. Gregory of Nazianzen; St. Isistore of Pelusium, St. John Damascenus, &c. from Greek into Latin; wrote some French poems, 1576, 8vo; and *Observationes sacræ*, 1585, fol; which will make his name immortal. He died at Paris December 25, 1581, aged 47, at the house of his particular friend Geuebrard. Few of the learned, since the revival of literature, have possessed so perfect a knowledge of the Greek language as this ingenious man. His life has been written in Latin by Chatard, *Paris*, 1582, 4to.

BILLI (James de) of Compeigne, a Jesuit, died 1679 at Dijon, aged 77.

He

He published several mathematical works, and *Opus Astronomicum*, Paris, 1661, 4to.

BILSON (Thomas) a learned bishop of Winchester, employed by James I. to revise the English translation of the Bible, London, 1612, fol. He was also author of some other works, and died 1618.

BINET (Stephen) of Dijon, a Jesuit, who was rector in different houses of his order, and died July 4, 1639, aged 71, after publishing several works on religious subjects, and *Essai des Merveilles de la Nature*, 4to. under the name of René François.

BINET (Francis) disciple of St. Francis de Paula, and second general of the Minimes, died at Rouen in great reputation for sanctity, 1520.

BINGHAM (Joseph) a learned Englishman, author of *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, which has been translated into Latin, *Halæ*, 1724, 10 vol. 4to. He died at the beginning of the 18th century.

BINI (Severin) *Binius*, doctor and canon of Cologne, born at Rangeraidt, published, 1606, an edition of the Councils, 4 tom. fol.; another, 1618, 9 vol.; and another, 1638, 10 vol. These have, however, been superseded by those of Labbe, and Hardouin. V. Those two names.

BINSFELD (Peter) a canonist of the Low Countries, who, after having finished his studies at Rome, was appointed canon and grand vicar of Treves, and died about 1606. He was author of *Enchiridion Theologiæ Pastoralis*, 8vo. and other works upon the canon law.

BION, a celebrated bucolick poet, born at Smyrna, by whom we have some *Idyls* remaining, written with exquisite taste. He lived about 288 A.C. and was poisoned according to the account given by his disciple Moschus. There is no better edition of Bion than that by Commelin, 1604, 4to. with Theocritus: or that by Longepierre, with the French translation, 1686, 12mo. A very elegant edition appeared at Oxford 1748, 8vo. with Moschus.

BION, *the Borysthenite*, so called from Borysthenes in Scythia, his native place, an ancient philosopher, who possessed great genius and talents, but had very little religion, or perhaps none at all, as he passed for an atheist. He used to say, as a dissuasive from marriage, *that an ugly woman made the heart sick, and a handsome one made the head ache.* Being at sea with some pirates, who said they were undone if they should be known—and *I*, said he, *if I am not known.* Meeting an envious man very melancholy, he said, *there is no guessing whether some ill fortune has happened to himself, or good fortune to others.* It is said, that falling dangerously ill, he acknowledged his crimes, and prayed to the gods for pardon. This philosopher lived about 276 A.C. He must be distinguished from another Bion, of the sect of Democritus, a mathematician of Abdera, and, according to Diogenes Laertius, the first who conjectured that the days and nights lasted six months in certain regions.

BIONDI, v. BLONDUS.

BIRAGUE (Clement) an eminent engraver of precious stones, who was a Milanese, and flourished in Spain, at the court of Philip II. He is said to be the first who discovered the art of engraving on the diamond, which, till then, had resisted all kind of tools.

BIRAGUE (René) a Milanese, who, going into France, was made counsellor to the parliament of Paris by Francis I. and superintendant of justice. Charles IX. gave him the seals 1570, and appointed him chancellor 1573. He was one of those who advised the massacre of St. Bartholomew, with the Gondis, the Guises, and Catherine de Medicis; all of them foreigners, who have stamped that blot upon the French nation. Gregory XIII. gave him a cardinal's hat at the request of Henry III. who deprived him of the seals. He had been married before he turned ecclesiastic. Birague often called himself a cardinal without a title, a priest without a benefice, and a chancellor without the seals. He died 1583.

BIRON (Armand de Gontault, seigneur de) marechal of France, and a celebrated captain of the 16th century, who distinguished himself by his courage and conduct in various battles and sieges. He was appointed grand master of the artillery 1569, and no one dared to attack him at the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The marechal de Biron was the first who declared for

Henry

Henry IV. forced part of Normandy to submit to him, and dissuaded him from retiring to England or Rochelle. He was killed by a canon ball at the siege of Epernay July 26, 1592. This great man was also a scholar, and even understood Greek, but avoided the discovery of it.

BIRON (Charles de Gontault, duc de) son of the preceding, peer, admiral, and marechal of France, became famous by his valour and services. Henry IV honoured him with his confidence, erected the barony of Biron into a duché-pairie, and loaded him with favours. But Biron, ungrateful to his prince, treated with the duke of Savoy, and the Spaniards, who promised him the sovereignty of Burgundy and of French-Comté, as dowry with a daughter of the king of Spain, whom he was to have married. Refusing to confess his crime, he was delivered up to justice, convicted of high treason, and condemned to be beheaded. The sentence took place July 31, 1602, in the court of the Bastille. He was then 40 years old.

BISSY, v. THIARD.

BISCAINO, v. CASTALLI.

BITHYNIA, a kingdom of Asia Minor, of which the following kings are known:

Doedabsus, or Dydabsus,	383	A. C.
Botiras.		
Bias, - - -	378	
Zipoethes, - -	328	
Lysimachus, king of Macedonia, - -	297	
* Nicomedes I. brother of Zipoethes, -	281	
Zelas, - - -	246	
Prusius I. - -	230	
* Prusius II. - -	190	
* Nicomedes II. -	149	
* Nicomedes III. -	92	

This prince, dying without children, left his kingdom, by will, to the Romans, who made it a Roman province in 77. V. The books mentioned under Argos.

BITO, a mathematician, who lived about 335 A. C. author of a treatise on engines of war; which may be found in *Mathematici veteres*, Paris, 1693, fol.

BIZOT (Peter) canon of St. Sauveur d'Herisson, died 1696, aged 66. He was author of *l'Histoire Metallique des Pays Bas*, 1687, fol. and 1688, 3 vol. 8vo. It has been superseded by that of Vanloom, 1732, 5 vol fol.

BLACK PRINCE, v. EDWARD, *Prince of Wales.*

BLACKALL (Offspring) an English divine, born 1654, in London. He was bishop of Exeter, and universally esteemed in England for his candour, his integrity, and his sermons, which treat of the most important subjects in religion. He died November 29, 1716, at Exeter. Bishop Blackall was esteemed one of the best preachers of that age. His Sermons have been printed, 2 vol. fol.

BLACKSMITH *of Antwerp* (The) v. QUINTIN.

BLACKWEL (Elizabeth) an ingenious Englishwoman, who drew and engraved 252 plants, which she published in London, 1737, fol. She coloured some copies, which are in great request.

BLACWOOD (Adam) a Scotchman, conseiller au présidiel le Poitiers, by the appointment of Mary Stuart, to whom that city was engaged for her dowry. He died there 1613, aged 74. He was author of *the Martyrdom of Mary Stuart*, 12mo. and some Latin poems, &c. collected into one vol. 4to. 1644.

BLAEU, or JANSSON (William) *Janssonius Cæsius*, an eminent and learned printer at Amsterdam, the friend and disciple of Tycho Brahe, died October 21, 1638, aged 67. He left an Atlas, 1638, 3 vol. fol. reprinted 1663, 14 vol. fol. comprising the maritime and the celestial, each in one volume. The *Nouveau Theatre d'Italie*, Amsterdam, 1704, 4 vol. fol. fig. was printed from the drawings of his son John, who, with his brother Cornelius, finished their father's Atlas.

BLAISE (St.) supposed to have been bishop of Sebastia, where he suffered martyrdom about 316.

BLAKE (Robert) a famous English admiral of the parliament party, who defeated the Dutch fleet commanded by Tromp, Ruyter, and de Wit, 1652. He cannonaded Tunis 1653, burned 9 Turkish vessels, and, landing with 1200 men, cut to pieces 3000 Turks. From thence he advanced towards Algiers and Tripoli, where he insisted on all the English slaves being given up to him.

him. He died 1657. Admiral Blake's first victory was the defeat of the Spaniards near Santa Cruz.

BLAMONT (Francis Colin de) superintendant of the king's band of music, knight of the order of St. Michael, and distinguished by his compositions, which have every beauty that can be devised, in the style called *Galant*. Among them are *Didon*, and *les Fetes Grecques et Romaines*. He died 1760 at Versailles, aged 71.

BLAMPIN (Thomas) born 1640 at Nayon, entered the Benedictine order 1665. He was visitor of the province of Burgundy 1708, and died, 1710, at St. Benôit sur Loire. Blampin was the editor of St. Augustin.

BLANC (Claude le) secretary of state for the military department 1718, sent to the Bastile 1723, and fined nearly to the amount of eight millions. He was set at liberty 1725, restored to the office of secresary of state, and made minister of the marine. He died 1728.

BLANC (Francis le) of dauphiny, employed to write *l'Histoire des Monnoies de France*, which he published 1690, 4to. His *Dissertation sur les Monnoies de Charlemagne, et de ses successeurs, frappées dans Rome*, should be added to it, which he had published the year before. They have both been reprinted at Amsterdam, 1692, 4to.; but this edition is not so much valued as that of Paris. M. le Blanc was appointed teacher of history to the royal children, but died suddenly at Versailles, 1698.

BLANC (John) chief consul of Perpignan when the French besieged it 1474. His son being taken in a sortie, he submitted to have him killed before his face, rather than betray his prince by delivering up the place. The king of Arragon, John II. gave him leave to open the gates to the French, rather than be reduced to the last extremities; but he held out eight months longer; during which time the besieged suffered the most dreadful effects of famine.

BLANCHART (William) advocate of the parliament of Paris, published *la Compilation Chronologique des Ordonnances des Rois de France, depuis* 897, *jusqu'en* 1715, 2 vol. fol. He died 1724, leaving a son, who was also an advocate. William Blanchart was son of Francis Blanchart, who published *les Eloges des premiers Presidens au Mortier, et des conseillers au Parlement de Paris*, 1645, fol. This book is unfinished.

BLANCHART (James) an eminent painter of Paris, who excelled in colouring. He died 1638. His finest picture is the Descent of the Holy Ghost, which is at Notre Dame.

BLANCHE *de Castille*, queen of France, celebrated for her wisdom and piety, daughter of Alphonso IX. king of Castille. She married Louis VIII. called *the Lion*, and was mother of nine sons and two daughters This excellent princess inspired her son, St. Louis, with strong sentiments of piety, telling him often, that she would rather see him dead than in a state of mortal sin. She was regent of the kingdom during his minority, and, at the time of his crusade, conducted herself with great prudence and policy. This queen died December 1, 1252, after founding several monasteries.

BLANCHET (Thomas) a painter, born at Paris 1617, who became eminent in his art by assiduity, study, and the instructions of Poussin, and Andrea Sacchi. He spent the greatest part of his life at Lyons, which city he embellished with his pencil, and died there 1689. Blanchet excelled in drawing and colouring. Most of his pictures are to be seen at Lyons and Paris.

BLANCHINI, v. BIANCHINI.

BLARU (Peter de) in Latin, *Petrus de Blarrorivo*, canon of Diez, was of Paris, abbaye de Citeaux, four leagues from St. Diez. He was born there 1437, became skilled in the civil and canon law, and also recommended himself by his poetical talents. He died 1505, leaving a poem on the war of Nancy, and the death of the duke of Burgundy in six books, composed from the Memoirs of Reni duke of Lorraine. It is entitled, *Nanceidos Opus*, in Pago St. Nicholaï de Portu, 1518, fol. wooden cuts, scarce.

BLASTARES (Matthew) a Greek monk of the order of St. Basil, in the 14th century, author of a Collection of Ecclesiastical Constitutions, Greek and Latin, *Oxford*, 1672, fol.; *Quæstiones Matrimoniales*, in the *Jus Græco-Romanum* of Leunclavius.

BLAVET, a musician of Besançon, who married at eighteen, and owed his reputation to his skill on the flute. He went to Paris at the age of 23, and died superintendant of the band to M. le comte de Clermont, 1768. He composed the music of some private ballets.

BLAURER (Ambrose) born 1492, at Constance, embraced the doctrine of Luther, and preached it in his native place. He afterwards, with Œcolampadius and Bucer, endeavoured to introduce Lutheranism into the city of Ulm; and, at last, with Brentius and two other protestants, to establish it in the duchy of Wirtemberg. He died 1567, leaving several devotional treatises. Calvin speaks highly in his praise.

BLESSEBOIS, v. CORNEILLE.

BLETTERIE (John Philip René de la) born at Rennes, member of the academy of inscriptions, and professor of eloquence at the royal college, died 1772. He wrote *la Vie de Julien*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *la Vie de Jovien*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Traduc. de quelques ouvrages de Tacite*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Annales de Tacite*, 3 vol. 12mo. These works are all esteemed.

BLOMART, or rather BLOEMART (Abraham) of Gorcum, a celebrated painter, particularly for landscapes; he excelled in chiaro scuro, and died 1647, aged 80. Cornelius Bloemart, an excellent engraver, was the youngest of his three sons, and left a great number of copperplate engravings. Frederic Bloemart, of the same family, was also a capital engraver, but not equal to Cornelius.

BLOND (John le) seigneur de Branville, born at Evreux in Normandy, one of the poets who were enemies to Marot. The epistles he wrote against him may be found in the collection of poems which he printed with this title, *Le Printems de l'humble espérant*, Paris, 1536, 16mo. There is an epistle among them in which he acknowledges having been attacked by the venereal disease; and gives a description of the temple of Diana; of which the dogs are the canons; the trumpets, the bells and organ; the smell of the wild beasts, the incense; and the same of other things found in Christian churches.

BLONDEAU (Claudius) received advocate 1659. He wrote, with Gueret, *le Journal du Palais*, which comes down to 1700, 12 vol. 4to. and has been reprinted several times in 2 vol. fol.; the last edition is 1755. He published, in 1689, Notes on the *Somme bénéficiale* of Bouchel, under the title of *Bibliotheque canonique*, 2 vol. fol.

BLONDEL (David) a learned Protestant minister of Châlons-sur-Marne, who applied himself to divinity and the languages, and was well acquainted with history, both ecclesiastical and civil. He was offered the historical professorship at Amsterdam, which he accepted, and left France; but his great application to study, and the air of Amsterdam, brought a disorder in his eyes, which deprived him of his sight. He died April 6, 1655, aged 64. His principal works are, *Histoire du Calendrier Romain*, Hague, 1684, 12mo.; *Pseudo Isidorus et Futrianus Vapulantes*, 4to. In this work he proves the supposition of the decritals attributed to the ancient popes. *Apologia pro sententia Sancti Hieronymi de Presbyteris et Episcopis*, 4to.; *De la Primauté de l'Eglise*, Geneva, 1641, fol.; *Traité sur les Sybeles*, Paris, 1649, 4to.; *Traité sur la Fable de la Papesse Jeanne*, Amsterdam, 1647, 8vo.; *Assertio Genealogiæ Francicæ*, 1655, fol. against Chiffler, who supposes the second and third race of the French kings to have descended from Bitilda, daughter of Clotaire I. which was thought at that time to overthrow the Salick law, that excludes females from the throne.

BLONDEL (Francis) a learned professor royal of mathematics and architecture, who was employed in several negociations, and made marechal de camp. He was member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and director of the academy of architecture. He died 1686 at Paris, aged 68. He left *Notes sur l'Architecture de Savot*; *Un Cours d'Architecture en trois Parties*, 1698, fol.; *l'Art de jetter des Bombes*, 1690, 12mo.; *Resolution des quatres principaux Problems d'Architecture*, Louvre, 1673, fol.; *Muniere de fortifier les Places*, 1683, 4to. The gate of St. Antoine, and that of St. Denis, at Paris, were built from Blondel's designs.

BLONDEL (John Francis) born 1705 at Rouen, of a family whose eminence in architecture seemed to point out

what should be his pursuit. He prepared himself for it by studying the belles lettres, mathematics, and drawing, and was instructed by his uncle in the practice of his art. At the age of 35, he gave public lectures on that subject. The academy of architecture admitted him an associate 1755, and afterwards chose him professor. He died January 9, 1774. He had published two parts of his *Cours d'Architecture*, 8vo.; *la Decoration et la Distribution*; the first part 1771, the second 1773. M. Patte undertook to revise the third, which was to treat of *Construction*, and appeared 1777. Each part contains 2 vol. 8vo. of lectures, and one of plates. He had disposed and engraved part of the plates of *L'Architecture Françoise*, of which 4 vol. fol. have been published; there were to have been eight. It was Blondel who furnished all the articles relating to architecture in l'Encyclopédie. *De la Decoration des Edifices*, 1738, 2 vol. 4to.; *Discours sur l'Architecture*, 12mo.; *l'Architecture Moderne*, 1764, 2 vol. 4to. is joined to the *Decoration*, but was not written by Blondel.

BLONDEL (Lawrence) author of a Life of the Saints, fol. and some religious works. He died 1740.

BLONDUS (Flavius) of Forli, an historian esteemed for his accuracy. He was secretary to Eugenius IV. and some other popes. He died June 4, 1463, at Rome, aged 75. His *History*, which ends 1440, is among his other works, *Basil*, 1531, fol. The original edition of his *Italia illustrata* was printed at Rome, 1474, fol.

BLOSIUS, or DE BLOIS (Lewis) abbot of Liesse, illustrious by his birth and by his virtues, refused the archbishopric of Cambray, and reformed his abbey. He died January 7, 1566, aged 59, in great reputation for sanctity. He left several religious works, which have been published with his life, 1571, fol. by James Frojus, his disciple; and several times since. His Conversations have been translated into French, *Valenciennes*, 1741, 12mo.

BLOTLING, or rather BLOETLING, an excellent copperplate engraver, one of the most celebrated Dutch artists. He succeeded particularly in engraving in black.

BLOUNT, a noble and ancient English family, descended from *le Blound*, seigneur de Guisnes in Normandy, whose two sons, Robert and William, came into England with William *the Conqueror*. Robert, the eldest, was general of the cavalry to that prince, and William of the infantry. This family has produced many illustrious characters; among others, Charles Blount, earl of Devonshire, governor of Portsmouth, and viceroy of Ireland, who was knighted 1586, and honoured with the garter 1597. He was one of the chief favourites of queen Elizabeth, appointed privy counsellor to king James 1603, and died April 3, 1606, aged 43, loaded with riches and honours. Thomas, an able lawyer, who died at Orleton, December 1679, aged 61, was author of several works; the principal are, *The Academy of Eloquence, containing a complete English Rhetorick Glossographia*, or a dictionary of difficult words, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, &c. used at present in the English language. *A juridical Dictionary, explaining the obscure and difficult Terms which are found in ancient and modern Laws*; of which the best edition is 1691, fol.

BLOUNT (Henry) a knight distinguished for his virtue and abilities, who had various important employments. He was high sheriff of the county of Hertford, and died October 9, 1682, aged 80 within two months. He left an account of his travels to the Levant, in English, *London*, 1636, 4to. and some other works. Two of his sons are known in the literary world, and will be mentioned in the two next articles.

BLOUNT (Thomas Pope) eldest son of the preceding, born September 12, 1649, at Upper Halloway in Middlesex, and created a baronet while his father was living. He sat in several parliaments, and, during the last three years of his life, was commissioner of accounts to the house of commons. He died June 30, 1697, at Tittenhanger in Hertfordshire, leaving a numerous family. Sir Thomas Blount's principal work is his *Censura Celebrorum auctorum cujusque Seculi*, London, 1690, fol. and Geneva, 1694, and 1710, 4to. In the Venetian editions the quotations from modern authors, which Blount gives in their original languages, are translated

ranslated into Latin. He also left a book of natural history, 4to. and *Essays on various Subjects*, 8vo. both in English.

BLOUNT (Charles) brother of the preceding, an eminent English author, born April 27, 1654, at Upper Holloway, and died August 1693, having laid violent hands on himself in a fit of despair, because he could not obtain a dispensation to marry the widow of one of his brothers, with whom he was in love. He had married Eleanor Tyrrel 1672, by whom he had colonel Henry Blount his eldest son, and other children. Charles Blount left several works in English, some of which have made much noise in the world: the chief are, *Anima mundi*, or, *a Historical Narration of the Opinions of the Ancients concerning Man's Soul, after this Life, according to unenlightened Nature*, London, 1679, 8vo. *Great is Diana of the Ephesians*, or, *the Origin of Idolatry, with the political Institution of the Pagan Sacrifices*, 1680, 8vo. An English translation of the life of *Appollonius Tyaneus*, by *Philostratus*, 1680, fol. with notes; taken chiefly from Lord Herbert's MSS. tending to ridicule religion, and place the Holy Scripture in a despicable light. This book was suppressed 1693, and but few copies of it were dispersed: a French translation of it appeared at Berlin 1774, 4 vol. 12mo. by one of the pretended wits of the age. *Janua scientiarum*, or, *A short Introduction to Geography, Chronology, Politicks, History, Philosophy, and every Branch of Polite Learning*, London, 1684, 8vo. He was the principal author of *The Oracles of Reason*, London, 1693, 8vo. reprinted 1695, with other pieces under the title of *The Miscellaneous Works of Charles Blount, Esq.* Charles Gildon, editor of this miscellany, retracted afterwards the pyrrhonism it contained, in a book he published at London, 1705, entitled *The Manual of the Deists*. John Bradly, minister of Alrewas, also refuted the *Oracles of Reason*, in his treatise printed in London 1699, 12mo. under the title of *An impartial Representation of the Truth of Christianity, with the History of the Life and Miracles of Appollonius Tyanæus*, &c. *Religio Laïci*, London, 1683, 12mo. That this work was written by Charles Blount, is confirmed in the handwriting of Sir T. P. Blount his brother.

BLUTEAU (Raphael) of the Theatin order, born in London 1638, of French parents, went into France, and was distinguished in that kingdom, both as a preacher and a man of learning. He afterwards went to Lisbon, where he died, 1734, aged 96. Bluteau published a Portuguese and Latin Dictionary, 8 vol. fol. *Coimbre*, 1712 to 1721, with a supplement, Lisbon, 1727 and 1728, 2 vol. fol.

BOAISTUAU (Peter) of Rennes, died 1566 at Paris. He translated, with Belleforest, the novels of Bandella, *Lyons*, 1616, 7 vols. 16mo.; *Histoires prodigieuses, extraites de differens Auteurs*, Paris, 1598, 6 vol. 16mo.; *Théatre du Monde*.

BOAZ, son of Salmon, married Ruth, about 1254 A.C. by whom he had Obed, grandfather of David. V. NAOMI.

BOCCACCIO (John) one of the most polished and learned writers of his age, born 1313 at Certaldo. His father placed him first with a merchant, but, after six years, finding he was of a studious turn, had him instructed in the canon law. On the death of his father, seeing himself at liberty, he followed his own inclinations, and gave himself entirely to poetry and the belles lettres. Being persuaded to quit Florence by his master Petrarch, on account of the troubles and factions which then disturbed that city, he travelled over Italy, stayed a considerable time at the court of Naples, where he was favourably received by king Robert, and was much in the good graces of queen Jane. Boccaccio afterwards returned to Florence, from whence he retired to Cortaldo; but his intense application to study brought on a disorder of which he died December 21, 1375, aged 62. He published a great number of works in verse and prose, which have immortalised his name: the principal are, A Treatise on Rivers, Mountains, and Lakes, *Venice*, 1473, fol.; an Abridgement of the History of Rome; *La Genealogie des Dieux*, Venice, 1472, fol.; *Il Philocopo*; *La Fiametta*; *Laberinto d'Amor*; *Opera jucundissima cive L'Urbano*; *La Theseide*. The oldest editions of these romances are most in request, but it is

only for their antiquity: those published in the 16th century are equally complete. The Life of Dante in Italian, *Rome*, 1544, 8vo. reprinted at Florence, 1576, 8vo.; *De claris Hominibus*, Ulmæ, 1473, fol. &c. The most universally known of all this author's works is the *Decameron*, a collection of tales. The edition most sought after is that of Florence 1527, small quarto, or small octavo, which has been counterfeited at Venice; but they are easily distinguished; the type and paper of the modern one are fine, while those of the original are not. A very neat edition was printed at Lyons, 1555, 16to.; *Amsterdam*, Elzevir, 1665, 12mo.; *London*, 1727, 4to. and 2 vol. 12mo.; *Paris*, 1768, 3 vol. 12mo.. The Paris editions 1757, 5 vol. 8vo. fig. are valued. There is a French and an Italian one. A collection of Boccaccio's works was begun at Florence, in 6 vol. 4to. 1723 and 1724, but it has not been continued. He excelled as much in Italian prose as Petrarch in poetry. V. MARGARET *de Valois*.

BOCCALINI (Trajan) a native of Rome, a celebrated satirical writer, who was admired by all the literati in Italy, at the beginning of the 17th century, for his subtile and delicate criticisms: not even princes escaped the shafts of his satire. The cardinals Borghese and Gaëtan having declared themselves his protectors, he published the *Ragguagli di Parnanasso*, Amsterdam, 1649, 2 vol. 12mo. and *la Secretaria di Apollo*, Amsterdam, 1653, 12mo. which is a continuation of the other. These works were received with universal applause. The author supposes Apollo to keep a court on Parnassus, where he hears the complaints of the whole universe, and administers justice to every one, according to the exigency of their case. He afterwards published his *Pietra di Parangone*, 1664, 32mo. against the court of Spain; but, fearing it's vengeance, retired to Venice, where he was nevertheless assassinated. Boccalini wrote also, *La Bilancia politica di tutte le Opere di Tacito*, Castellano, 1678, 2 vol. 4to.

BOCCHUS, king of Mauritania, joined with his son-in-law, Jugurtha, against the Romans, and was twice vanquished by Marius, 108 and 107 A. C. He afterwards delivered up Jugurtha to Sylla, that he might make peace with that nation, and had part of his kingdom as the price of his treachery.

BOCCONI (Sylvio Paul) a learned naturalist, born 1633 at Palermo, author of several curious and interesting works. He died Decembet 22, 1704, in a monastery near Palermo, having entered the Cistertian order. Besides his *Observ. Natur.* translated into French, Amsterdam, 1674, 12mo. he left *Museo di Fisica*, Venetia, 1697, 4to fig. *Icones Plantarum*, Oxford, 1674, 4to. fig. *Museo di Piante*, Venetia, 1697, 4to.

BOCCORIS, a king of Egypt, who, according to Trogus-Pompeius and Tacitus, having consulted the oracle of Ammon upon the leprosy which then infected Egypt, drove out the Jews by it's advice, as a useless multitude, and hateful to the Deity: but Moses gives us a certain account why, and in what manner that people went out of Egypt. It may be inferred from the testimony of these authors, that Boccoris is the Pharaoh mentioned in the Pentateuch.

BOCH, BOCHIUS, or BOCQUI (John) a Latin poet, born 1555 at Brussels. He travelled into Italy, Germany, Poland, and Muscovy. On his way to Moscow his feet froze, and it was deliberated whether or not they should be amputated; but that part of Livonia where he was, being surprised, fear restored the use of his feet. At his return the duke of Parma appointed him secretary to the town-house of Antwerp. He died January 13, 1609, leaving a daughter. The critics of the Low Countries have so great a value for this author's poems, that they have styled him the *Belgic Virgil*. Cologn, 1615.

BOCHART (Samuel) a minister of what is called the reformed religion, and one of the most learned men of the 17th century, born 1599 at Rouen, of a noble family, which has produced many persons of merit. He understood Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, the Æthiopian, and several other languages. Bochart gained the esteem of all the learned, and the friendship of the most illustrious persons in the Catholic church. The queen of Sweden sent for him to Stockholm 1652, where she gave him public marks of her esteem. Returning to Caen, he again officiated

as a minister, and was admitted of the academy in that city; in which academy he died suddenly, as he was disputing against M. Huet, May 16, 1667, aged 68, leaving a daughter. His works are, a Sacred Geography, divided in two parts, which he has intitled, *Phaleg*, and *Canaan:* The History of the Animals mentioned in Scripture called *Hierozoïcon*, all printed at Leyden, 1712, 3 vol. fol. These works, which contain immense erudition, will make his name immortal. He is to be distinguished from his relation Mathew Bochart, a learned minister at Alençon, who has published several controversial works.

BOCHEL, or BOUCHEL (Lawrence) a learned lawyer of the 17th century, advocate to the parliament of Paris, author of the Decrees of the Gallican Church in Latin, Paris, 1609, fol. *Bibliotheque du Droit François*; the best edition of which is that of Bechefer, 1671, 3 vol. fol; *Bibliotheque Canonique*, published by Blondeau 1689, 2 vol. fol.; *Cutume de Senlis*, published by St. Leu, 1703, 4to. All these works are esteemed. He died April 29, 1629.

BOCQUILLOT (Lazarus Andrew) a learned rubricaine, born at Avalon of an obscure family, attended M. de Nointel to Constantinople 1670; and, on his return to France, was admitted advocate at Dijon. Having embraced the ecclesiastical profession some time after, he was appointed curate of Chatelux, director of the Ursulines at Avalon, canon of Notre Dame de Montreal, and afterwards of Avalon, where he died September 22, 1728, aged 79. His principal works are, *A Treatise on the Liturgy*, printed at Paris, 1701, 8vo. a work much esteemed; eight volumes of homilies, 12mo. a volume of letters; History of the Chevalier Bayard, under the name of Lonval, 12mo.

BODERIE (Antoine de la) v. LE FEVRE (Guy).

BODESTEN (Adam) of Carlostadt, a celebrated German physician, strongly attached to the doctrine of Paracelsus, whose works he translated, and wrote commentaries on them, which have been esteemed by physicians of that sect. He died 1577 at Basil.

BODIN (John) of Angers, having studied and taught at Toulouse, went to Paris, where he was received advocate. Bodin was so much esteemed by Henry III. that Michael de la Sorre was imprisoned by order of that prince for having written an abusive piece against him, and forbidden, on pain of death, to publish it: but Bodin, not continuing in such high favour, the duke d'Alençon gave him several places, and carried him into England, where he had the pleasure and glory of seeing his books entitled *La Republique* publicly taught in the University of Cambridge, having been translated into Latin by the English. This determined him to translate them into that language himself from the French, 1583. He exclaimed violently against those who maintained that the authority of kings was unlimited; while, at the same time, he advanced principles which displeased the republicans; which proves that he had no fixed system on that subject. Bodin died of the plague at Laon, where he was king's advocate, in 1596, aged 67. He had been married, and had three children. From an absurd notion, that no body could have the plague after sixty, he took no precaution against that contagious disorder. His chief works are, *La Demonomanie*; or, a Treatise on Sorcerers, 4to.; his *Republique*, fol. or 8vo. of which an abridgement was made 1755, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Heptaplomeres de abditis rerum sublimium arcanis*. This work, which has been much talked of, and is in MS. at the library of the Sorbonne, shows that Bodin gave credit to superstitious fancies, and idle stories, while he rejected the most established truths. His *Methode pour etudier l'Histoire*, Paris, 1566, 4to. is esteemed His *Universæ naturæ theatrum*, Lyons, 1596, 8vo. is singular and scarce: it has been translated by Fougerolles, Lyons, 1597, 8vo.

BODLEY (Thomas) a celebrated English gentleman, born 1544 at Exeter, and educated at Geneva, to which place he had been forced to retire in the reign of queen Mary, who persecuted the Protestants. When Elizabeth came to the throne, Bodley returned to England, and was employed by that queen in several important negociations with the German princes and the Dutch. At last he declined engaging in state affairs, and applied himself wholly to the sciences. He died 1612 It was this gentleman who left

left to the university of Oxford the magnificent library called the *Bodleian*, from his name. A Catalogue of it was published by Hyde, 1674, fol.

BODORI (le Pere Joseph) a Jesuit, author of several small works, written with great purity of style, elegance, and judgement. They have been printed since his death (which happened 1749 at Paris) by Bordelet 1750, 12mo.

BODREAU (Julian) advocate to the presidial of Mans, published, 1645, *Commentaire sur la Coutume du Maine*, fol.; *Illustrations et Remarques sur la même Coutume*, 1658, 2 vol. 16to. which are esteemed.

BOECLER (John Henry) a learned antiquary, born 1611 at Cronheim in Franconia. He was appointed counsellor to the emperor and the elector of Mentz, historiographer of Sweden, and professor of history at Strasburg. Boecler was invited to Upsal by queen Christina 1648, to be professor of eloquence there; but the climate of Sweden not agreeing with him, he obtained his dismission, with a pension for life of 800 florins. The emperor granted him the title of Count Palatine, with the privilege of its being hereditary in his family, and that the eldest son should enjoy it for a perpetuity. Boecler was also one of those Germans to whom Louis XIV. gave pensions on account of their learning. He died 1692. His chief works are, *Notitia Rom. Imperii*, 1681, 8vo.; *Bellum Succo-Danicum*, 1679, 4to.; *Comment. in Grotii Lib. de Jure Belli et Pacis*, Strasburg, 1712, 4to.; *Bibliographia critica*, 1715, 8vo; three volumes of Dissertations, Rostock, 1710, 4to; Commentaries on several ancient Authors, &c.

BŒHMEN (Jacob) a famous German fanatic, born, 1575, in a town of Upper Lusatia. His parents, who were poor peasants, bred him a shoemaker, in which trade he set up as master 1594. Six years after, he fell into a trance, which lasted seven days, and was followed by other trances. He died 1624. He left a book entitled *Aurora*, written in 1612. The style is impenetrably obscure, as is that of all his other works, which are numerous, and have been often printed together. He gave name to the sect of *the Boehmists*, of whom there are still a considerable number in Germany.

BOERHAAVE (Herman) one of the most learned physicians that have appeared since Hippocrates, born 1668 at Voorhout, near Leyden. His reputation was uncommonly great as a physician, chymist, and botanist. He was a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and London, and acquired a large fortune. He died September 23, 1738. A monument is erected to the memory of this great man in the church of St. Peter at Leyden. His works are, *Institutiones Medicæ*, Leyden, 1713, 8vo.; *Methodus discendi Medicinam*, London, 1726, 8vo.; *Aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis morbis*, Leyden, 1715, 12mo.; (Van Swieten has written commentaries upon it, which appeared in 5 vol. 4to.) *De Viribus Medicamentorum*, 1740, 12mo.; *Institutiones et Elementa Chimiæ*, Paris, 1733, 2 vol. 4to; *De morbis nervorum*, Leyden, 1761, 2 vol. 8vo.; *De morbis Oculorum*, Paris, 1748, 12mo.; *De lue Venerea*, Franoker, 1715, 12mo.; *Historia Plantarum Horti, Lugd. Batav.* 1727, 2 vol. 4to. These works are all valued, and have been printed at the *Hague*, 1738, or *Venice*, 1766, 4to. Some of them are translated into French.

BOERIUS, or BOYER (Nicholas) successively advocate at Bourdeaux, counsellor to the grand council, and president of the parliament of Bourdeaux. He died 1539, aged 70. He wrote a Commentary on the Customs of Berry, Tours, and Orleans, *Frankfort*, 1598, fol. His *Décisions* have been in great repute, *Lyons*, 1560, fol. &c.

BOETHIUS (Anicius-Manlius-Torquatus Severinus Boethiqus) born at Padua in the 5th century, of one of the most noble families in Rome. He studied at Athens, where he adopted the opinions of Aristotle; and, returning to Rome, was raised to the rank of senator and patrician, and even to the consulate, 487. Upon the entry of Theodoric king of the Goths into Rome 500, Boethius spoke his panegyric in the name of the senate. He was consul in 510 and 511; but, in 523, having remonstrated against the violence of Theodoric, was accused to that prince of having conspired with the emperor Justin against the Goths; and, being seized with his father-in-law Symmachus, was conducted

to Padua, and there beheaded by order of Theodoric, October 23, 524, after six months imprisonment. Boethius left five books *de Consolatione Philosophiæ*, which he wrote to soften the rigour of his confinement; a treatise on the two natures of Jesus Christ, and a treatise on the Trinity; of which the first edition is Nuremberg, 1476, fol. and the best, Basil, 1570, fol. *cum notis varior.* Leyden, 1671, 8vo. and *ad usum Delphini*, 1680, 4to. The *Consolatione* has been translated into French by M. de Franchville, *Paris*, 1744, 2 vol. 12mo. and by a new translator 1771, 12mo. Some other works are also ascribed to him.

BOETIE (Stephen de la) of Sarlat, an able counsellor to the parliament of Bourdeaux, died August 18, 1563, aged 33. He left poems, Latin and French; a treatise entitled *la Servitude volontaire*, and other works, Paris, 1571, 8vo. Montagne, his intimate friend, speaks highly in his praise.

BOETIUS *Epo*, an eminent lawyer of the Low Countries, born 1529 at Roorda, who taught the belles lettres in several cities, and the law at Douay, with great reputation. He died November 16, 1599, leaving 10 children. A great number of tracts by Boetius, on the law, are remaining, and other works.

BOETIUS (Hector) a learned Scotch historian of the 16th century, born of a noble family at Dundee, author of *Historia Scotorum*, Paris, 1575, fol. a work extremely praised by Erasmus. V. BOODT.

BOFFRAND (Germain) an architect, son of a statuary: his mother was sister to the celebrated Quinault; born 1667 at Nantz. He was the pupil of Hardouin Mansart, who intrusted him with the management of his most capital works; and, having been received into the academy of architecture 1709, built several palaces in Germany, and a great number of canals, sluices, and bridges in France, in quality of engineer and inspector of the bridges and banks. He died 1755 at Paris. He published a book of architecture, fol. containing the general principles of his art, with their application to the edifices he constructed, of which he gives the profiles, and elevations. The most distinguished among these are the palaces of Nancy, Luneville, la Malgrange, and Vurlsburg; the portal of la Mercy at Paris, les Enfans trouvés in the street of Notre Dame, the well of Bièvre, &c. Boffrand also published a description of the method taken to form the equestrian statue of Louis XIV. by a single cast, 1 vol. fol.

BOGORIS, a king of the Bulgarians, who finding Theodora governed the empire for her son Michael, thought he had a favourable opportunity of extending his dominions, and declaring war against her, 841; but she returned so prudent an answer, that he gave over his design, and sent the ambassadors back again to desire a continuance of the peace; one condition of which was, that Theodora should restore his sister, who was a prisoner at Constantinople, where she had embraced the Christian faith. It was from this last named princess that the king received the first impressions of Christianity; he was afterwards instructed and baptized by a learned bishop whom Theodora sent to him, and took the name of Michael, out of respect to her son. He at last determined to make all his subjects Christians; they revolted, and took up arms to dethrone him. Bogoris marched against the rebels with a handful of faithful subjects, and brought them back to their duty without bloodshed; for they were so struck with the sight of the cross, which he had painted on his banners, that they requested to be baptized, and from that time were all of one faith.

BOHEMIA, first inhabited by the Boians, who gave it their name; afterwards by the Marcomans, then by the Sclavonians. About 550, Zeno went from the Cimmerian Bosphorus with a powerful army to clear Bohemia, and inhabit it. The princess Libussa, his descendant, married Primislaus, a common labourer, about 632: his successors bore the title of duke till 1086, when Wratislaus was proclaimed king. This prince died 1095: his successors make but little figure in the German history till

Prymislaus, or Ottocarus I. who died - - -	1230
Wenceslaus I. - -	1253
* Pzmislaus, or Ottocarus II.	1278

Interregnum

	Interregnum till - -	1284
	Wenceslaus II. - -	1305
	Wenceslaus III. - -	1306
	Rodolphus, Usurp. - -	1306
	Henry - - - -	1307
	John of Luxemburg, from 1311 to - - -	1346
*	Charles IV. emperor -	1376
*	Wenceslaus IV. - -	1418
*	Sigesmund - - -	1437
*	Albert of Austria - -	1439
	Ladislaus - - -	1458
	George Podibrac - -	1471
	Uladislaus - - -	1517
*	Louis - - - -	1526
	Ferdinand I. emperor -	1564

The kingdom of Bohemia remained in the house of Austria as elective from this time; and, from 1648, as hereditary. v. The Roman empire for the successors of Ferdinand. After Charles VI the kingdom devolved to Maria Theresa of Austria, wife of the emperor Francis I. v. *Hist. de l'Empire de Heiss.* that of P. Barre, and Puffendorf's Universal Hist.

BOIARDO (Matteo Maria) of Ferrara, comte de Scandiano, a well known Italian poet. His principal work is his poem of *Orlando inamorato*, on the amours of Roland and Angelica. Venice 1500, or 1532, or 1539, or 1544, 4to. (V. Berni, Dominichi, Le Sage.) He died 1494. His ten Latin Eclogues, *Regio*, 1500, 4to. and his Sonnets, are particularly admired. He translated Herodotus and Apuleius into Italian, and was author of a poem entitled *Amore di Hier. Benevini*, Vinegia, 1535, 8vo. His Italian Songs and Sonnets were printed at Regio, 1499, and at Venice, 1501, 4to.

BOILEAU (Gilles) paymaster of the rents of the hôtel de ville, one of the 40 members of the French academy, and elder brother of the celebrated Boileau-Despreaux, died *contrôleur de l'argenterie* to the king, 1669, aged 38. He left the Life and Translation of *Epictetus*, and *Cebes*, 1657, 12mo.; that of *Diogenes Laertius*, 1668, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Dissertations* against Menage, 1656, 4to.; and *Costar*, 1659, 4to.; Posthumous Pieces, 1670, 12mo.; and some other works.

BOILEAU (James) brother of the preceding, a learned doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, born March 16, 1635, at Paris. After being dean, and grand vicar of Sens, under M. de Gondrin, 1667, he returned to Paris 1694, was canon of the holy chapel, and died senior of the faculty of theology, August 1, 1716. He published a great number of works, full of singular and curious strokes: the principal are, a piece upon the Decretal, *super specula de Magistris*, 1677, 8vo; *De antiquo jure Presbyterorum, in regimine ecclesiastico*, 1678, 8vo.; *De antiquis et majoribus Episcoporum causis*, 1678, 4to.; The History of Auricular Confession, in Latin, 1683, 8vo.; Ratram's Treatise *de Corpore et Sanguine Domini*, with notes, 1712, 12mo. He had published a French translation of it, 1686, 12mo. *De Sanguine Corporis Christi post Resurrectionem*, 1681, 8vo.; *Traité des Empechemens de Mariage*, 1691, 8vo.; *Historia Flagellantium*, 1700, 12mo. translated into French, 1701; *De re Beneficiaria*, 1710, 8vo.; *De re vestiaria hominis sacri*, 1704, 12mo.; *De Librorum circa res Theologicas approbatione*, 1708, 16to. &c. Boileau was possessed of a great deal of wit, and many bon mots are ascribed to him; he was a friend and warm partisan of M. Arnaud, and the other messieurs of Port-royal.

BOILEAU (Nicholas) surnamed Despreaux, younger brother of the two preceding, and one of the most celebrated French poets, was son of Gilles Boileau, register of the great chamber of parliament. He was born 1636, not at Paris as has been commonly said, but at Crone, a small village where his father had a country-house, near Ville-neuve, St. George. Having finished his studies in ethics and philosophy, he applied himself to the law, and afterwards to divinity; but, these studies not pleasing him, he resolved at length to follow his own taste, devoted himself wholly to poetry and the belles lettres, and acquired immortal honour by his works. Louis XIV. listened to him with pleasure, and employed him to write his history with Racine. He behaved at court with a freedom which seemed to be permitted to him alone. His satyrical turn did not in the least diminish his goodness of heart. Patru finding himself obliged to sell his library, Boileau bought it for a third more than its value, and left him the use

use of it during his life. He was admitted into the French academy 1684, and died March 11, 1711. This author's chief works are, Satires, Epistles, *Le Lutrin*, *l'Art Poetique*, and the translation of Longinus' treatise on the Sublime. An exquisite taste and just criticism runs through them all. The best editions of Boileau, are Amsterdam, 1718, 2 vol. fol. and 1722, 4 vol. 12mo. with plates by Picart; of Paris, 1740, 2 vol. 4to. or fol. and 1747, 5 vol. 8vo. with plates by Cochin.

BOILEAU (John James) a learned canon of the church of St. Honoré at Paris, born in the diocese of Agen. M. Mascaron, who was then bishop of that city, gave him the principal cure there; but M. Boileau quitted it on account of ill health, and went to Paris, where he gained the esteem of cardinal de Noailles, and many learned men. He died March 10, 1735, aged 86. His principal works are, *Lettres sur differens sujects de Morale, et de Pieté*, 2 vol. 12mo.; The Life of M. la Duchesse de Liancourt, and that of Madame Combé, foundress of the *Maison du bon Pasteur*.

BOINDIN (Nicholas) son of a *Procureur du Roi au Bureau des Finances*, born 1676 at Paris. The weakness of his constitution obliged him to quit the service 1696; he was admitted into the academy of inscriptions 1706, and would have been a member of the French academy had it not been publicly known that he had no religion. Boindin died of a fistula 1751; he was refused the honours of burial, and interred without ceremony at 3 o'clock in the morning. His works were printed in 1753, 2 vol. 12mo. There are three comedies among them, of which *Le port de Mer* is the best.

BOIS (Francis du) v. SYLVIUS.

BOIS (John du) *Joannes à Bosco*, of Paris, entered first among the Celestins, but, having obtained leave to quit them, went into the army, where he distinguished himself so much, that Henry III. always called him the *emperor of the monks*. After the extinction of the League, he returned to his order; was preacher in ordinary to Henry IV. and gained the favour of cardinal Olivier, who permitted him to bear his name and arms, and procured him the abbey of Beaulieu. On the death of Henry IV. he inveighed against the Jesuits in his sermons, believing them to have been the authors of it: they easily found means to revenge themselves; for, on going to Rome, 1612, he was confined to the castle of St. Angelo, where he died, 1626. He published *Bibliotheca Floriacensis*, Lugduni, 1605, 8vo. consisting of small tracts by ancient ecclesiastical authors, taken from MSS. in the library of the monastery of Fleury-sur-Loire; the third part only contains some *opuscula* by the author: *Le Portrait Royal d'Henri IV.* (his funeral oration) 1610, 8vo.

BOIS (Philip du) in Latin, *Sylvius*, a native of Chouain, in the diocese of Caen, who was received doctor of the Sorbonne, was clerk of the king's chapel, and librarian to M. le Tellier, whose catalogue he drew up, 1693, fol. He published Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, *ad usum Delphini*, 1685, 2 tom. 4to. He died 1703.

BOIS (Philip Goibaud, seig. du) of Poitiers, a member of the French academy, well known as the translator of several of St. Augustin's works into French; also of Cicero's *Offices*, his *Friendship*, *Old Age*, and *Paradoxes*. He died July 1, 1694, aged 68. He had been tutor to the duke of Guise, who died 1671.

BOIS (Gerard du) of Orleans, a priest of the Oratory, well skilled in history, died July 15, 1696, at Paris, aged 67. He left *l'Histoire de l'Eglise de Paris*, which he wrote at the request of M. de Harlai, archbishop of Paris, 1690, and 1710, 2 vol. fol.

BOIS-DANNEMETS (Daniel du) a Norman gentleman, first marechal de logis to Gaston duke of Orleans, killed in a duel at Venice by Juvigni, 1627. He was author of *Memoires d'un favori, du duke d'Orleans*, 12mo.

BOIS (William du) son of a surgeon at Brive-la-Gaillarde, who gained the favour of the duke of Orleans while he was his sub-preceptor, and was employed by him in some negociations in Holland and England, 1717, and 1718, after that prince became regent. On his return, he was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs, archbishop of Cambray 1720, cardinal 1721, prime minister 1722, and died the year following, August 10, aged 66. He had the talents of a statesman, but his manners

manners were very little suited to his station. He is interred at St. Honoré in Paris.

BOISGUILLEBERT, v. VAUBAN.

BOISROBERT (Francis le Metel de) a native of Caen, abbot of Châtillon-sur-Seine, counsellor of state, and one of the 40 members of the French academy, much beloved by cardinal Richlieu for the natural turn of his genius to wit and pleasantry. He knew how to rally agreeably, and diverted the cardinal by relating to him all the small talk of the court and city. This entertainment was so beneficial to his eminence, that his physician used to say, *My lord, all our drugs are useless if you do not mix a drachm of Boisrobert with them.* He died 1662. He left several pieces of poetry, the first part 1647, 4to.; the second 1659, 8vo.; Letters in the *Recueil de Faret.* 8vo.; some Tragedies and Comedies, which go under the name of his brother Anthony le Metel, seig. d'Ouville; *Tales*, the same in 4 vol. and in two, 12mo.; *Hist. Indienne d'Anaxandre, et d'Otasie*, 1629, 8vo.; *Nouvelles heroïques*, 1627, 8vo.

BOISSARD (John James) a learned antiquary, born 1528 at Besançon, who travelled into Italy, Greece, and Germany, to collect antiquities. He died October 30, 1602, at Metz. His principal works are, *Topographia Urbis Romæ*; the three first parts 1597; the fourth 1598; the fifth 1600; and the sixth 1602, fol. embellished with prints engraved by Theodore de Bry and his two sons: *Theatrum vitæ humanæ*, which contains the lives of 198 illustrious persons, and their pictures in copperplates, 1592 to 1598, 4 parts, 4to. It has been continued to nine parts. A treatise *de Divinatione, et magicis præstigiis*, Opeinhemii, fol. These works are scarce, and esteemed by antiquaries. *Poemata*, 8vo. *Emblemata*, 4to. *Parnassus Biceps*, Francfort, 1627, fol.

BOISSAT (Peter de) of Vienne in Dauphiny, wore the band and sword successively, and gave up both. Having made improper proposals to the countess de Sault, he was caned for it, which brought him to reflection. He neglected his hair, let his beard grow, his dress was mean and coarse; he catechized in the streets, and went on pilgrimages; and died 1662, aged 58. He had been received into the French academy, and was author of *l'Histoire negropontique*, 1631, 8vo. and some pieces in verse and prose, printed on loose sheets, some copies of which have been collected into one vol. fol. Their only merit consists in their being scarce. He published *l'Histoire de Matthe*, written by his father; the best edition of which is 1659, fol.

BOISSI (Louss de) a celebrated comic French poet, born at Vie in Auvergne, assisted in the Mercure de France with great applause. He was of the French academy, and died in April 1758. His theatrical works have been printed, 9 vol. 8vo.

BOISSIERE (James de la Fontaine de la) a priest of the Oratory, born at Dieppe, and died at Paris 1732: known by his sermons 1730, and 1731, 6 vol. 12mo.

BOISSIEU (Denys de Salvaing, seigneur de) first president of the *chambre des comptes* in Dauphiny, son of Charles Salvaing, seigneur de Boissieu, a perfect master of the Greek language. He attended the marechal de Crequi in his embassy to Rome, 1633, as orator to Louis XIII. and made there an eloquent and judicious speech, which equally pleased the pope and the king. He died 1683, aged 83, having been twice married. Several of his works remain, the most important of which is his *Traité de l'Usage des Fiefs, et autres Droits Seigneuriaux dans le Dauphiné.* Grenoble, 1731, fol. The rest, in prose and verse, are printed under the title of *Miscella*, Lyons, 1662, 8vo.

BOISSY, v. GOUFIER.

BOIVIN (John) of Montreuil, l'Argilé, Greek professor at the royal college, keeper of the king's library, and member of the French academy, and the academy of belles lettres. His elder brother Lewis Boivin, who died 1724, and was member of the last mentioned academy, sent for him to Paris, and carefully instructed him. John Boivin was esteemed and beloved by all the learned for his sweetness of disposition, integrity, and profound erudition. He died at Paris, October 29, 1726, aged 64, leaving two daughters and a son. His chief works are, *l'Apologie d'Homere, et le Bouclier d'Achille*, 12mo.; a French translation of the *Œdipus* of Sophocles, and of the *Birds* of Aristophanes, 12mo.; *La Batrachomyomachie*,

trachomyomachie, in French verse, &c. 4to.; some Greek verses, which may be found in the collection of l'abbé d'Oliver; a Latin translation of Nicephorus; the edition of the *Mathematici veteres*, 1693, fol.

BOIZARD (John) counsellor in the cour des monnoies at Paris, employed, 1663 and 1664, to direct and judge of the coin, died at the end of the 17th century. He wrote *Traité des Monnoies*. The best edition is 1711, 2 vol. 12mo. There are titles of 1714, but it is the same edition, which contains a treatise on *allay*, not in that of 1692.

BOL (John) a celebrated Flemish painter, of Malines, who excelled in water colours, miniature, and landscape painting, died 1593, aged 60.

BOLESLAUS, first king of Poland, succeeded his father, Micislaus, 969. The emperor Otho III. granted him the title of king, and, in 1001, freed his country from its dependence on the empire. Boleslaus was possessed of great and excellent qualities; his only aim was the promotion of religion, and the welfare of his people. He conquered the Moravians, and made them tributaries. He died 1025.

BOLEYN, BOULEN, or BULLEN (Anna) daughter of Thomas Buleyn, according to Sanderus, mistress, and then wife, of Henry VIII. king of England, went into France with Mary, wife of Louis XII. Returning afterwards to England, she was appointed maid of honour to Catharine of Arragon, wife of Henry VIII.; and that prince falling in love with her, she gained so great an ascendancy over him as to engage him in the famous divorce which made so much noise. Henry, who had separated himself from the church, privately married Anna Boleyn, whom he had created marchioness of Pembroke, November 14, 1532. When he found she was with child, he publicly owned his marriage, declared Anna queen of England June 2, 1533, and was attached to her for some time; but, conceiving a violent passion for Jane Seymour, he imprisoned Anna Boleyn, and had her beheaded May 19, 1536. Her marriage was declared null, she confessing herself to have been the wife of lord Percy when the king espoused her. Such is the account given by the greatest part of the English protestant writers; but others accuse her of incest, adultery, and continual libertinism, from her arrival in France to her death. However that may be, this unhappy woman was punished in this world for all the crimes, in the commission of which she had engaged Henry. It is certain that she first introduced schism and the protestant religion into England. Queen Elizabeth was her daughter.

BOLINGBROKE (Henry St. John, viscount) secretary of state in the reign of queen Anne, bore a considerable part in the revolutions which happened in the last years of her reign. He concluded the treaty of peace at Paris, an event so much desired there, that he was looked upon as a guardian angel; and, when he went to the opera, every body rose up out of respect to him. After the death of the queen, lord Bolingbroke fell into disgrace with the rest of her ministers, retired from court, and employed his time in study and amusements. He even went into France to avoid the power of his enemies, who had expelled him from the house of parliament, and there married, for his second wife, madame de Villette, niece of madame Maintenon. He had chosen for his residence, in that kingdom, a charming situation at the source of the Loiret, a league from Orleans. At last he went to Battersea, the estate of his ancestors, where a large library, and the society of some literary friends, made his days glide happily on till his death, November 25, 1751, in his 80th year. He left *Letters* on History, *Memoirs*, 8vo. and a great number of pieces against the minister who succeeded him, *London*, 1754, 5 vol. 4to. in English. His Letters, 2 vol. 8vo. and his Memoirs, 8vo. have been translated into French.

BOLLANDUS (John) a celebrated Jesuit, born August 13, 1596, at Tillemont, who was chosen to execute the great plan, formed by Pere Roswelde, of collecting all proper materials for writing the lives of the saints. Bollandus undertook the work, under the title of *Acta Sanctorum*, published five volumes of it, folio, and was about the sixth when he died, Sept. 12, 1665, aged 70. Those who continued this great work have been called *Bollandists*.

There are 46 volumes to September 30, and a first volume of October; that is to say, January, February, March, each in three volumes; May, six volumes, to which is added for a seventh, the *Propyleum ad Acta Sanctorum*, which is a history of the popes; June, July, seven volumes each; August six volumes; September eight volumes. The Martyrology of Usuard is added to it, *Antwerp*, 1714, fol.

BOLOGNE (John de) of Douay, an ingenious statuary, disciple of Michael Angelo. He executed the rape of a Sabine, which is in the square at Florence; and the horse of Henry IV. in the center of the Pont-neuf at Paris. He died at Florence about 1600.

BOLOGNESE (Le) v. GRIMALDI.

BOLOSEC (Jerome Hermes) a physician of Lyons, who followed Calvin to Geneva, but returned to the catholic church. He wrote the Life of Calvin, *Paris*, 1577, 8vo. and of Beza, *Paris*, 1582, 8vo. which are considered as satires by the Protestants, who thought to revenge the reformers by speaking very ill of Bolosec. He was dead in 1585, and had been married.

BOLSWERT (Scheldt) a native of the Low Countries, and an excellent copperplate engraver, who copied the works of Rubens, Vandyke, and Jordans, and has entered perfectly into their taste and style. Adam and Boetius Bolswert were ingenious engravers, but much inferior to Scheldt.

BOLZANUS, v. URBAN.

BOMBERG (Daniel) a celebrated printer of Antwerp, who settled at Venice, and gained immortal reputation by his Hebrew editions of the Bible, and the Rabbins, which he began 1511, and continued till his death 1549. He printed the Talmud, 11 vol. fol. began 1520; the Hebrew Bible, with the Commentary of the Rabbins, of which there are three editions; but the best is that of 1549, 4 vol. fol.; it is bound sometimes in three volumes, sometimes in five.

BOMILCAR, a Carthaginian general, who was so alarmed by the exploits of Agathocles, that he determined to deliver up Carthage to him, hoping, by that means, to possess the authority; but the Carthaginians, irritated by his treachery, hung him in the midst of the great square, about 308 A. C.

BONA (John) a pious and learned cardinal, born, October 10, 1609, at Mondovi, of an ancient and noble family. He entered the order of the Feuillans, and was elected general 1651. This office Bona resigned by permission of Alexander VII. who detained him at Rome, and gave him various places, in which Clement IX. continued him, and created him cardinal November 29, 1669. That pontiff dying soon after, all good people wished to see him succeeded by Bona. The following epigram was written on this occasion by P. Dangieres, a Jesuit, in answer to the pasquinade, *Papa Bona Sarebbe ut solecismo:*

Grammaticæ leges plerumque ecclesia spernit:
Forte erit ut liceat dicere, papa Bona.
Vana solæcismi ne te conturbat imago,
Esset papa bonus, si Bona papa foret.

Bona, however, was not elected, but Altieri, who took the name of Clement X. Cardinal Bona employed all the time he could spare from business, in study and prayer. He corresponded with the learned throughout Europe, and died at Rome with the most fervent sentiments of piety, October 27, 1674, aged 65. He left several works on religious subjects; a treatise on psalmody; a book on the liturgy; all of which are esteemed, and have been printed together at Paris, 1678, 3 vol. 8vo. and at Antwerp, 1 vol. fol. There is a new edition, *Turin*, 1747 to 1753, 4 vol. fol. The greater part have been translated into French.

BONACINA (Martin) an eminent canonist of Milan, who died 1631, and left a System of Moral Theology; a Treatise on the Election of the Popes, and another on Benefices; all printed at Venice, 1754, 3 vol. fol.

BONAMICI (Castruccio) an Italian officer, who died 1764. He distinguished himself in the Neapolitan army; and a judgment may be formed of his literary talents from his account in Latin of the affair of Velletri, and the Italian war which was terminated by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748, 4to. It has been reprinted in Latin and French in the *Campagnes de Maillebois* by M. the marq. de Pezay, *Paris*, Imp. R. 1775, 3 vol. 4to. fig.

BONANNI (Francis) prince of Rocca-Fiorita, and duke of Montealbano in Sicily,

Sicily, author of the Antiquities of Syracuse, in 2 vol. published at the beginning of this century.

BONANNI (Philip) a Roman Jesuit, who died 1725, aged 87. He published a collection of shells, entitled, *Recreatio mentis et corporis*, Roma, 1684. 4to. The Italian edition is 1681. *Observationes citra viventia in non viventibus*, 1691, 4to. *Numismata Templi Vaticani*, 1715, fol. *Numisma summorum Pontificum*, 1699, 2 vol. fol. *Musæum Kircheriarium*, 1709, fol. *Catalogus Ordinum Religiosorum*, 1714, 4 tom. 4to. *Ordinum Equestrium*, 1712, 2 vol. 4to. *Traité des Vernis*, translated from the Italian, *Paris*, 1723, 12mo. *Gabinetto Armonico*, 1723, 4to.

BONARELLI (Guy Ubaldo) born December 25, 1563, at Urbino, of one of the most ancient and noble families in the city of Ancona. He was sent into France at the age of fifteen, to be educated suitably to his birth, and the customs of that time. Bonarelli was but nineteen when he was offered a philosophical professorship of the Sorbonne, in the college of Calvi; but, his father having sent for him home, he was satisfied with having merited that honour, and declined accepting it. He attached himself, for some time, to cardinal Frederick Barromeo (nephew of St. Charles Barromeo) who had a regard for men of letters, and who founded the famous *Ambrosian* library at Milan. He went afterwards to Modena, to which place his father had removed. After his death, the duke Alphonso, knowing the merit of Guy Ubaldo Bonarelli, employed him in several important embassies. The success of his negociations proved how well they had been carried on. He wrote a pastoral, entitled *Filli di Siero*, in which, genius, wit, and delicacy, rival each other. The most elegant edition is that of Elzevir, 1678, 24to. with plates by Le Clerc; or Glasgow, 1763, 8vo. Bonarelli went to Rome with the hope of recovering the marquisate of Orciano, of which his father had been deprived; but an attack of the gout obliged him to stop at Fano, where he died January 8, 1608, aged 45, with the character of an able politician, a distinguished bel esprit, and a good philosopher for the age he lived in.

BONAROTA, BUONAROTI, or *Michael Angelo*, a very celebrated painter, sculptor, and architect, born 1474 at Chiusi, a castle in the country of Arezzo, of a noble and ancient family, descended from the earls of Canoffe. Popes, kings, grandees, and even Soliman, emperor of the Turks, gave him public marks of their favour. He had an admirable taste in designing: his most celebrated picture in fresco is, the Last Judgment, which he painted at Rome. This artist's skill in statuary, and architecture, is seen in his statues and buildings at Rome and Florence. He drew the plan of St. Peter's church at Rome, and executed every part of it except the front, which, for that reason, is much inferior to the rest. This painter's pencil is bold, terrible, and sublime; but he fails in the graceful: the air of his heads is too fierce—his colouring too dead. The story of a painter who stabbed a man upon a cross, the more exactly to paint a dying Christ, was made of Michael Angelo. This great artist died at Rome 1564, aged 89. The grand duke Cosmo de Medicis had his corpse taken up in the night, and carried to Florence, where he was buried with great magnificence in the church of the Holy Cross. His monument may be seen there: it consists of three figures, representing Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. His pupil, Ascanio Condivi, published his Life in Italian, the last edition of which is Florence 1746, fol. with plates.

BONAVENTURA (St.) a celebrated doctor of the church, and cardinal, originally called *John Fidauza*, born 1221 at Bagnaria. He entered the Franciscan order 1243, and had Alexander Ales for his master. He was created doctor of Paris 1255, and general of his order the year following; governed with great zeal and prudence, and refused the archbishopric of York. After the death of Clement IV. the cardinals being unable to agree in the choice of his successor, entered into a solemn engagement to elect whomsoever Bonaventura should name, even though it were himself. He named Thibaut, archdeacon of Liege, who was then in the Holy Land, and who took the name of Gregory X. This pope made him cardinal, and bishop of Alba, 1272, and ordered him to assist at the second general

neral council of Lyons. St. Bonaventura died there July 14, 1274. He is said to have first introduced the custom of addressing a prayer to the holy virgin, after *Complin*. Luther considered him as a most excellent man. *Bonaventura præstantissimus vir.* Bellarmine as a doctor *beloved by God and man.* Alexander Ales used to say, that brother Bonaventura seemed not to partake of Adam's sin: *In fratre Bonaventura Adam peccasse non videtur.* His works have gained him the name of *seraphic doctor.* They have been printed at Rome 1588, 7 tom. in 6 vol. fol. and reprinted at Venice, 1751 to 1756, 14 vol. 4to. They are commentaries on the Master of the Sentences, or works of piety. Gerson recommended the study of them, and considered them as the best divinity which had then appeared.

BONBELLES (Henry Francis, comte de) commissioner of war, afterwards lieutenant general of the royal troops, and commander on the frontier of German Lorrain, died 1760, aged 80. He wrote *Memoires sur le Service de l'Infanterie*, 1719, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Traité des Evolutions militaires*, 8vo.

BONET (Theophilus) a physician of Geneva, who died 1689, aged 69. He was author of several works printed at Geneva: *Thesaurus Medicinæ practicæ*, 1691, 3 vol. fol.; *Medicina Septentrionalis*, 1684 and 1686, 2 vol. fol. *Sepulchretum sive Anatomia practica*, 1700, 3 vol. fol.; *Mercurius Compitalitius*, 1682, fol. It is a collection of remedies, and physical observations, &c.

BONFADIO (James) a native of Salo, near the Lake of Gardo, whose writings made him famous, but the corruption of his manners cast a blemish on his reputation, and he was beheaded at Genoa for an infamous crime, 1560. He wrote the History of Genoa, or *Annales Genoensium ab anno*, 1528; *ubi desinit folieta ad annum*, 1550; *Papiæ*, 1586, 4to. This history of Genoa is esteemed as very faithful and correct, but it made several of the principal families there enemies to the author, and was in part the cause of his unhappy end. He left also Letters and Poems, Latin and Italian, a collection of which has been published at Brasse; the Letters, with his Life, 1746; the Poems, 1747, 8vo.

BONFINIUS (Anthony) born at Ascoli, in the 15th century, a learned historian, who wrote the History of Hungary, continued by Sambue, 1606, fol. and other works.

BONFRERIUS (James) a learned Jesuit, born 1573 at Dinant, and died May 9, 1643, at Tournay, aged 70. He wrote some excellent Commentaries on the Pentateuch, *Antwerp*, 1625, fol. and learned Notes on the *onomasticon* of the places and towns mentioned in the Holy Scriptures, Amsterdam, 1707, fol.

BONGARS (James) of Orleans, a Calvinist, and learned critic, counsellor to Henry IV. who employed him in several affairs of consequence. He was to have married a French lady, who died on the day fixed for the nuptials, 1597; and he appears to have died unmarried July 29, 1612, at Paris, aged 58. Bongars left some excellent works; among which are, Letters, translated from Latin into French by M. l'abbé de Brienville: the best edition is that of the Hague, 1695, 12mo. It is to him the public are indebted for the edition of *Gesta Dei, per Francos*, 1611, fol.

BONIFACE, a count of the Roman empire in the 5th century, a friend of St. Augustin, who had promised to embrace the monastic life; but the holy doctor persuaded him rather to lead a Christian life in the world, where he might do essential service to the church, by his wealth and authority. He was driven out of Africa by the Vandals, and died of the wounds he received in a combat against Ætius, in 1432.

BONIFACE (St.) first archbishop of Mentz, in the 8th century. Having taught the Holy Scripture in England, at the monastery of Escaucastre, he determined to preach the gospel to the barbarous nations. Gregory II. sent him into Germany 719. He preached in Thuringia, the country of Hess, Friesland, and Saxony, and converted several millions of people. Boniface then went to Rome, where he was consecrated bishop, 723, by Gregory II. who sent him again into Germany. He continued to preach there, converted the Bavarians, and received the pallium from Gregory III. with leave to found bishoprics in the new converted countries. After taking a third journey to Rome, he speedily returned into Germany, where he established a set-

a settled method of discipline, abolished superstition, and founded episcopal sees at Saltsburg, Freizingen, Ratisbon, Passaw, Herfurt, Burabour, Wirtsburg, and Eichstat. He held a council in Germany, another at Lestine, and another at Soissons. Pepin, and the French nobility, had him afterwards appointed bishop of Mentz, which was raised to a metropolitan see. This dignity St. Boniface soon resigned in favour of his disciple Lully, and went to preach the gospel in Friesland, where he was murdered by the pagans, June 5, 754. Serrarius has published the letters of this illustrious martyr, 1629, 4to. and they are also in the library of the fathers. His Sermons are in Martenne's Collection: their style is dry and barbarous, but they discover a great attachment to the Holy See, an ardent zeal for the reformation of manners, and the conversion of infidels, and contain many important matters on ecclesiastical discipline.

BONIFACE I. (St.) a Roman, who succeeded pope Zosimus, 418. The anti-pope, Eulalius, was set up in opposition to him, and was driven out by the emperor Honorius. He died September 4, 422. It was this pope Boniface to whom St. Augustin dedicated his four books *against the two epistles of the Pelagians.*

BONIFACE II. a Roman, elected pope September 28, 530. The anti-pope Dioscorus opposed him, who died soon after. He named Vigilius, the deacon, for his successor, in a synod 531; but this new proceeding, contrary to the canons, was revoked in another synod. Boniface died November 8, 532, after having written a letter to Cæsar of Arles, and held a council at Rome the year before. His letters may be found in *Epist. Rom. Pont.* of Constant, fol.

BONIFACE III. a Roman, succeeded pope Sabinianus Jannary 19, 607, and died the 20th of October following. It was this pope who obtained from the emperor Phocas, that the title of *universal bishop* should be confined to the bishop of Rome. He condemned, in a synod, the practice of those bishops who nominated their successors.

BONIFACE IV. son of a physician of Valeria, was elected pope after Boniface III. August 23, 608. He obtained the *Pantheon* from the emperor Phocas, a celebrated temple built by Agrippa, and converted it into a church called *Our Lady of the Rotunda.* He died May 7, 615. The works ascribed to Boniface appear to be spurious.

BONIFACE V. a Neopolitan, succeeded pope *Deus dedit*, December 24, 618, and died October 25, 624. He maintained the privileges of asylums in churches.

BONIFACE VI. a Roman, elected pope April 11, 896, and driven from his seat fifteen days after, his election not having been canonical, according to Baronius. He had been degraded from the priesthood before he received the tiara.

BONIFACE VII. an anti-pope surnamed Franco, who strangled Benedict VI. in prison 974: and, after the election of Benedict VII. carried off the treasures of the church to Constantinople. He returned afterwards, and killed John XIV. Benedict's successor, but died himself 985, and was dragged by the heels after his death.

BONIFACE VIII. a famous pope, a native of Anagni, who had been educated with great care, and was well skilled in the civil and canon law. He was consistorial advocate, apostolic prothonotary, and canon of Lyons. Martin II. created him cardinal March 23, 1281. He was then called cardinal Cajetan. At last Celestine V. having, by his solicitation, voluntarily abdicated the pontificate at Naples, cardinal Cajetan was elected pope, December 24, 1294, took the name of Boniface VIII. and imprisoned Celestine in a castle, where that holy man died some time after. The quarrels which Boniface had with the Collonas, and the emperor, are well known; but those which made the most noise were what he was engaged in with Philip *the Fair*, respecting the crusade projected by this pope, the foundation of the bishopric of Pamiez, and the collation of benefices. Several sharp letters passed between them, the pope raising the spiritual power above the temporal, and the king defending the latter against the pretensions of the pope. Boniface was arrested at Anagni by Sciarra Colonna and Nogaret, and

set

set at liberty by the people four days after: but this affront gave him so much vexation, that he fell sick and died of a violent fever, October 12, 1303. It was this pope who canonized St. Louis 1297, instituted the jubilee from century to century 1300, and caused the sixth book of the decretals to be collected 1298, called the *Sexte*. There is a very scarce edition of it, *Mentz*, 1465, fol. It is added to the body of canon law. v. GRATIAN.

BONIFACE IX. a noble Neapolitan, who, from a poor ecclesiastic, became cardinal 1381, was elected pope November 2, 1389, during the schism, and instituted the first fruits of benefices. Historians speak highly in praise of this pope's chastity, and report, that he preferred death to a remedy contrary to that virtue: but they accuse him of an insatiable thirst for amassing riches, and a criminal compliance with the irregularities of his family. He died October 1, 1404.

BONIFACE (Hyacinthe) advocate of the parliament of Aix, who died in an advanced age, published, from 1670 to 1689, five folio volumes of *Decrees* passed in the parliament of Provence, which are valued. M. Eyriez has published a sixth volume, which is not esteemed.

BONIFACIO (Balthazar) archdeacon of Trevisa, and bishop of Capo-d'Istria. He died 1659, aged 75, and left several poems in Latin, 1619, 16mo. *Historia Trevigiana*, 4to. *Historia Ludicra*, 1656, 4to. They are histories and points of learning collected under certain heads.

BONNECORSE, a French and Latin poet of Marseilles, French consul at Grand Cairo and Sayde, author of several pieces; one of which, entitled *La Montre d'Amour*, is placed by Boileau among the books used in the battle of the canons, canto 5th of the *Lutrin*. Bonnecorse, to revenge himself for this satirical stroke, published a poem against the author, entitled *Le Lutrigot*; but Boileau gave it no other answer than the epigram which begins

Venez Pradon et Bonnecorse,
Grand Ecrivains de meme force, &c.

Bonnecorse died 1706. His poems were printed at Leyden, 1710, 12mo.

BONNEFONS (Amable) of Riom, a Jesuit, author of several religious books: *L'Année Chretienne*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *La Vie des Saints*, 2 vol. 8vo. He died March 19, 1653, at Paris.

BONNEFONS (John) a Latin poet, born 1554 at Clermont in Auvergne. He was lieutenant-general of Bar-sur-Seine, and acquired great reputation by his *Pancharis*, and his other poems, *London*, Tonson, 1720, 12mo. 1727, 12mo. Latin and French. Barbou published an edition of them with Beza, 1757, 12mo. He died 1614. John Bonnefons, his son, also wrote Latin poems, printed at Paris, 8vo. 1613 to 1619.

BONNEVAL (Ci. Alex. comte de) having displeased the minister Chamillard, was condemned to be beheaded January 24, 1707. From the French service he went into that of the emperor 1706, distinguished himself in Italy and Hungary, and particularly at the battle of Peterwaradin. But, in 1720, having dropped some unguarded expressions respecting the conduct of some ladies in Brussels, among whom was the wife of the marquis de Prié, commander general in the Austrian Low Countries, he was arrested at Brussels, and sentenced in Moravia to be imprisoned a year, and deprived of all his employments. When set at liberty, he went to Turkey, where he was made Pacha, and frequently consulted by the Turkish ministry till his death, 1747, aged 75. He had the title of Topigi-Bachi, which was inherited by a son whom he left, named Soliman-Aga. His wife, one of the Biron family, died in France, 1741, without children. His real memoirs, and his new romantic memoirs, have been printed at London 1755, 5 vol. 12mo.

BONNIVET, v. GOUFIER.

BONOSUS, son of a rhetorician, and one of the greatest drinkers of the age, proclaimed himself emperor in Gaul, where he was lieutenant; but, being defeated by Probus, was afterwards hanged about 280. Proculus, another lieutenant of Probus in Germany, made this epitaph upon Bonosus: *Here hangs a bottle, not a man* He must not be confounded with Bonosus a Roman captain, whom the emperor Julian put to a cruel death for refusing to

to take away the cross which Constantine had painted on the *Labarum*. v. BENEDICT I.

BONRECUEIL (Joseph Duranty de) a Provencal, priest of the Oratory, who died 1756, aged 93. Bonrecueil translated the Letters of St. Ambrose, 3 vol. 12mo. and the Psalms of St. John Chrysostom, 1741, 7 vol. 12mo.

BONTEKOE (Cornelius) a celebrated physician of Alkmaer, who, after perfecting himself at Leyden in physic and surgery, applied to the study of Descartes' philosophy. He went from thence to the Hague, then to Amsterdam, afterwards to Hamburg, and at last to Berlin, where he was physician to the elector of Brandenburg, who gave him a professorship at Francfort upon Oder. Bontekoe died soon after, aged 38. He left a Treatise on *Tea*; another on the Climacteric year, &c. These works are esteemed; they have been printed at Paris 1699, translated into French, 2 vol. 12mo. All his works have been printed 1688, 4to. at Amsterdam.

BOODT (Anselme de) in Latin *Boetius*, physician to the emperor Rodolphus, was living in 1654. He published a treatise *de Gemmis et Lapidibus*, 1609, 8vo. Andrew Toll has added Notes, and printed it with them at Leyden, 1636 and 1647, John Bachou.

BORDE (Vivien de la) priest of the Oratory, son of a law professor at Thoulouse, was superior of St. Magloire, and died 1748, aged 68. He was author of several works against the Constitution *Unigenitus*; of *Temoignage de la Verité dans l'Eglise*, 1714, 12mo; *Principes sur la Distinction des deux Puissances, Spirituelle et Temporelle*, 1753, 12mo.; *Retraite de dix jours*, 1755, 12mo.

BORDELON (Lawrence) born 1653 at Bourges. He was admitted doctor, and went afterwards to Paris, where he was preceptor to M. de Lubert, president *de la troisieme des Enquêts*. The abbé Bordelon wrote several pieces for the stage; but, reproaching himself afterwards for having been employed in works unsuitable to his situation, he turned his thoughts to the publication of more serious ones; the principal of which are, a curious discourse *de l'Astrologie judicaire*, 12mo.; *Le Theatre Philosophique*, 12mo.; *La Belle Education*, 12mo.; *Les Diversités*, 10 vol. 12mo.; *La veritable Religion, cherchée et trouvée*, 12mo.; *Mital*, 12mo.; *Gongam*, 2 vol. 12mo; *Les Imaginations de M. Ouste*, 2 vol. 12mo. The catalogue of all his works may be found in the 14th of his *Dialogues des Vivans*, 12mo. He died at the house of M. de Lubins, April 6, 1730.

BORDEU (Theophilus de) born February 22, 1722, at Tseste, in the valley of Ossau in Bearn: his father practised physic. Having finished his studies at Pau and Lescar, he studied physic at Montpellier: in 1743 went back to Pau, and returned as professor to Montpellier 1745. He went to Paris 1746, where he attended the best masters in their visits to the sick. In about three years he returned to his own country, with the commission of intendant of the mineral waters of Aquitaine; and their reputation was encreased by his learned analysis of them, which procured him the superintendancy. He fixed at last in Paris. The authors of l'Encyclopedie charged him, in 1753, with the word *crise*. The same year he recommenced licentiate at Paris, and was received doctor of physic there 1755. He was appointed physician de la charité, and died of an apoplexy, November 24, 1776. None of his works do him greater honour than his *Recherches sur le Pouls par Rapport aux Crises*, published in 4 vol. 12mo. His death prevented the continuation of the *Traité des Maladies Chroniques*, the first volume of which he published 1775, 8vo. He also wrote *Recherches sur le tissu Muqueux, et quelques Maladies de poitrine*; with the *Dissertation sur les Eaux de Barege*, respecting their use in the Evil, 1767, 12mo.; *Chilificationis Historia*, 1751, 12mo.; *Recherches sur les Glandes*, 1751, 12mo.

BORDIGNE', v. BOURDIGNE'.

BORDONE (Paris) an excellent Italian painter, born of a noble family at Trevisa, a disciple of Titian's. He went into France, to the court of Francis I. and painted the picture of that prince, &c. His Adventure of the Fisherman is the most particularly admired. He died at Venice.

BOREAS, son of *Astræus*, and god of the winds, according to the fable, carried away Orythea, daughter of Erectheus king of Athens, about 1397 A. C. Transforming himself into a horse,

horse, he had twelve colts, of wonderful swiftness, from the mares of Dardanus. In the octagon tower of the winds, built by Andronicus at Athens, Boreas is represented under the figure of a winged child, flying rapidly: he has buskins, and covers his face with a cloak, as if to keep off the severity of the cold. Boreas is also the North Wind.

BOREL (Peter) a learned physician, born at Castres about 1620, son of James Borel, by whom there are some poems in print. He applied to physic, and, after taking his doctor's degree, practised with great reputation in the city of Castres, from 1641. At the latter end of 1653 he went to Paris, and was some time after appointed physician in ordinary to the king. He was admitted into the academy of sciences as a chymist 1674, and died 1689, leaving a great number of works, some of which are valued by connoisseurs. The principle are, *Les Antiquités de la Ville de Castres*, &c. Castres, 1649, 8vo.; *Historiarum et observationum Medico-Physicarum Centuriæ quinque*, Paris, 1676, 8vo.; *Bibliotheca Chymica*, Paris, 1654, 12mo.; *De vero Telescopii inventore, cum brevi omnium Conspiscillorum historia*, Hague, 1655, 4to.; *Tresor des recherches et Antiquités Gauloises*, Paris, 1655, 4to. This is a kind of dictionary of the old words and phrases of the French language.

BORELLI (John Alphonso) an eminent professor of philosophy and mathematics, born 1608, at Naples. He taught with reputation at Florence and Pisa, and died December 31, 1679, at Rome. He wrote an excellent treatise *de motu animalium*, Rome, 1680 and 1681, 2 vol. 4to.; Hague, 1740; another, *de Vi percussionis*, Leyden, 1686, 4to. &c.

BORGHESE (Paul Guidotto) an Italian painter and poet, who, with fourteen trades, or means of living, died nevertheless of want, about the middle of the 17th century. He was yet more tormented by envy than by poverty; he expected to eclipse the *Gerusalemme Liberata* by making use of the measure, numbers, and rhymes, of that poem; but its strength of genius is not to be found in his Gerusalemme Ruinat, which was never printed.

BORGIA (Cæsar) natural son of pope Alexander VI. archbishop of Valentia in Spain, and cardinal. He was accused of contriving the death of his elder brother John Borgia, d. of Gandia, who was found dead in the Tiber, his body stabbed in nine places, 1497. Cæsar afterwards quitted the ecclesiastical profession, and leagued with Louis XII. for the conquest of the Milanese. This prince created him duke of Valentinois, and married him to Charlotte d'Albret. Borgia, with the assistance of Louis XII. took the best places in Romandiola, got possession of Imola, Forli, Fayenza, Pesaro, &c. and treated the Italian princes with great rigour. Most historians relate, that, intending to poison cardinal Adrian di Cornetto, he was poisoned himself, with Alexander VI. by the mistake of a servant. But this account is not without difficulties: however, the authority of Borgia diminished under Pius III. and only four cities remained to him of all those he had usurped. Julius II. kept him prisoner at Ostia till he had restored them to him. He was also a prisoner in Spain, but made his escape; and, taking refuge with John d'Albret, king of Navarre, who was his wife's brother, and then at war with Louis de Beaumont, his vassal, he went to besiege the castle of Viane, and was killed there March 12, 1507. Cæsar Borgia had taken for his motto these words: *Aut Cæsar, aut nihil:* which occasioned the following epigram:

Borgia Cæsar erat, factis et nomine Cæsar;
Aut nihil, aut Cæsar, dixit, Utrumque fuit.

BORGIA, v. ALBRET, FRANCIS.

BORIS-GUDENOU, grand equerry of Muscovy, and brother-in-law of the grand duke, was regent of the kingdom during the reign of Fedor, whose brother Demetrius he killed, to secure to himself a way to the throne. Upon the death of Fedor he was desired by the people to accept the sovereignty; but a young monk, named Griska, who had run away from his convent to avoid a punishment he had deserved, gave himself out to be the prince Demetrius, and, assisted by the Poles, attacked Boris, who died of vexation 1605. His son was acknowledged grand duke, but was conquered by the pretended Demetrius, who killed him and his mother 1605.

BORNIER (Philip) an able lawyer, and *lieutenant particulier* of the presidial of Montpellier, born in that city January 13, 1634, of a good family of the robe. He was employed by the court in affairs of importance, and died at Montpellier July 22, 1711, aged 78. His principal work is, *Conference des nouvelles Ordonnances du Roi Louis XIV. avec celles des Rois, Predecesseurs de sa Majesté*, 1755, 2 vol. 4to.

BORREL (John) more known by the name of *Buteo*, a learned mathematician of the 16th century, born at Charpey near Romans 1492, of an illustrious family in Dauphiny, who entered the order of the regular canons of St. Anthony, and went to Paris to perfect himself in the sciences. He afterwards held considerable offices in his order, and died at Cenar, a town near Romans, 1572, leaving many valuable works, of which he published a collection in Latin at Lyons, 1554, 4to.

BORRI (Joseph Fr.) a Milanese, enthusiast, chymist, herisiarch, and prophet, availed himself of all these characters to gain a party, whose purses were his only object. He was driven from Rome, Milan, Strasburg, and Amsterdam, upon the discovery of his intrigues. Going to Hamburgh, he obtained money from queen Christina and the king of Denmark, by pretending to have the secret of the philosopher's stone. He then took refuge in Hungary, but the pope's nuncio demanded him, and sent him to Rome, where he died a prisoner in the castle of St. Angelo 1695. His pretended secrets are deposited in a work written by him, entitled *La Chiave del Gabinetto*, 1681, 12mo. *Le Comte de Gabalis* was founded on this work.

BORRICHIUS (Olaüs) a learned Danish physician, professor in the college at Copenhagen, died of the stone October 3, 1690, aged 64. He published *Dissertationes de Somniferis*, 1680, 4to.; *De usu plantarum indigenarum*, 1688, 8vo.; and several pieces in *Acta Hafniensia*.

BORROMEO (St. Charles) cardinal, archbishop of Milan, and one of the greatest men of the 16th century, born October 2, 1538, in the castle of Arona, of an illustrious family, which has produced many persons of merit. His excellent qualities, and virtuous disposition appeared from his childhood. He was made cardinal by Pius IV. his mother's brother, 1560, afterwards archbishop of Milan, grand penitentiary, legate of Bologna, Romania, and the marquisate of Ancona. Charles Borromeo distinguished himself in all these high offices, and acquired universal esteem and veneration. During his uncle's pontificate, he assisted him in governing the church; protected and advanced men of merit, and brought the council of Trent to a happy conclusion. Retiring afterwards to his church at Milan, he held six provincial councils, and eleven synods, which contain all the necessary rules for the perfect government of a diocese. He edified the church by his virtues, gave instructions to his clergy, which have been adopted by those of France. Died piously Nov. 11, 1584, aged 47, and was canonized 1610. M. Godeau, bishop of Venice, has written his life. St. Charles Borromeo left several works besides the Acts of the Councils and Synods of Milan, and the Instructions above mentioned; the greatest part of them was printed at Milan, 1747, 5 vol. fol. There are many homilies and sermons among them, for this holy bishop thought it incumbent on him to preach the word of God himself to his people, notwithstanding the various business and government of so large a diocese. The edict of *Acta Ecclesiæ Medio-lanensis*, Milan, 1599, fol. is valued. He is to be distinguished from his cousin-german, Frederic Borromeo, a cardinal also, and archbishop of Milan, eminent for learning and piety, who held the seventh council of Milan, and founded the famous Ambrosian library. He died 1632, leaving *Ragionamenti Synodali*, Milano, 1632, 3 vol. 4to. and several religions works.

BORZONI *(Luciano)* an eminent painter of the 17th century, who was born 1590 at Genoa, and discovered, from his childhood, great marks of taste and inclination for painting. He excelled equally in portraits and historical subjects. All his pictures display great talents and genius. He died 1645 at Milan, leaving three sons, John Baptist, Charles, and Francis Maria, of whom the two first died young,

but had shewn a great turn for the painter's art. Francis Maria was born at Genoa 1625; he excelled chiefly in landscapes, sea-pieces, and storms. He died 1679 at Genoa.

BOS, v. DUBOS.

BOS (Lambert) a man eminent for learning in the 18th century, born November 23, 1670, at Worcum, son of James Bos, rector and head regent of the schools. He devoted himself entirely to the study of Greek, of which language he was appointed professor at Franeker 1704, and fulfilled the duties of that station with great reputation and assiduity till his death, January 6, 1717. He left several valuable works on the Greek language, but is most known by his edition of the Septuagint, *Franeker*, 1709, 2 vol. 4to.; *Observationes in N. Testamentum*, 1707, 8vo.; *In quosdam Autores Græcos*, 1715, 8vo.; Antiquities of Greece, translated into French, with the Commentaries of Frederic Leisuer, by De la Grange, *Paris*, 1769, 12mo.

BOSE (James du) a celebrated Cordelier, who died 1692, known by a great number of works, particularly his book entitled *l'Honnête Femme*, 12mo. which is valued. The preface was written by M. d'Ablancourt, the intimate friend of Pere du Bose. This Cordelier left his convent for some time, and afterwards returned to it. He wrote many pieces against the disciples of Jansenius, but his adversaries have not thought him worthy of an answer.

BOSE (Peter du) a French minister of what is called the reformed religion, one of the most celebrated preachers of his time, son of William du Bose, advocate to the parliament of Rouen. He was born 1623 at Bayeux, and was minister at Caen at the age of 23. Louis XIV. having published a severe edict against the protestants, 1666, they sent deputies from all parts, to make humble remonstrances to his majesty; but Peter du Bose was the only one among them who was admitted to an audience, and he made so eloquent a speech, that the king said, *he had been hearing the finest speaker in his dominions*. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes, Peter du Bose retired to Holland, and was minister of the church at Rotterdam till his death, 1692. He married twice, and left two daughters. His works are, Four volumes of Sermons, on various texts: three other volumes on the three first chapters of the Epistle to the Ephesians, and a collection of miscellaneous pieces, printed after his death.

BOSCAGER (John) an eminent lawyer, born at Beziers, August 23, 1601, who taught law at Paris with reputation, and died September 14, 1687, at the age of 87, by falling into a ditch, from whence he was not taken till the next morning. He left a book entitled, *Institution au Droit François, et au Droit Romain*, with Launay's Remarks, 1686, 4to.; *De Justitia et Jure*, 1689, 12mo.

BOSCANO (John) a Spanish poet of Barcelona, who died 1543. He was the intimate friend of Garcilasso de la Vega, another Spanish poet, and they were the first who brought the poetry of that nation to perfection, by introducing regularity and true taste into it. Their pieces have been printed together, *Medina*, 1544, 4to.; *Salamanca*, 1547, 8vo. Boscano succeeded best in sonnets.

BOSCHAERTS (Thomas Vuillebos) a celebrated Flemish painter, born 1613 at Berg. He settled at Antwerp, where he was much admired by the connoisseurs for his pictures, with which the prince of Orange was so struck, that he bought them all; and, sending for Boschaert's to the Hague, employed him in ornamenting his palace. This artist succeeded particularly in allegory and colouring.

BOSCO, v. BOIS.

BOSIO (James) knight-servitor and agent of the order of Malta at Rome, attached himself to cardinal Petrochini, and died at the beginning of the 17th century. He wrote a History of Malta, *Rome*, 1621, 1629, and 1684, 3 vol. fol.

BOSIO (Anthony) of Milan, nephew of the preceding, and agent to the order of Malta in the 16th century. He was author of several works, among which the best known is, *Roma Sotteranea*; it was printed after his death, *Rome*, 1632, fol. Paul Aringhi, a priest of the oratory at Rome, translated it into Latin 1651, 2 vol. fol.

BOSQUET (Francis) bishop of Lodeve 1648, and of Montpellier 1655, one

one of the most learned men in the 17th century, died June 24, 1676, aged 71. He left *Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ Historia*, 1636, 4to.; *Vies des Papes d'Avignon*, 1632, 8vo.; of which Baluze published a new edition 1693, 2 vol. 4to. &c.

BOSSE (Abraham) of Tours, an ingenious engraver, whose pictures are very pleasing. He understood perspective and architecture, and wrote a valuable treatise *sur la maniere de dessiner les Ordres d'Architecture*, 1684, fol. *Traité sur la Graveur*, 1645, 8vo.; *Sur la Perspective*, 1653, 8vo.

BOSSU (René le) a celebrated religious, of St. Genevieve, born March 16, 1631, at Paris, son of John Bossu, king's counsellor and advocate-general to the cour des aides. After professing ethics in different houses of his order, he settled at St. Genevieve, and was afterwards superior of the abbey of St. John de Chartres, where he died March 14, 1680. Pere Bossu had an extensive and penetrating genius, a solid judgement, a strong memory, a lively imagination, an upright heart, and great sweetness of temper. He left, *Parallele de la Philosophie de Descartes et d'Aristote*, Paris, 1674, 12mo.; *Traité du Poëme Epique*, Hague, 1714, 12mo.; an excellent work, to which he proposed giving a sequel, but it has never appeared. A small work in favour of Despréaux against St. Sorlin.

BOSSUET (James Benigne) bishop of Meaux, born September 27, 1627, at Dijon, of a noble and ancient family. He went to Paris, 1642, and became admired for his genius; entered the house and royal society of Navarre, and was admitted doctor of the Sorbonne, May 16, 1652. After that he went to Metz, where he was canon, then grand archdeacon and dean. Bossuet distinguished himself by his zeal for the mission, and his application to the instruction and conversion of protestants. He returned again to Paris for the purpose of preaching, and his sermons soon obtained him a great number of distinguished hearers. The queen-mother attended his discourses every where, and appointed him to preach before the king in Advent 1661, and Lent 1662. His majesty asked him again several times after, and appointed him bishop of Condom, September 13, 1669, preceptor to the dauphin September 11th the following year, first almoner to mad. la dauphine 1680, bishop of Meaux 1681, counsellor of state 1697, and first almoner to mad. the duchess of Burgundy the year after. He had been admitted into the French academy 1671; and the doctors of the house of Navarre had chosen him their superior 1695. M. Bossuet displayed, in all these offices, a superiority of talents which made him admired and respected. He converted a considerable number of protestants, among which were M. de Turenne and mademoiselle de Duras, and opposed Quietism. He died April 12, 1704, at Paris, aged 77. His principal works are, *Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle*, 1682, 4to. an excellent book, the best of this learned bishop's writings. *Refutation du Catéchisme de Paul Ferri, Ministre à Metz. Exposition de la Doctrine de l'Eglise Catholique sur les matieres de Controverse. Traité de la Communion sous les deux Especes. Lettre Pastorale aux nouveaux Catholiques. Histoire des Variations des Eglises Protestantes*, 1688, 2 vol 4to. with the Defence of this Work contained in six advertisements against the Criticisms of the Ministers, 1689 to 1691, 4to. There is a particular Defence against Basnage, 1701, 12mo. *Explication de l'Apocalypse*, 1689, 8vo. Several Funeral Orations, 1762, 12mo. *Politique tirée des Paroles de l'Ecriture Sainte*; a work written by the command of Louis XIV. 1709, 4to. *Meditations sur les Evangiles*, 4 vol. 12mo. *Elevations sur les Mysteres*, 2 vol 12mo. *Defensio Cleri Gallicani*, 1745, 2 vol. 4to. The same in French, 1745, 3 vol. 4to. &c. All these works are written with inexpressible skill, eloquence, and force. The Exposition of the Faith, the Discourse on Universal History, the Funeral Orations, and the Six Advertisements, are master pieces. All M. Bossuet's works have been collected by his nephew, James Benigne Bossuet, bishop of Troyes, who died 1743, aged 82, and printed at Paris, 12 vol. 4to. 1743, and the following. The Defence of the Clergy, Latin and French, 5 vol. and the Posthumous Works, 3 vol. make, in the whole, 20 vol. 4to. There has been a new edition, of which 2 vol. 4to. and 9 vol. 12mo. of Sermons, appeared for the first time. The style of M. Bossuet's Latin works is rather stiff;

stiff; but, in his French ones, he is inferior to none among the best writers of his country.

BOSSUS (Mathew) of Verona, regular canon of St. John Lateran, died at Padua 1502, aged 75. He published part of his works under the title of *Recuperationes Fesulanæ*, Bononiæ, 1493, fol.; *Epistolæ*, different from those in the preceding, *Mantua*, 1498, fol.; *Epistolæ*, different from the rest, with Six Discourses, *Venice*, 1502, 4to. *Opera Varia*, Strasburg, 1509, 4to. *Bologna*, 1627, fol. This does not include the Letters printed 1502. The whole is upon subjects of morality.

BOTAL, *Botallus* (Leonard) of Asti, an eminent physician in the 16th century, who served Francis duc d'Alençon and Henry III. in that capacity. He first introduced the practice of frequent bleeding at Paris. The best edition of his works is that of *Leyden*, 1660, 8vo.

BOTEREIUS, v. BOUTHRAIS.

BOTERO (John) secretary to St. Charles, and preceptor to the duke of Savoy's children, died 1608. He wrote several political works, as, *Della ragione di Stato*, 8vo.; *I Principe*, 8vo. &c.

BOTH (John and Henry) celebrated painters of Utrecht, pupils of Blomart. They were brothers, and worked on the same pictures, each according to his peculiar talent: Henry painted the landscape, John the figures and animals; yet all appeared to be done by the same hand.

BOTHWEL, v. HESBURN.

BOUCHARDON (Edmund) born 1698 at Chaumont in Bassigni, son of an architect. He applied himself to sculpture, and was pupil to the younger Coustou. He gained the prize given by the academy 1722; was sent to Rome, and, at his return, adorned Paris with his works, which procured him a place in the academy 1744, and a professorship 1746. He died 1762.

BOUCHE (Honoré) doctor of divinity, provost of St. Jaques-les-Barreme, in the diocese of Senez, born 1598, and died March 25, 1671, at Aix, author of a History of Provence, 1664, 2 vol. fol. which is valued for its maps.

BOUCHEL, v. BOCHEL.

BOUCHER (John) a Parisian, and famous leaguer, who was rector of the university of Paris, and prior of the Sorbonne 1580; afterwards doctor and curate of St. Benoît, at Paris. He must be allowed to have had talents, but a mistaken zeal rendered him one of the most seditious preachers of the league, who held their first assembly at his room in the college of Fortet, 1585. He declaimed in the pulpit against Henry III. and Henry IV. even after the conversion of that great monarch. Boucher retired into Flanders, 1594. He was canon and dean of Tournay, where he died 1644, after having changed his sentiments. There is a seditious book of his, entitled, *De justâ Henrici III. abdicatione*, 1589, 8vo.; *Sermons de la simulée Conversion et nullité de la pretendue Absolution de Henri de Bourbon, prince de Bearn*, Paris, 1594, 8vo. Observe that the words *jouxte la Copie* are not on the title page, for they mark the counterfeit. He is also supposed the author of *l'Apologie de Jean Chatel*, under the assumed name of *François de Verone Constantin*, 1595, 8vo. and in tom. 6th of the *Memoires de Condé*, 4to.

BOUCHER *d'Argis* (Antoine Gospard) born 1708 at Paris, admitted advocate 1727, and counsellor to the sovereign council of Dombes 1753. He wrote notes on all the law works of which he was the editor, and published a treatise *des Gains nuptiaux*, Lyons, 1738, 4to.; *Traité de la Crue des Meubles*, 1741, 12mo.; *Regles pour former un avocat*, 12mo. &c.

BOUCHER (Francis) principal painter to the king of France, who excelled in every stile, particularly in the elegant; he might be called the Painter of the Graces, and the Anacreon of Painting. He died 1770.

BOUCHERAT (Lewis) chancellor of France, and keeper of the seals 1685, died, loaded with honours, Sept. 2, 1699, aged 83. He was son of John Boucherat, master of the accounts. They were both distinguished by their uncommon merit, probity, and love for the people.

BOUCHET (John) a learned attorney at Poitiers, his native place, born 1476, and died about 1550. He acquired great reputation by his writings, among which are, *Annales d'Aquitaine*, Poitiers, 1644, fol. and several poetical pieces, the most curious of which is entitled *Le Chapelet des Princes* in his *Opuscula*,

Opuscula, 1525, 4to.; *Les Regnards traversant les Voies perilleuses*, Paris, *Verard*, fol. no date; *Les Triomphes de la noble et amoureuse Dame*, 1537, 8vo. &c.

BOUCHET (Henry du) counsellor of the parliament of Paris, died 1654, and left his valuable library to the abbey de St. Victor at Paris, with a large annual income to furnish it with new books, on condition that it should be open to the public, which was complied with.

BOUCHET (William) seigneur de Brocourt, created judge consul at Poitiers 1584, which occasioned him to dedicate to the merchants of that city his first volume of *serées* conversations, full of jests and humour, supposed to have passed between persons who spent the evening together. He died before the third volume appeared, 1607. These *Serées* were reprinted at Paris, 1608, 3 vol. 12mo.

BOUCHEUL (John Joseph) an advocate at Dorat, in the Lower Marche, who died about 1720, author of a good Commentary on the Custom of Poitou, 1727, 2 vol. fol.; *Traité des Conventions de succéder*, 4to.

BOUCICOUT, or John le Meingre, a celebrated marechal of France, comte de Beaufort, and vicomte de Turenne, eldest son of John Boucicaut, or *le Meingre*, another famous marechal of France, who died March 15, 1367, at Dijon. He bore arms from ten years old, fought by the side of king Charles VI. at the battle of Rosebec 1382, and was sent to Genoa to keep possession of the city, which had submitted to the king. Boucicout conducted himself there with great prudence; he commanded the Genoese fleet, fought with the Turks, and destroyed Baruth, and other ports of Syria, where the Venetians, who were enemies to the Genoese, had factories. The troubles of Genoa recommencing, he was obliged to retire, and the marquis de Montferrat was put in his place. He signalized himself afterwards against the English; but, being made prisoner at the battle of Agincourt (1415) where he commanded the advanced guard, was carried to England, and died there 1421.

BOUDIER (René) of Trelly, a village near Coutance, author of some poetical pieces. In the reign of Louis XIV. he made the following profane lines for his epitaph, when dying at the age of ninety:

J'etois Poete, Historien;
Et maintenant je ne suis rien.

He died 1723, leaving a Roman History, MS.

BOUDON (Henri Marie) grand archdeacon of Evreux, born at la Fere 1624, acquired a name by several small religious tracts. It is more certain that Boudon was a man of unshaken virtue, than it is that he worked all the miracles attributed to him by his panegyrist in his *Life*, published 1754, 2 vol. 12mo. He died 1702.

BOUELLES, or BOVILLUS (Charles de) canon of Noyon, and mathematician, died about 1553. The collection of his works was printed at Paris, 1510, fol.; the titles and subjects of them are rather singular: *De Intellectu, de Sensu, de Nihilo, de Generatione*, &c. There are several other tracts of his not comprised in this publication, and some theological works which are forgotten.

BOUETTE *de Blemur* (Jacqueline) born January 8, 1618, of noble parents, and sent, at five years old, to the royal abbey of the Holy Trinity at Caen, of which she was afterwards appointed prioress. The high reputation this lady acquired by her virtue and genius, induced the duchess of Mecklenburg to request her assistance in the establishment of the Benedictine Nuns of the Holy Sacrament at Châtillon. La More Bouette, although at that time 60 years old, descended to the humble situation of novice in this new abbey, and made profession there. She refused an abbey which was offered her, and died in great reputation for sanctity, March 24, 1696. Bouette left several works, among which are, *les Grandeurs de la Sainte Vierge: la Vie du Pere Fournier de Martincourt: les Exercises de la Mort: l'Année Benedictine*, 7 vol. 4to. and *la Vie de tous les Saints*, 2 vol. fol.

BOUFLERS (Lewis Francis duc de) peer and marechal of France, born January 10, 1644, of a noble and ancient family. He distinguished himself by his courage and conduct in several sieges and battles, particularly in the defence of Lisle 1708. From a spirit

spirit of patriotism he served, 1709, under marechal de Villars, and commanded the right wing at the bloody battle of Malplaquet, when he made so good a retreat, that he left neither canon nor prisoners behind. He died August 22, 1711, at Fontainbleau, aged 68.

BOUFLERS (Joseph Marie, duc de) son of the preceding, succeeded his father in the government of Flanders, although but five years of age. The Genoese, having driven out the Austrians, who had taken possession of their city in the war which followed the death of the emperor Charles VI, Boufiers was sent, with the dignity of marechal of France, to defend it against the Austrians, who had returned to besiege it, and died there July 2, 1747, the same day that the Austrians raised the siege.

BOUGAINVILLE (John Peter de) of Paris, pensioner and secretary to the academy of inscriptions, member of the French academy, keeper of the hall of antiques at the Louvre, and secretary to the duke of Orleans, died 1763 at the castle of Loches. He translated the Anti-Lucretius of cardinal de Polignac, 2 vol. 8vo. or 12mo. and was author of a parallel between the expedition of Thomas Koulikan and of Alexander in the Indies.

BOUGEANT (William Hyacinth) a celebrated Jesuit, born November 4, 1690, at Quimper, who, after teaching ethics at Caen and Nevers, settled in the college of Louis le Grand at Paris, where he employed himself in the composition of several works, the principal of which are, *Recueil d'Observations Physiques tirées des mellieurs Ecrivains*, 4 vol. 12mo. by some attributed to P. Grozelier, priest of the oratory: *Histoire des Guerres et des Negociations qui précéderent le Traité de Westphalie. Hist. du Traité de Westphalie.* These two histories are much esteemed; they consist of 3 vol. 4to. or 6 vol. 12mo. *Refutation du Pere le Brun, sur la forme de la Consecration de l'Eucharistie. Exposition de la Doctrine Chretienne, ou Catechisme*, 4to. or 4 vol. 12mo. *La Femme Docteur, le Saint Déniché*; and *les Quakers François*; three very bad plays, read only by the partisans of the constitution. *Amusment Philosophique sur le Language des Bêtes*, 12mo.; a licentious sally of imagination, which caused him much vexation. He was obliged to acknowledge his repentance of it in a letter to the abbé Savalette, which was published. *Voyage de Franferedin, dans la Romancie*, 12mo. He died January 7, 1743, at Paris.

BOUGEREL (Joseph) priest of the oratory at Aix, died 1753 at Paris. He was author of *La Vie de Gassendi*, 12mo. and another vol. 12mo. of *Memoires sur les Hommes illustres de Provence.* There were to have been 4 vol. 4to.

BOUGOUINE (Simon) a French poet, valet de chambre to Louis XII. author of *la Moralité de l'Homme juste, et de l'Homme pecheur*, Paris, 1508, 4to. *l'Epinette du jeune Prince*, Paris, 1508 and 1514, fol.

BOUGUER (Peter) born at Croisie, son of a king's professor of hydrography. The academy of sciences crowned his memoire *de la Mâture des Vaisseaux*, 1727, and associated him 1731. He accompanied messieurs Godin and de la Condamine to Peru, to determine the figure of the earth 1736, and died 1758, at Paris. His works are, *la Construction du Navire*, 1746, 4to.; *la Figure de la Terre*, 1749, 4to.; *Traité d'Optique*, 1760, 4to.; *Traité de la Navigation*, 1753, 4to. since published by M. de la Caille, 1761, 8vo.: *la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux*, 1757, 4to. &c.

BOUHIER (John) a learned president *à Mortier* of the parliament at Dijon, and one of the 40 members of the French academy, born March 16, 1673, at Dijon. He discovered a great taste for literature from his childhood, studied the languages and the law, and became a great magistrate, a distinguished scholar, and one of the best French writers. He died in the arms of his intimate friend, the learned Pere Oudin, a Jesuit, March 16, 1746, aged 73. Bouhier left, *Lettres sur les Therapeutes*, 1712, 12mo.; *Dissertations sur Herodote, avec des Memoires sur la Vie du President Bouhier*, Dijon, 1746, 4to.; *Remarques sur plusieurs Livres de Ciceron. Commentaire sur la Coutume de Bourgogne*, 1742, 2 vol. fol.; *Dissolution du Mariage pour Cause d'Impuissance*, 8vo.; and various other works.

BOUHOURS (Dominique) a celebrated Jesuit, and one of the best French writers, first taught ethics at Paris; but frequent head-achs, with which

which he was afflicted all his life, obliged him to quit his regentship. He was entrusted with the education of the two young princes de Longueville, and chosen afterwards by M. Colbert to direct the studies of the marquis de Seignilay, his son. He died May 27, 1702, at Paris, aged 75. He was author of *Relation de la mort Chrétiene et edifiante du prince de Longueville: les Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugene*, 12mo. on which Barbier d'Acour wrote a criticism, which is esteemed a masterpiece: *Remarques*, 2 vol. 12mo.: and, *Doutes sur la Langue Françoise*, 12mo.: *La Maniere de bien penser dans les Ouvrages d'Esprit*, 12mo.: *L'Histoire du Grand Maitre d'Aubosson*, 12mo.: *La Vie de St. Ignace*, 12mo.: that of *St. Francis Xavier*, 2 vol. 12mo.: and of *Madame de Bellefond*: *Pensées ingenieuses des Anciens et des Modernes*, 12mo.: *Pensées ingenieuses des Peres de l'Eglise*, 12mo.: *Nouveau Testament*, 2 vol. 12mo. &c.

BOUILLARD (D. James) a Benedictine of St. Maur, born, 1669, at Meulan, and died, 1726, at St. Germain-des-prez. He published the *Martyrologe* of Usuard, and the *Hist. of the Abbey of St. Germain-des-prez*, fol.

BOUILLAUD (Ismaël) a man of distinguished learning, born September 28, 1605, at Loudun, who abjured what is called the reformed religion, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession. He was well acquainted with the belles lettres, history, mathematics, law, and divinity; corresponded with the literati of his time, and travelled into Italy, Germany, Poland, and to the Levant, dying, Nov. 25, 1694, at Paris. He published *Opus novum ad Arithmeticam infinitorum*, 1682; *Le Astronomia philolaïca*, 1645, fol.; *de Lineis spiralibus*, 1657, 4to.; and many other works much esteemed by the learned.

BOUILLON (Emanuel-Theodose, de la Tour d'Auvergne, called the cardinal de) abbot of Clugny, and grand almoner of France. He fell into disgrace by favouring M. de Fenelon at Rome, in the affair of the *Maximes des Saints*, and not having strongly enough solicited a brief of eligibility for the bishopric of Strasburg in favour of his nephew the abbé d'Auvergne. Though ordered to return into France, he persisted in staying at Rome, to take possession of the office of dean of the sacred college. He did however return to France, and obtained a remission of the order for seizing his temporals; but, weary of living in exile, again left that kingdom, and wrote to his majesty, that, by resigning the offices of grand almoner and commander of the orders, he regained the liberty to which his birth, and the rank of foreign prince, entitled him. In consequence of this letter, the parliament judged him guilty of disobedience to the sovereign, desertion, and felony: his effects were seized, and his revenues confiscated. He retired first to the Low Countries, then went into Germany, and from thence to Rome, where he died 1715, aged 72, having first written a letter of submission to the king. His conduct had been disapproved even by Rome, which had declared his election to the abbey of St. Amand void. v. MARK.

BOULAINVILLIERS (Henri de) comte de St. Saire, where he was born, October 21, 1658, of a noble and ancient family. He was educated at Juilli, by the fathers of the oratory, and gave proofs of genius and abilities from his childhood. His chief study was history, which he afterwards cultivated assiduously. He died January 23, 1722, at Paris, aged 64, having been twice married, and left only daughters. He was author of a history of the Arabians, and Mahomet, 12mo.; *Memoires sur l'ancien Governement de France*; *ou* 14 *Lettres sur les anciens Parlemens de France*, 3 vol. 12mo.; *Histoire de France jusqu'a Charles VIII.* 3 vol. 12mo.; and, *l'Etat de la France*, 6 vol. 12mo. in the Dutch edition, and eight in the edition of Trevoux; *Memoire présenté a M. le duc d'Orleans, sur l'Administration des Finances*, 2 vol. 12mo; *Histoire de la Pairie de France*, 12mo.; *Dissertations sur la Noblesse de France*, 12mo. All his writings on the French history have been collected in 3 vol. fol. *They are not written* (says M. de Montesquieu) *with all the freedom and simplicity of the ancient nobility, from which he descended.* M. Boulainvilliers left some other works in MS. known to the learned, who have, with great reason, been astonished to find, that he expresses in them his doubts of the most incontestable dogmas of religion,

while he blindly gives credit to the reveries of judicial astrology; an inconsistency common to many other infidels.

BOULANGER (Claude François Felix) born 1724 at Amiens, was, for some time, counsellor of the bailiwic, then advocate at Paris, and afterwards appointed to the office of lieutenant-particulier-civil of the bailiwic of Amiens, where he died 1758. He wrote *Traité des Phenomenes de l'Electricité*, in two parts, 8vo.; *Apologie de l'Esprit des Loix*, 12mo.; *Recherches sur les Mimes et Pantomimes*, 12mo.; *Momus Philosophe*, a comedy; *Fables et Contes*, 12mo.

BOULANGER (Nicholas Anthony) son of a merchant at Paris, where he was born November 11, 1722. He pursued his studies, to little purpose, at the college of Beauvais, but succeeded better in mathematics, which occasioned him to engage in bridges and embanking 1745. He constructed the bridge at Vauxcouleurs, and that at Foulain near Langres; and was also employed in Touraine, and on the road to Orleans. These laborious occupations proving too much for his strength, he was obliged to ask leave to resign them, which was granted him 1758, with the commission of engineer. He died September 16, 1759. His genius, naturally philosophical, led him to judge of what the world had been by what it is now; and he may be said to have sacrificed his life to this idea. He felt the necessity of being acquainted with the Greek and Latin authors, and learnt their languages, but gained little light from them, according to his own account. The truth is, that having formed to himself a singular system, nothing appeared reasonable to him which could not be applied to it. His *Recherches sur le Despotisme Oriental*, 12mo. his *Dissertation sur Elie et Enoch*, 12mo. his *Antiq. Dévoilée*, Amsterdam, 1766, 3 vol. 12mo. are an absolute delirium of the human mind. The understanding must be extremely prepossessed which applies to one single system things so very distant from it. *Le Christianisme Dévoilé*, 2 vol. 12mo. is also attributed to Boulanger.

BOULAY (Cæsar Egasse du) a native of St. Ellier, a village in Maine, a celebrated professor of ethics at the college of Navarre, register, rector, and historiographer of the university of Paris, who died October 16, 1678, after publishing several works. The chief are, History of the University of Paris, in Latin, 6 vol. fol. in which are many matters of importance; and *le Trevor des Antiquités Romains*, 1 vol. fol.

BOULENGER (Andrew) a famous preacher in the 17th century, better known by the name of *little father Andrew*, one of the reformed Augustines, who drew together crowds of auditors by the singularity of his sermons, and the lively sallies of wit which he introduced into them. He died 1657 at Paris.

BOULLAY (Edmund du) herald at arms to the duke of Lorraine, lived about the middle of the 16th century. He left a moral piece in verse, entitled, *le Combat de la Chaire et de l'Esprit*, Paris, 1549, 8vo. He also wrote, *la Genealogie de duc de Lorraine*; *la Vie et trépas des ducs de Lorraine, Antoine I. et François I.* Metz, 1547, 4to; *le Voyage du duc Antoine vers l'Empereur en* 1543, *pour traiter la Paix avec François I.* 8vo.

BOULLENOIS (Lewis) advocate to the parliament of Paris, died 1762, aged 84. He published, *Questions sur les Demissions de bien*, 1747, 8vo.; *Dissertation sur les Questions qui naissent de la Contrariété des Loix*, 1734, 4to. This last is, as it were, the essay of his *Traité de la Personnalité, et de la Realité dee Loix, Coutumes, et Statutes*, which was printed at Paris 1766, 2 vol. 4to.

BOULLIER (David Renaud) born March 24, 1699, at Utrecht, minister at Amsterdam, afterwards at London, died September 24, 1759. He left several works written against the church of Rome, filled with the prejudices of his sect; Sermons 1748, 8vo.; *Lettres sur les vrais principes de la Religion*, 1741, 12mo. 2 vol.; *Pensées Peilosophiques et Litteraires*, 1759, 12mo.; *Le Pyrronïsme de l'Eglise Romaine*, 1757, 8vo.; *Pieces Philosophiques et Litteraires*, 1759, 12mo.; *Recherches sur l'Eau de Goudron*; translated from the English of Berkley, 1745, 12mo. But none of his works do him greater credit than his *Essai sur l'Ame des Bêtes*, 1728, 12mo. and 1737, 2 vol. 8vo.

BOULLONGNE (Lewis) a painter to

to the king, and professor of the academy of painting, who distinguished himself in his art, and died at Paris 1674, aged 65. Three of his pictures are in the church of Notre-Dame. He left two sons and two daughters, who followed his steps, and were admired for their genius as painters. The eldest, well known by the name of Bon-Boullongne, was born at Paris 1649, and was, at first, his father's pupil: he afterwards went to perfect himself in Italy as king's pensioner, and, on his return, was made professor of the academy of painting. Louis XIV. employed him to ornament several of his palaces; and there are a great number of his pictures at Paris, in which city he died 1717. Genevieve and Magdelaine, his sisters, who died 1710, were also of the academy of painting. Lewis his younger brother, who was born at Paris 1654, having been taught by his father, gained a prize at the age of eighteen, which procured him the king's pension. He went into Italy when his brother returned, where he acquired great skill, particularly in drawing and colouring; was much employed when he returned to Paris, and afterwards made director of the academy of painting, knight of the order of St. Michael, and first painter to the king. Louis XIV. gave him several pensions, and a grant of nobility to him and his descendants. L. Boullonge's pencil embellished the church of the Invalids, the chapel of Versailles, &c. He died at Paris very rich, 1733, and left four sons; the eldest was counsellor of state, and intendant of the finances, and of the king's orders.

BOUQUET (D. Martin) a Benedictine of St. Maur, born 1685, and died 1754 at Paris. He published the Collection of the Historians of France, as far as vol. 8th: there are 12 vol. in all.

BOURBON (Nicholas) a Latin poet, born 1503 at Vandeuvre, near Langres, son of a rich forge master. Margaret de Valois appointed him preceptor to her daughter Jane d'Albret de Navarre, mother of Henry IV. He retired afterwards to Condé, where he had a benefice, and died there about 1550. Bourbon left eight books of Epigrams, and a poem on the forge entitled, *Ferrarie*, 1533, 8vo.; *De puerorum moribus*, Lyons, 1536, 4to. They are moral distichs, with a Commentary by J. de Caures. He was extremely well acquainted with antiquity and the Greek language. Erasmus praises his epigrams.

BOURBON (Nicholas) a celebrated Greek and Latin poet, great nephew to the preceding, the son of a physician. He taught rhetoric in several colleges at Paris, and cardinal du Perron appointed him professor of eloquence at the royal college. He was also canon of Langres, and one of the forty of the French academy. He retired at last among the fathers of the oratory, where he died August 7, 1644, aged 70. Bourbon is justly considered as one of the greatest Latin poets whom France has produced. His poems were printed at Paris, 1651, 12mo. The *Imprecation on the Parricide of Henry IV.* is his chef-d'œuvre. He wrote the two beautiful lines which are upon the gate of the arsenal at Paris, in honour of Henry the Great:

> Ætna hæc Henrico Vulcania tela ministrat,
> Tela Gigantæos debellatura furores.

BOURBON (Robert of France, seigneur de) sixth son of St. Louis, and of Margaret of Provence, born 1256, married Beatrix of Burgundy, daughter and heiress of Agnes de Bourbon, and died 1317. Louis I. his son, 1341; Peter I. his son, 1356; Louis II. his son, 1410; John I. his son, 1433; Charles I. his son, 1456; John II. his son, died 1488, without any legitimate male heir; and Peter II. his brother, who died 1503, terminated this elder branch. v. BEAUJEU.

Charles I. had a brother named Louis, who was founder of a first branch of Montpensier, and who died 1486; Gilbert, his son, died 1496; Charles, his son, was constable, and left no posterity. v. CHARLES, GABRIELLE.

Louis I. had another son named James, founder of the branch of La Marche, who died 1361; his son John died 1412, leaving James II. who died without legitimate issue 1438; and Louis, who took the name of Vendôme, died 1446; John, his son, died 1477; Francis, his son, died 1495; Charles, his son, died 1537; Anthony,

his son, who died 1562, was king of Navarre, and father of Henry IV. v. ANTHONY, FRANCIS.

Anthony had a brother named Louis I. founder of the house of Condé, who died 1569; v. LOUIS I.: Henry I. his son, died 1588; Henry II. his son, died 1646; Louis II. his son, v. LOUIS II.: Henry Julius, his son, died 1709; Louis, his son, 1710: v. LOUIS: Louis Henry, his son, who died 1740, was father of Louis Joseph, prince of Condé. Louis I. had a brother a cardinal, v. CHARLES.

Henry II. prince of Condé, had a second son, Armand prince of Conti, who died 1666; v. ARMAND; Francis Louis, his son, died 1709; Francis Armand, his son, who died 1727, was father of Louis-Francis prince of Conti, who died 1776; his son, the comte de Marche, took the title of prince of Conti.

Louis I. prince of Condé, had a second son, Charles, comte de Soisson, who died 1612; his son Louis II. died without issue 1641. v. LOUIS. There was a second branch of Montpensier, which began in Louis, son of John comte de Vendôme, who died about 1520; Louis, his son, died 1583, v. LOUI ; Francis, his son, died 1592, v. FRANCIS; Henry, his son, died 1608; Mary, his daughter, had, by Gaston duke of Orleans, Anne, princess de Montpensier, v. MONTPENVIER. v. *l'Histoire genealogique* by Pere Anselme.

BOUCHENU *de Valbonais* (John Peter) born 1651 at Grenoble, made several voyages in his youth, and was in the English fleet at the battle of Solbay. He was afterwards first president of the chamber of accounts in dauphiny, and died 1730. There is a good *Hist. of Dauphiny*, 1722, 2 vol. fol. which he composed when he was blind, from books that were read to him. His memory is dear to Grenoble, from the good which he did there; and to the learned, from his great liberality.

BOUCHIER (Thomas) a celebrated cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury, and brother of Henry earl of Essex. He crowned Edward IV. Richard III. and Henry VII. kings of England; held several councils, and condemned the Wickliffites. This prelate died at Canterbury, March 30, 1486.

BOURDALOUE (Lewis) a Jesuit, born at Bourges, August 20, 1632. After preaching in the country, he went to Paris 1669, where he was, in a short time, so much distinguished, that the king desired to hear him. He preached at court in Advent 1670, and in Lent 1672, and was heard with fresh admiration in many more of those seasons. All the pulpits in Paris resounded with his sermons. The king sent him into Languedoc 1686, to inspire the new converts with a love for the Catholic religion. Pere Bourdaloue preached at Montpellier, and had extraordinary success. To the fatiguing employments of the pulpit, he joined a most assiduous attendance at the tribunal of confession, leading the soul to virtue by the surest paths, and most conformable to the gospel precepts. He attended the sick, visited prisons and hospitals, and was frequently at charitable meetings, where he procured ample contributions by his pathetic discourses and engaging manners. He died, May 13, 1704, at Paris. Pere Bretonneau, a Jesuit, published his sermons 1707: the best edition is by Rigaud, 16 vol. 8vo. and 18 vol. 12mo. including the *Pensées*; *Avent*, 1 vol.; *Carême*, 3 vol.; *Dominic.* 4 vol.; *Exhortations*, 2 vol.; *Mysteres*, 2 vol; *Panegyriques*, 2 vol.; *Retrait*, 1 vol.; *Pensées*, 3 vol. In the octavo edition the Exhortations, and Retirement, make but 2 vol. and the Thoughts 2 vol. Pere Bourdaloue possessed a great and elevated genius, a lively and penetrating wit, and a perfect knowledge of every subject connected with his profession. He was never exceeded by any preacher in majesty, strength, and grandeur of stile. All his sermons are one continued series and chain of proofs and solid arguments, which convince the mind, compel assent, and make religion respectable, even to the libertine and the infidel.

BOURDEILLE (Peter) better known by the name of *Brantôme*, of which he was abbot, descended from a noble and ancient family, and distinguished in the courts of Europe by his wit and genius. He spent great part of his life in travelling; was baron of Richemont, gentleman of the bedchamber to king Charles IX. and king Henry III. and chamberlain to the duke d'Alençon.

He

He died July 5, 1614, aged 87. His Memoirs contain many curious particulars; they have been printed in 10 vol. 12mo.: 4 *des Capit. François*; 2 *des Capit. Etrangers*; 2 *des Femmes galantes*; 1 *des Femmes illustres*; 1 *des Duels*. The last edition is the Hague, 1741, consisting of 15 vol. 12mo. there being a supplement of 5 vol. This author must be distinguished from Claude de Bourdeille, comte de Montresor, his great nephew, who made himself much talked of in the times of the cardinals Richelieu and Mazarene; and by whom there are some Memoirs under the name of *Montresor*, 2 vol. 12mo. He died July 2, 1663, at Paris.

BOURDELOT (John) a learned advocate of the parliament of Paris, and master of the requests to queen Mary de Medicis, who wrote Notes upon *Lucian*, *Heliodorus*, and *Petronius*, which are esteemed, and died at Paris 1638. He is to be distinguished from the abbé Bourdelot his nephew, otherwise Peter Michon, a celebrated physician, sent for by queen Christina 1651, and for whom she obtained the abbey of Messay, who died February 9, 1685, at Paris, aged 76. He left a treatise *de la Vipere*, 1671, 12mo. and several other works, which remain in MS.

BOURDIGNE' (Charles) a priest, born at Angers, where he was living 1531, author of *la Legende de Pierre Faifeu*, in verse, Angers, 1532, 4to. and *Paris*, 1723, 12mo. It is an account of all the tricks played by Peter Faifeu, a debauched young man, to gain his ends. He was brother of John Bourdigné, canon of Angers, who died 1555, and was author of *l'Histoire d'Anjou et du Maine*, Angers, 1529, fol. which contains many fabulous stories.

BOURDIN (Maurice) anti-pope under the name of Gregory VIII. was first archbishop of Brega. Being excommunicated in a council, he withdrew to Sutri, and was delivered up by the inhabitants to the army of pope Calixtus II. 1121, He died at a great age.

BOURDOISE (Adrian) born 1584 at Perche, a worthy priest, who founded the seminary of St. Nicholas du Chardonnet at Paris. He did essential service to religion by his catechisms, missions, conferences; his ardent zeal for the establishment of seminaries, and for the improvement of the clergy, and died piously 1655, aged 71. His life has been published in quarto.

BOURDON (Sebastian) a painter of Montpellier, and rector of the academy of painting at Paris, who died 1662. His pencil is far from correct, but has an uncommon degree of spirit and freedom. He succeeded particularly in landscape. The martyrdom of St. Peter, in the cathedral church at Paris, is the most admired of this painter's works.

BOURDON (Amé) son of Giles Bourdon, engineer to the king of Spain, born 1638 at Cambray. He inherited his father's genius for mathematics, drawing, and physic, but engaged in the office of a magistrate, and was treasurer of Cambresis; being led on at length by his taste for the sciences, he applied so closely to anatomy and physic, that at the age of 36, when he had twelve children living, he determined to take his degree in physic, at the university of Douay, 1673. Bourdon published, 1678, his *Tables Anatomiques*, fol. with his *Description anatomique du Corps humain*, 12mo. for the instruction of a son whom he designed for that profession. This work has been often reprinted, being at that time the most complete of its kind. Although he had great knowledge of chemistry, having studied it very deeply, he used few of those compound medicines which are the result of art, chusing rather to assist than force nature. By adhering to this system, Bourdon was esteemed a great man in his profession, which he followed till he died, Dec. 21, 1706, at Cambray, where his family remain, much respected.

BOURDONNAYE (Mahé de la) born at St. Malo, 1699, was governor-general of the isles of France and of Bourbon, and gained possession of Madras 1746. The treasures he brought from thence involved him in a long process, during which he was kept in prison. At last, his innocence appearing, he was set at liberty, and restored to all his honours. He died 1754.

BOURDOT *de Richebourg* (Charles Anthony) was advocate at Paris 1689, and died there December 11, 1735.

He

He published a *Coutumier général*, with notes, *Paris*, 1724, 4 vol. fol.

BOURG (Anne du) of Riom, a famous conseillier clerc, of the parliament of Paris, distinguished for his knowledge of the law, and his learning; but, being led into the new opinions, the obstinacy of his temper proved his ruin: he was declared a heretic, degraded from the priesthood, and afterwards hanged and burned in the Place de Grave, 1559, aged 38.

BOURGEOIS, v. BURGENOIS.

BOURGOING (Francis) born March 18, 1585, at Paris, doctor of the Sorbonne, and third general of the oratory in France. He died October 26, 1662, after having governed with admirable wisdom, leaving some works on religious subjects.

BOURGOING (Edmund) prior of the Jacobins of Paris during the league, who being taken at the assault of one of the Fauxbourgs of that city, armed as a soldier, was carried to Tours, where the parliament sat at that time. He was convicted of having introduced in his sermons the panegyric of James Clement, who assassinated Henry III. found guilty of high treason, and torn in pieces by four horses, 1590. It was even suspected that he had induced Clement to commit the murder, and that he went these horrible lengths to please the duchess of Montpensier, sister to the Guises.

BOURGUET (Lewis) born 1678 at Nismes, a famous naturalist. His family were obliged to seek an asylum in Switzerland on the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and Zurich was indebted to them for its manufactures of stockings, muslins, and other articles. Young Bourguet studied there, married at Berne, and settled at Neufchattel, where he was appointed professor of philosophy and mathematics. He died December 31, 1742. He left *Lettre sur la Formation des Sels, et des Crysteaux*, Ansterdam, 1729, 12mo.; *la Bibliotheque Italique*, 16 vol. 8vo.; and many pieces in the Swiss Mercury, or Helvetic Journal, in which his eulogium may be found.

BOURGFONTAINE, V. FILLEAU.

BOURGUEVILLE (Charles de) lieut. gen. of Caen, author of *Recherches et Antiquités de la Neustrie*, Caen, 1588, 4to. which is esteemed. He died 1593.

BOURGUIGNON (Le) v. COURTOIS.

BOURIGNON (Antoinette) a famous devotee who pretended to be guided by a particular inspiration. She was born 1616 at Lisle, of Catholic parents, and died at Franeker 1680. Her singularity of sentiments, and new system of piety brought her into many troubles. Her works have been printed at Amsterdam, 1686, 21 vol. 8vo. There is a catalogue of them in the last. A collection of testimonies in her favour has been published at Amsterdam, 1680, 12mo.

BOUREE (Edm. Bernard) a priest of the oratory, born 1652 at Dijon, and died there 1722. He was author of the *Conferences de Langres*, 1693, 3 vol. 12mo. and of 16 vol. of sermons, 12mo.

BOURLIE, v. GUISCARD.

BOURSAULT (Edm.) a French poet, born 1638 at Mussi l'Evêque, went to Paris 1651, where he distinguished himself by his natural talents, without study. He composed a work by order of Louis XIV. for the instruction of the dauphin, entitled, *La veritable étude des Souverains*, 1671, 12mo. and afterwards a Gazette in verse, which pleased the court, but was suppressed, on account of some satirical strokes against the Franciscans. He died at Montlucon, September 15, 1701, aged 63, leaving two sons and a daughter. The most complete edition of his theatrical pieces is that of 1746, 3 vol. 12mo. His *Letters* are in 3 vol. and his *Romances* in 4 parts.

BOURSIER (Lawrence Francis) a priest, and doctor of divinity, born 1679 at Rouen, who was obliged to quit the Sorbonne, 1721, for having appealed from the Constitution *Unigenitus*. He lived in a forced retirement from 1735, and died at Paris 1749. Boursier was author of the treatise *de l'Action de Dieu sur les Creatures, ou de la Premotion physique*, 2 vol. 4to. or 6 vol. 12mo. He also drew up the Memorial of the Sorbonne, presented to the Czar Peter, on the re-union of the Greek and Latin churches.

BOURVALOIS (Paul Poisson, known by the name of) a famous financier, who, taking advantage of the necessities of the state during the war about the Spanish succession, was fined 4,400,000 livres by the chamber of justice;

justice; but he and his wife gave up their property for the payment of their creditors. He died 1719. His house was converted into the Hotel de la Chancellerie.

BOURZEIS (Amable de) abbot of St. Martin de Cores, and one of the 40 members of the French academy, born at Volvic near Riom, April 6, 1606, of Catholic parents, and distinguished for his knowledge and erudition during the administration of Richlieu, Mazarin, and Colbert. He was at first a zealous defender of Jansenism; but, the Constitution of Innocent X. intervening, 1652, he retracted, and signed the form without hesitation 1661. The abbot de Bourzeis was employed in several offices of importance, and died at Paris August 2, 1672. He left several works on controversial subjects, and on *Grace*; and 2 vol. of *Sermons*, 8vo. 1672.

BOUSSARD (Geoffrey) doctor of divinity, senior of the faculty of Paris, and chancellor of the university, which office gave him an opportunity of displaying the brilliancy of his eloquence, and the solidity of his reasoning. He exchanged his chancellorship about 1518 for a benefice in Maine, which occasioned him to settle at Mans, where he died about 1520. There is a treatise by him, *de Continentiâ Sacerdotum*, Paris, 1505, 4to. rather scarce, and some theological works.

BOUSSET (John Bapt. du) of Dijon, a French musician, who had not only a genius for composition, but taste, and a pleasing voice. He left several books of *Airs* and *Motets*, in nine collections, which are esteemed, and died 1725, aged 63.

BOUSSONET, a painter, v. STELLA.

BOUTARIE (Francis de) professor of French law in the university of Toulouse, born 1672 at Fignac, and died 1733 at Toulouse. He published *les Institutes de Justinien*, 1740, 4to.; *Traite des Droits Seigneuriaux*, 1751, 4to.; *Explicat. des Ordonnances de Blois, et des Ordonnances civile, criminelle, et du Commerce*, 2 vol. 4to.; *Traité des Libertés de l'Eglise Gallicane, et Explication du Concordat*, 4to.

BOUTAUD (Michael) of Paris, entered among the Jesuits, and died at Pontoise 1688, aged 81. He is supposed to have written *les Conseils de la Sagesse*, Paris, 1736, 12mo. The first part is attributed to M. Fouquet. *Le Theologien dans la Conversation*, 12mo.; *Methode pour converser avec Dieu*, 24to.

BOUTEROUE (Claudius) a learned antiquary of Paris, who published *Recherches sur les Monnoies*, Paris, 1666, fol. which are in much esteem. He died about 1690.

BOUTHILLIER (Claude le) a celebrated superintendant of the finances, and secretary of state, son of Denys le Bouthillier, seigneur de Fouilletourte, et du petit Thouars, of a noble and ancient family. He was counsellor of the parliament of Paris 1613, and gained the esteem and friendship of cardinal Richlieu, who procured him the office of *secretaire des commandements* to queen Mary de Medicis, and that of secretary of state 1628. Bouthillier was employed in the affairs of Italy, and made superintendant of the finances 1632; but, falling into disgrace after the death of Louis XIII. he retired to his house at Pons-sur-Seine, and died there May 21, 1652, aged 71. Leon le Bouthillier his son, comte de Chavigny et de Busançois, was counsellor to the parliament of Paris, afterwards minister and secretary of state, &c. He had great talents for public affairs, but was disgraced at last, and died at Paris October 11, 1652, aged 44. The family of Bouthillier has produced many other illustrious men. v. RANEE'.

BOUTHRAIS (Raoul) in Latin *Botereius*, born 1552 at Chateau-dun, was advocate to the grand council, and died 1630. He published a Collection of *Decrees* of the Grand Council in Latin, Paris, 1606, 8vo.; *De rebus in Gallia gestis ab anno* 1594. *ad* 1610, 2 vol. 8vo.; *Henrici Magni Vita*, 1611, 8vo.; *Lutetia*, 1612, 8vo.; *Panegyrics on the City of Orleans*, 1615, 8vo. These two last are Latin poems. *Musa Pontifica*, 1618, 4to. &c.

BOUVERIUS (Zachariah) of Saluzzo, a capuchin, who died at Genoa 1638, aged 70, author of some controversial works, and also *the Hist. of the Capuchins* in Latin, 1632 and 1639, 2 vol. fol.; translated into French, 1675, fol. There is a third volume by father Marcellin of Pisa, 1676, fol.

BOUVIER (Giles le) better known by the name of *Berri*, his native place, author of *la Chronique du Roi Charles VII.* from

from 1402 to 1461. It has been published by Duchene, under the name of Alain Chartier, 1617, 4to. and reprinted in the Histories of Charles VI. and Charles VII. at the Louvre, 1653 and 1661, fol. He was herald at arms to Charles VII. 1420.

BOUVOT (John) advocate to the parliament of Burgundy, born at Chalons, was of what is called the reformd religion, and died 1636, aged 78. He left *Recueil d'Arrêts du Parlement de Dijon*, 1623 and 1628, 2 vol. 4to. scarce, the second more so than the first. *Commentaire sur la Coutume de Bourgogne*, 4to. but little valued.

BOXHORNIUS (Mark-Zuerius) a learned critic, born 1612 at Bergen-op-Zoom, professor of eloquence at Leyden, and afterward of politics and history, in the place of Hensius. He died October 3, 1653, aged 41, having had only two daughters. Boxhorn published *Poemata*, 1620, 12mo.; *Theatrum Urbium Hollandiæ*, 4to.; *Scriptores Latini minores, Historiæ Augustæ, cum Notis*, Leyden, 1632, 4 vol. 12mo.; *Poetæ satyrici minores, cum Comment.* 1632, 8vo.; Notes on Justin and Tacitus; *Historia Universalis*, Leipsic, 1675, 4to.; *Obsidio Bredana*, 1640, fol.; *Virorum illustrium Elogia*, 1638, fol.; *Chronologia sacra*, Budissæ, 1677, fol.; and many other works.

BOYER (Abel) of Castres, went to Geneva on the revocation of the edict of Nantz, then to Franeker, where he completed his studies, and afterwards to England, the language of which country he learned so perfectly, as to understand it as well as the natives. He died at Chelsea, November 16, 1729, aged 65. His works are, an excellent Dictionary, French and English, and English and French. The best edition is that of London, 1774, 2 vol. 4to. A French and English Grammar; *The Political State of Great Britain*; a work consisting of many curious particulars. *The History of King William*, 3 vol. and *of Queen Anne*, 11 vol. 8vo. &c.

BOYER (Claudius) of Alby, a French poet, and one of the 40 members of the French academy, died July 22, 1698, aged 80. He was author of *Judith and Jephtha*, sacred tragedies, and other pieces. His *Judith*, after being received with applause during a whole Lent, was hissed when it was brought on again. La Chammelé enquiring the reason, was answered by a wit, *The hisses were at Versailles, attending the sermons of abbé Boileau.* v. BOERIUS.

BOYER (John Baptist Nicholas) born at Marseilles 1693, applied himself to the study of physic, and had an opportunity of exercising both his skill and his zeal during the plague 1720. He went to Paris, was elected senior of the faculty 1756, and published a new edition of the *Codex Medicamentarius*, 4to. He died 1768.

BOYER *d'Aguilles* (John Baptiste) procureur general of the parliament of Provence, made a valuable collection of paintings. His son, counsellor of the same parliament, and named John Baptist also, had them engraved by John Coelmans of Antwerp. This work was finished 1709, but did not appear till 1744, fol. v. ARGENS.

BOYLE (Robert) a celebrated natural philosopher, son of Richard Boyle, earl of Corke, born January 25, 1627, at Lismore in Ireland. He travelled into Holland, France, and Italy, and was greatly esteemed for his learning and integrity. The public are indebted to him for the invention of the pneumatic pump, brought since to perfection by Hook, and the establishment of the Royal Society at London, 1666. King Charles II. king James, and king William, took great pleasure in his conversation. This great man had no less zeal for religion than for philosophy: he contributed large sums towards the propagation of the gospel in America and the Indies; and founded lectures on the truth of the Christian religion. He died at London, December 30, 1691, aged 65. A very fine edition of his works was published there 1744, 5 vol. fol. His Discourse *On the high Veneration Man's Intellect owes to God*, is the most esteemed of his theological tracts.

BOYLE (Roger) brother of the preceding earl of Orrery, born 1621 at Lismore, followed Cromwell against Charles I. but attached himself to Charles II. after the death of the Usurper. He was a privy counsellor, and died 1679. This nobleman wrote *Parthenissa*, an English romance, 3 vol. 4to. or fol; *History of Henry V.*; *The Black Prince*; *Mustapha and Tripho*, tragedies; *The Art of War*, &c.

BOYLE (Charles) earl of Orrery, grandson of the preceding, accused of conspiracies against the state, and sent to the tower of London 1722. He was not however found guilty; but a disorder he contracted during his confinement brought him to the grave in 1731. The astronomical instrument called *the Orrery*, which so well explains the solar system, was his invention. He left a Latin translation of the *Epistles of Phalaris*, 1695, 8vo. and a comedy, &c.

BOYLESVE (Stephen) chevalier, a celebrated provost of Paris, and great statesman in the reign of St. Louis; descended from a noble family of Angers, which has produced many persons of merit. The parliament not being settled at that time, the provost of Paris besides his military functions, had great authority in the administration of justice, and was the sole executor of it in the capital. St. Louis well knew the importance of this office, and would not have it filled by a venal man. He chose Stephen Boylesve, who justified a choice so honourable to himself, by an integrity firm and unshaken, a just severity, an indefatigable zeal for the publick good, and by every talent that characterizes a great and good magistrate. He restored the laws, suppressed disorders, and provided for the publick safety and tranquility, by settling a good police in Paris, and dividing the artisans into different classes or communities; to each of which he gave such wise and equitable statutes, that they have since been used as models v. *Le Traitê de la police de la Marc.* tom. 1. Stephen Boylesve followed St. Louis into Egypt. He had so high a rank in the Christian army, that being made prisoner at the siege of Damietta, the Infidels exacted from him *two hundred pounds in gold* for his ransom, a very considerable sum at that time. He married Margaret de la Guesle, 1225. He died between 1267, and 1270. There was a son by this marriage whose descendants remain still in Anjou, and Bretany, and support with distinction the glory of their ancestors. In the library of the Sorbonne is a copy of the regulations of Stephen Boylesve, commonly called *The book of trades*, or *The book of the establishment of the Trades of Paris*, because the first part, which is most extensive, contains statutes of the arts and trades. This MS. is very authentick, being written in his own time; there is also one at the Châtelet. M. le commissaire Dupré has collated three MSS. of this book of Stephen Boylesve's, carefully marked the variations, and made an exact copy. It is much to be wished that he would print this work, which would greatly oblige the publick, since they are the first and most ancient regulations of police in France, and consequently the most valuable antiquity which remains of that kind.

BOZE (Claude Gros de) born Jan. 28, 1680, at Lyons. His taste for antiquities discovered itself in his earliest studies which he began at Lyons, and finished at Paris, where he gained the friendship of M. Vaillant and Pere Hardouin. He commenced author at the age of 22, and was patronized by M. le Chancellier de Pontcharbrain, and M. l' abbé Bignon. Some ingenious works upon medals and other antiquities procured his admission into the academy of inscriptions 1705, of which he was appointed perpetual secretary the year following, and revised it's memoirs. M. de Boze succeeded M. de Fenelon in the French academy 1715, and was appointed keeper of the King's cabinet of medals 1719. He went to Holland 1720 with a view of making some valuable acquisitions for this cabinet, where he formed a strict friendship with the younger Grenovius; and some months after returning to Paris resumed his usual employments; dividing his time between the academy of belles lettres, the secretaryship of which he held till the end of 1742, the French academy, the cabinet of medals, and the *Journal des Savans*. He died Sept. 10, 1753, aged 74. His works consist of the edition of the first 15 vols. of *Memoires de l' academie des inscriptions, and belles lettres*. The second edit. of *L' Histoire metallique de Louis XIV.* published 1723 fol. Eulogiums on a great number of academicians, his colleagues. He had a great hand in the medals which were struck on the principal events in the reign of Louis XV, and was author of several dissertations on antique medals, &c. M. de Boze had made a collection of very

curious and scarce books, a catalogue of which was published 1745, fol.

BRACCIOLINI (Francis) of Pistoye, an Italian poet, and friend of pope Urban VIII. who died about 1644, aged 80. He was author of an epic poem intitled, *The cross reconquered, under the emperor Hiraclius*, Paris, 1605, 12mo. A hero-comic poem, called, *The ridicule or burlesque, of the heathen deities*, Rome 1626, 12mo. *The election of pope Urban VIII.* in 23 books, Rome 1628, 4to. The pope was so pleased with this poem, that he surnamed him Bracciolini *delle ape*, alluding to the *bees* in the arms of the Barbarini family; tragedies, and comedies. His works are not devoid of genius, but they are in a negligent stile, and discover the haste with which the author wrote.

BRACHET *de la Militiere*, v. MILLETIERE.

BRACTON, an English lawyer of the 13th. century, a man of great learning, as appears from his excellent book, *de consuetudinibus Angliæ*.

BRADWARDINE (Thomas) confessor to Edward III. whom he followed into France. He was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, and died 40 days after. 1348. The work which has made him most known is, *De causa Dei contra Pelagianos*, London, 1618, fol. in which his sentiments differ but little from those since entertained by the protestants.

BRAGADINE (Mark Anthony) a noble Venetian who was captain of the troops at Famagusta, when it was besieged by Mustapha 1570. He surrendered the place 1571 upon honourable terms; but they were violated by the Turk, who after murdering many officers and Christians who had defended the city, cut off the nose and ears of Bragadine, dragged him to the public square bound hand and foot and there had him flayed alive. His skin was stuffed with hay, which this barbarian fastened to his chief galley; carrying with him a witness of his treachery and cruelty.

BRAHE, v. TYCHO BRAHE.

BRAMA, supposed to be the first, who civilized the Indies and was their legislator. He divided his people into four bodies, or tribes, viz. *Brachmans*, *Rajaputes*, *Banians* and *Artisans*. The tribe of the *Brachmans*, consists of priests who are also the judges, masters, and doctors of the people; that of the *Rajaputes*, comprehends the warriors and all the military; the *Banians*, are devoted to commerce, they employ the *Artisans*, and dispose of their productions by wholesale and retail. Brama gave general laws to all the tribes, the principal of which are, that one tribe should never form alliances with another; that one man should never exercise two trades, nor turn from one to another; for example, a labourer, weaver, or goldsmith, must not bring up his son to a different employment from his own, nor ever marry any of his children to one who was not of the same trade with himself. Adultery, simple fornication, theft, lying and murder, are prohibited by a general law. Brama having imbibed the system of the Metempsychosis, forbad even the killing of animals, and commanded his people to show a great veneration for cows. He also gave particular laws to each tribe, among which that of the Brachmans is the most noble and most respected. He is held in so high veneration in the Indies, particularly in Mogul, that the people worship him as a god.

BRAMANTE *d' Urbino*, v. URBINO.

BRAMHALL (John) a learned archbishop of Armagh, primate of Ireland, born 1593, at Pontefract in Yorkshire of a noble and ancient family. His enemies drew him into some troubles, from which he happily extricated himself. Bramhall possessed great strength of reasoning, was skilled in controversy and politicks, and had a courage proportioned to his character and principles. He became celebrated by his distinction between the articles of peace, and articles of faith. His works have been printed in fol.

BRANCAS, or BRANCACIO (Francis Maria dé) an illustrious cardinal of the noble and ancient house of Brancas or Brancacio, in the kingdom of Naples bishop of Capacio, and afterwards cardinal under Urban VIII. 1634. He was proposed in council for the Pontifical chair, 1670. but the Spaniards excluded him. He died Jan. 9, 1675, aged 84. This cardinal was a man of merit, and a friend to the learned. He was author of several works, Rome 1672,

1672, fol. particularly a treatise on *Chocolate*, 1666. 4to. in which he maintains that *Chocolate* does not break a fast; and maintains it so forcibly, that Caldera, a Spanish physician, who had advanced the contrary doctrine, was forced to give up his opinion, if we may credit Silvestre du Four, in his treatise on *Chocolate*.

BRANCAS VILLENEUVE (Andrew *Francis de*) abbot of Aulnay, studied physic and astronomy; on which he wrote some ill digested works, which might perhaps have been useful, if the ideas they contain had been better expressed. *Explication du flux et reflux de la Mer.* 1739, 4to *Lettres sur la cosmographie*, 4to. *Systime de cosmographie et de physique*, 1747, 4to. *History du Roy aume de Gala*, translated from the English 1754, 12mo. with some letters by way of supplement. He was born in the territory of Avignon, and died 1758.

BRANCATI, v. LAURIA.

BRANDAMO, v. BRITO.

BRANDEBURG, v. ALBERT.

BRANDI (Hyacinth) a painter, born 1633 at Poli near Roma, who perfected himself in the school of Lanfranc. His works are not deficient in fancy, or ease, but his colouring is weak, and his drawing incorrect. He died 1691, prince of the academy of St. Luke, and knight of the order of Christendom.

BRANDMULLER (John) a famous divine of Biberac, minister at Basil, who was a great partisan of Œcolumpadius, and who died 1596, aged 63, leaving a great number of sermons. He must be distinguished from James Brandmuller his son, who was professor of Ethicks, and published *Analysis typica libri veteris et novi testamenti*, 3 vol. 4to. Basil 1621, and 1622; he died 1629. Also from another James Brandmuller, grandson of John, an able lawyer, who died 1677, author of some books upon law, and some moderate poems.

BRANDT (Gerrard) a learned divine of what is called the reformed religion; a good historian and poet, born at Amsterdam 1626, successively minister at Nieukoop, Hoorn, and Amsterdam, he died 1685, at Rotterdam. He left several valuable works, the principal ones are *L' Histoire de la reformation des Pays Bas*, 4 vol. 4to. abridged in French, 3 vol. 12mo. 1730, and *La vie de l' Amiral Buiter*, translated into French by Aubin, Amsterdam 1698, fol. These two works were written in Flemish. Jaspar Brandt, one of his sons, was minister of several Arminian churches, at last that of Amsterdam, he died 1696. He left *the life of Arminius*, in Latin and several sermons in Flemish. Gerard Brandt, brother of Jaspar, another of Gerard Brandt's sons, was minister of two remonstrant churches, then at Rotterdam, where he died very young in 1683, leaving a volume of sermons in Flemish and other works.

BRANDT (Sebastian) born 1454 at Strasburg, taught law publickly at Basil, and Strasburg, and was appointed counsellor, and chancellor of the latter place. He died 1520. He was author of a poem entitled, *Navis Stultifera mortalium*, 1488, 4to. this edition is more scarce, but less elegant than that of Paris, 1498, 4to. there is a French translation, Paris 1497, fol. and Lyons, 1498, fol. v. BADIUS for *La Nef. des Folles.*

BRANTOME, v. BOURDEILLE.

BRASAVOLUS (Antonio Musa) a physician, and professor of philosophy at Ferrara in the 16th century who was physician to the duke of Ferrara, and died 1553, leaving a son. He wrote commentaries on the *Aphorisms* of Hippocrates, fol. which are esteemed, *De morbo Gallico: De usu radicis Chinæ*, in the collection of Luifini; *Examen Medicamentorum*; Venice 1538, to 1555, 5 vol. 8vo

BRASEY, v. MOREAU.

BRASIDAS, a famous Lacedemonian general about 424 A.C. who defeated the Athenians by sea and land, took several places, and made his country formidable to all it's enemies. He conquered the Athenians when they attempted to surprize Amphipolis, and died of the wounds he received in that battle, 422 A.C. The Lacedemonians erected a tomb to his memory in the publick square.

BRAUN (George) a learned writer of the 16th century, archdeacon of Dortmond, and dean of our lady *in Gradibus* at Cologn, author of a Latin oration against the concubinage of the priests, and a controversial tract against the Lutherans; *Cologn*, 1605, fol.

fol. but his principal work is *Theatrum urbium*, in several vols. fol.

BRAUNBOM (Frederic) a protestant author of Germany, who published with great ostentation in 1613, a 4to. vol. intitled, *Florum flaminiorum Romanensium papalium decas:* filled with new discoveries he fancied he had made, relative to the prophecies of the old and new testaments. He fixes every period of the reign of antichrist; his birth, childhood, maturity, decrepid age, &c. The end of the world, according to this author, was to have been in 1711. He applies to the pope all that he finds in scripture respecting antichrist, which shews his want of judgement.

BRAWER, BRAUR, or BROWER (Adrian) an excellent painter of Oudenard, who succeeded particularly in grotesque, and figures in miniature. He died at Antwerp in 1640, worn out by debauchery at the age of 32, and reduced to extreme poverty. His works are scarce, and sell dear; they represent quarrels in drinking houses, which were his usual places of abode. Sharpers playing at cards, smokers, village weddings, &c, and are very exact representations of nature.

BREBEUF (William) a celebrated French poet of Rouen, who died 1661, aged 43. His translation of Lucan's *Pharsalia* in verse, *Elzevir*, 1658, 12mo. was much admired at first, by those readers, who, wanting true taste, are dazzled by pompous lines; and mistake bombast and high flown verses, for the beautiful and the sublime. Brebeuf was author of *Entretiens solitaires*, 12mo. *Œuvres diverses* 1664, 2 vols. 12mo. *Eloges poetiqes*, 12mo. His *Lucain travesti*, is esteemed an ingenious satire on the great, and those who flatter their vices; it is his best performance. Besides his poems he wrote *Defense de l' Eglise Romaine*, 1671, 12mo.

BRECOURT (William Marcoreau, Sicur de) a French dramatic poet, who performed in his own pieces on the stage, and was an excellent actor, particularly in the parts of kings and heroes in tragedy, and polite characters in comedy. His stile of acting was animated and interesting; so animated, that in his eagerness for the success of his comedy called *Timon*, he broke a blood vessel by too much exertion, of which accident he died in 1685, at Paris. Several of this poet's dramatic pieces had but small success; *L' Ombre de moliere*, *la mort de Jodelet*; *la noce de Village*; *le Jaloux invisible*. His wife lived tlll 1713.

BREDENBACH (Matthias) born at Kerpen, and principal of the college of Emeric, in the Dutchy of Cleves, in the 16th. century, author of some excellent commentaries on the first sixty nine psalms, and on St. Matthew, 1560, fol. and several works against the protestants. He died 1559, aged 70. Thieri and Tilman Bredenbach, his sons were also men of learning. The latter wrote, *Sacræ Collectiones*; 8vo. *Insinuationes divinæ pietatis*, 8vo. *Historia belli Livonici*; 1600, fol.

BREENBERG, v. BARTHOLOMEW.

BREGY (Charlotte Saumaise de Chazan, wife of M. Flecelles, compte de) one of the most celebrated women of her time for wit, and beauty. She was lady of honour to queen Anne of Austria, and died at Paris, April 13, 1693, aged 74. There is a collection of her letters and poems, 1688, 12mo. Saumaise was her uncle.

BREMOND (Francis de) son of an advocate, was born at Paris 1713, and died there in 1742. He was a member of the academy of sciences, and secretary to the royal society of London. M. de Bremond translated the philosophical transactions of that society, from 1731, to 1736, 4 vols. 4to. with a table of the transactions, from 1665, to 1730, one vol. 4to. and collected the pieces published in England upon Mrs. Stephens' medicine. He also translated the experiments made by Hales, for rendering salt water fresh, 12mo. and Hauksbee's experiments, 2 vols. 12mo.

BRENIUS (Daniel) a disciple of Episcopius, and one of the most celebrated Arminian authors, His principal works are abridged commentaries on the bible, in which he is a socinian, *De regno ecclesiæ glorioso, per Christum in terris erigendo*; where he attempts to prove from prophecies, that Christ shall reign on earth as a temporal prince, in quality of Messiah, in which he is contrary to Socinius, and adopts the error of the Jews. His works make one vol. fol. of the library of the *Polonese Brethren*. v. SOCINIUS.

BRENNUS,

BRENNUS, a famous captain of the Gauls, who went into Italy with a powerful army about 391, A.C. He gained great victories there, and besieged *Clusium* in Tuscany. The inhabitants applied to the Romans for assistance, but the Gauls being irritated, went to meet the Romans, conquered them near Allia, and besieged Rome, which they took and pluudered 338, A.C. They were afterwards driven from the capital, and out of Italy by Camillus. This Brennus is to be distinguished from another Gaulish captain of the same name, who killed himself with part of his troops, in a fit of despair, because they could not pillage the temple of Delphos, about 278. A.C.

BRENTIUS, or BRENTZEEN (John) a celebrated Lutheran minister, born 1499 at Wil, in Suabia. He was canon of Wirtemburg, and took priest's orders; but by reading Luther's works, and conversing with him, he changed his opinions, embraced and taught publicly the new ones propagated by Luther, whom he did not follow however in every thing. He was afterwards professor of divinity at Tubingen, married, and was appointed counsellor in ordinary to the duke of Wirtemburg, who loaded him with favours; he was accused of having fomented the wars of Germany. Brentius was concerned in all the important transactions of his time, for which religion was either the motive or the pretence, and was head of the Lutheran party after the death of Luther. His wife dying about 1550, he married another who was young and very handsome, by whom he had 12 children, died September 10, 1570, aged 72. A great number of his works remain, printed in 8 vols. fol. He has added many erroneous opinions to those of Luther, and was the first who maintained that Jesus Christ since his ascension, is every where present. Those who follow this ridiculous opinion are called *Ubiquitarians*, and *Ubiquists*.

BRERewood (Edward) a learned English antiquary and mathematician, born at Chester 1565, and died in London, November 7, 1613, aged 48. His most curious work has been translated into French, under the title of *Recherches sur la diversité des langues, et des religions, dans les princip. parties du Monde*, by J. de la Montagne, *Paris* 1663, 8vo. *De ponderibus et pretiis nummorum*, 1614, 4to. &c.

BRET (Cardin le) advocate general to the parliament of Paris and counseller of state, was entrusted with many important commissions by the court, and died dean of the counsellors of state, January 24, 1655, aged 97. His chief work is a learned treatise, *de la Souveraineté du Roi*, added to his other works, fol. 1643.

BRETANY had formerly kings and hereditary earls; the last of whom was,

* Arthur I. - - - - - 1202

And passed into the house of Dreux by the marriage of Alix, heiress of this duchy, who espoused Peter de Dreux, grandson of Louis *le Gros* who died - - - 1250

John I. - - - 1286
John II. - - - 1305
* Arthur II. - - - 1312
John III. - - - 1341

Jane who died 1384, married Charles de Blois, who died 1364. She was obliged to yield the dutchy to the second son of Arthur II.

John IV. called de Montfort 1345
* John V. - - - 1399
* John VI. - - - 1443
Francis I. - - - 1450
Peter II. - - - 1457
* Arthur III. - - - 1458
Francis II. - - - 1488
* Anne - - - 1514

Her marriages to Charles VIII. and Louis XII, united this province to France, by Francis I. who married the daughter of Louis XII, mother of Henry II. v. *L' Hist. genealogique* by Pere Anselme.

BRETEUIL, v. CHASTILET.

BRETON (William le) v. WILLIAM.

BRETONNEAU (Francis) born at Tours 1660, became a Jesuit in 1675, died at Paris 1741. He left 7 vols. of sermons, published 1743, by Pere Berruyer; *Reflexions Chretiennes*; 12mo. *Abrégé de la vie de Jaques II.* 12mo. Bretonneau published the sermons of Pere

Pere Bourdalone, Larue, Cheminais Giroust, and the works of Pere le Valois.

BRETONNIER (Bartholomew Joseph) son of a physician at Montrattier near Lyons, and very successful both in his pleadings and writings, an advocate to the parliament of Paris, he died 1727. He wrote notes on Henris; but his principal work is a collection of the chief questions of the written law, placed alphabetically, the last edition of which is, 1756, 2 vols. 12mo. it was written to accomplish the design of chancellor Daguesseau, who was desirous of rendering jurisprudence uniform. The principles of the written law and of the customs, are there laid down with equal clearness and precision.

BRETTEVILLE (Stephen Dubois de) born at Bretteville, 3 leagues from Caen, 1650, entered the Jesuit's society, and quitted it at the end of 11 years. He died 1688, leaving a book *on Pulpit eloquence*; 12mo. 4 vols. 8vo. of *Essais de Sermons*, 3 vols. for Lent, one vol. for sundays. The Abbé Dujarry has published a continuation of them in 5 vols. panegyricks, 2 vols. sundays and misteries, 2 vols. advent, one volume.

BREUGEL, pronounced *Breugle* (Peter) an eminenent painter called *Old Breugel*, to distinguish him from Peter Brugel one of his sons, was born 1565, at Breugel, a village near Breda. Being fond of the manners and characters of the peasants, he took delight in joining in their sports and dances; and loved to be present at their weddings; which he has represented with admirable simplicity in his pictures; to which he has also added some beautiful landscapes. His other subjects are generally marches of armies, attacks of coaches, &c. He left two sons, John and Peter, John, called *Velvet Breugel*, because he dressed in velvet, was also an excellent painter. His flowers, fruit, sea prospects, landscapes, and historical pieces, are much admired; he died 1642, aged 67. His brother, Peter, called *young Brugel*, chose for his subjects, conflagrations, sieges, fires, pranks of magicians, and devils; and from his excelling in this style of painting, was called *Breugel of Hell*.

BREUL (James du) a Benedictine, who entered at St. Germain-des-prez, 1549, and died 1614, aged 86. He published the works of several ecclesiastical writers, to which he added notes. His *Theatre des Antiquités de Paris*, is more valued in the Paris edition 1612, 4to. than in that published by Malingre 1639, however the former should have the supplement which P. du Breul himself published 1614. He must be distinguished from Pere du Breuel a Jesuit, author of a *Perspective*, which is esteemed: Paris, 1642, 1647, and 1648, 3 vols. 4to, or under the titles of 1679.

BREYNIUS (James) of Dantzic, originally of the low countries, who died 1697, aged 60. He published *Plantarum, exoticarum centuria I.* Gedani, 1678, fol. fig. *Fasciculus* I. and II. *Plantarum variarum*, 1680, and 1689, 4to.

BRIANVILLE (Oronce Finnée de) abbot of St. Benoît de Quincy, who died 1675. He published *Histoire de France* 1664, 12mo. with the heads of the kings neatly engraved. *Histoire Sacrie* 3 vols. 12mo. with plates by le Clerc. tom. I. is of 1670: the 2d 1671, aud the third 1675. The reimpression of 1693, is not so much valued. In the first edition, page 47, Lot is represented walking with his daughters, in the second he is sitting with them.

BREZE', v. MAILLE'

BRIARD (John) a learned doctor and vice chancellor of the university of Louvaine, who died January 8, 1520. He left a treatise *sur la loterie*, and other works in Latin.

BRIARIUS, son of Titan, one of the giants who attacked heaven, had according to the fable 100 hands, and 50 heads. Homer says he was called *Ægeon* by men, and *Briarius* by the gods.

BRICE (St) bishop of Tours, and immediate successor of St. Martin 397. He was accused of a criminal connection with a Nun, and of having had a child by her; upon which the people drove him away, and elected another bishop. St. Brice went to Rome, where his innocence being proved, he returned to his diocese 7 years after, and was received there with joy. He died November 13, 444. While St. Brice was but a deacon, St. Martin foretold him that he should be his successor

cessor and that he should meet with many troubles.

BRICE (Germain) born 1653 at Paris, and died 1727, author of *Description de Paris*, 1752, 4 vols. 12.

BRICE (D. Stephen Gabriel) nephew of the preceding, a benedictine of St. Germain-des-prez, born 1697, and died 1755. He was one of the *Gallia Christiana*, 12 vols. fol.

BRICONNET (William) an ilustrious cardinal of a family remarkable for persons of merit, was bishop of St. Malo, and Nivmes, succeeded his brother Robert Briçonnet in the archbishopric of Rheims, 1497, and was afterwards archbishop of Narbonne, 1507. He had been made cardinal by Alexander VI. 1495, and was called cardinal de St. Malo. He was in favour with Charles VIII. and Louis XII. aud distinguished himself in the ministry. It was chiefly by his persuasion that Charles VIII. undertook the conquest of the kingdom of Naples. Briçonnet signalized himself also at the council of Pisa, against Julius II. He was a man of merit, a patron of the learned, and zealous for the glory of France, as was also his brother Robert Briçonnet, archbishop of Rheims and chancellor of France. William died December 4, 1514: he married before he went into holy orders Raoulette de Beaunne, and had by her two sons; William Briçonnet abbot of St. Germain-des-prez, bishop of Lodeve, afterwards of Meaux, 1516; and Dænis Briçonnet bishop of Toulon. then of Lodeve, and at last of St. Malo, 1514. These two bishops were also persons of great merit. It is remarkable that when their father officiated pontifically, they served him at mass, one in quality of deacon, the other as sub-deacon.

BRIE, *Brixius* (Germain de) of Auxerre, a learned writer in the 16th. century, well acquainted with the languages, particularly Greek. He died 1538, near Chartres, of vexation for having been robbed. He left a Latin translation of St. Chrysostom's *Treatise on the Priesthood*; a collection of letters and poems 1531, 4to. and other works which are esteemed.

BRIENNE, of an illustrious house remarkable for great characters, the most eminent of whom are, Gautier de Brienne who signalized himself by his bravery in defending the town of Acre against the Saracens, 1188. He was afterwards king of Sicily, and duke of Puglia by his marriage with *Mary Alberie* and died of a wound he received in defending the rights of his wife, 1205. Gautier the *Great* his son, was Earl of Brienne, and Japha, he went into the holy land and distinguished himself by his courage against the Saracens; but being taken prisoner was put to a cruel death, 1251, according to Matthew Paris. Gautier, his great grandson was brought up at the court of Robert *the Good*, king of Naples and Sicily, and made himself master of Florence, but being driven from thence took refuge in France whence he obtained the office of constable 1356, as a reward for his services, and was killed that year September 19, at the battle of Poitiers. John de Brienne, of the same family was king of Jerusalem, 1210, and emperor of Constantinople 1223. He was famous for his valour, but his avarice caused the misfortunes of that empire. He died 1237. The house of Brienne has produced two more constables of France, and several great officers of the crown.

BRIENNE, v. LOMENIE.

BRIET (Philip) a Jesuit, and learned geographer, born 1600, at Abbeville; and died December 9, 1668. He left in Latin *Parallels between the ancient and modern geography of all Europe*, 1648, and 1649, 3 vols. 4to. The *Geographical Parallels* of Asia, Africa, and America; which work has not yet been printed. A Latin chronology, *Venice*, 1693, 7 vols. 12mo. *Concordia Chronologica*, 5 vols. fol. and other small works; they are all esteemed.

BRIEU (St.) *Briocies*, a disciple of St. Germain, bishop of Ireland in the 7th century, took refuge in Bretany, where he built a monastery. This spot soon became so celebrated that a city was built upon it, which was called by his name, and has been raised to a bishoprick.

BRIEUX, v. MOISANT.

BRIGGS (Henry) one of the greatest mathematicians of the 17th century, born at Warley-wood an obscure hamlet of the parish of Hallifax in Yorkshire, was professor of mathematics in Gresham college London, 1596, and of geometry

geometry at Oxford, 1619. He died in that city, January 26, 1631, at Merton college, aged 70. Briggs contributed greatly towards perfecting the logarithms invented by Napier. He left 1. a table which he published 1602, at the end of Thomas Blondeville's book, which treats of the *construction, description*, and *use* of *two instruments invented by M. Gilbert*, for finding the latitude of any place, in the darkest night, only by the declination of the needle in the compass. Briggs founds his table entirely on the doctrine of triangles, to determine the height of the pole by means of the same declination. 2. *A Treatise on the passage in the Pacific ocean by the north west of the continent of Virginia.* Purches inserted this treatise 1625 in the third volume of his voyages, page 852. 3. A good edition of the six first books of Euclid, 4. *Arithmetica Logarithmica*, London, 4to. 1624, fol. Adrian Ulacq, made improvements on the labours of Briggs, as Briggs had before brought those of Napier to perfection.

BRIGGS (William) of Norwich, an excellent physician, who after travelling into different countries, settled in London. He was much esteemed by the learned; a member of the *Royal Society*, physician to St. Thomas' hospital Southwark, and physician in ordinary to king William III. He died September 4, 1704, aged 62. The structure of the eye was his particular study: and he was the first who fully explained the optic nerve, the retina, and the lymphatic vessels. There are two excellent treatises by him upon the eye; one entitled, *Ophthalmographia*, the other, *Nova Theoria visionis*, printed together, 1685, 4to.

BRIGID (St.) a virgin, illustrious for her birth and piety, abbess of Kildare in Ireland, in the fifth century, who founded several monasteries, and died about 523. She was surnamed *Thaumalurgus*, from the miracles ascribed to her.

BRIGIL, or BIRGIT (St.) a princess of Sweden in the fourteenth century, married Ulfo, and had eight children, who are all considered as blessed. Her husband entering the Cistertian order, she fixed at Rome, and there founded the religious order of St. *Saviour*, somewhat resembling that of Fontevrauld, which was confirmed by Urban V. 1370. She visited the holy places, and returning to Rome died there, July 13, 1373. *Revelations* in eight books are attributed to her which would have been censured in the council of Basil, had not the report of John de Turrecremata prevented it. They were printed at Nuremberg 1521, fol and Rome 1557, fol. the first being gothic, is more scarce than the second, the character of which has made it more generally used. v. ESCOBAR.

BRILL (Paul and Matthew) two brothers of Antwerp, excellent landscape painters. Matthew died 1584, and Paul 1626.

BRILLON (Peter James) an eminent advocate of the parliament of Paris, in which city he was born January 15, 1671; was substitute for the *procureur-general* of the great council, and alderman of Paris, distinguished by his learning and abilities. He died July 29, 1736, aged 66. Brillon was author of *Portraits serieux, galans, et critiques*; of the work *dans le Gout des Charracteres de Theophraste*; of *la Critique de Bruyere et de son Apologie*. But his principal work is, *le Dictionaire des Arrêts, ou la Jurisprudence des Parlemens de France*; the best edition of which is 1727, 6 vol. fol.

BRINVILLIER (Margaret d'Aubrai, wife of N. Gobelin, marquis de) daughter of the *licutenant-civil*. She married in 1651; her husband's income was 30,000 livres, and she had 200,000 livres for her marriage portion, besides the expectation of her hereditary share in the paternal estate. With all these advantages of fortune, she also possessed great personal attractions, and every thing seemed to promise happiness; but the marquis de Brinvilliers, who was colonel of the regiment of Normandy, became acquainted, during the war, with a sieur Godin de St. Croix, whom he introduced into his house, the peace of which he soon destroyed. The marchioness conceived a violent passion for this stranger, and her unguarded behaviour, of which the marquis seemed insensible, determined her father, M. d'Aubrai, to arrest Sainte Croix by a letter de cachet. He was sent to the Bastile, and remained there a year. During that confinement, he formed an acquaintance with an Italian

lian named Exili, from whom he learnt the pernicious art of preparing poisons. Being set at liberty, the marchioness and he renewed their intimacy, but with more circumspection. The former had also regained her father's favour; notwithstanding which they formed the horrid design of availing themselves of St. Croix's newly acquired knowledge, to get rid of her father, and her two brothers, that they might at once enjoy liberty and an immense inheritance. The marchioness succeeded in 1670, in her design upon her father, by herself, and upon her brothers by a servant, without being suspected; for guilt of so black a dye is unthought of. St. Croix, who meditated fresh crimes, was constantly preparing materials for the commission of them: as he was one day thus employed, his glass mask fell off, and he was suffocated by the vapour of the poison. The inventory of his goods being taken, a casket was found containing a note, in which he desired it might be sent to the marchioness de Brinvilliers. On examination it was discovered to be full of different poisons. The marchioness, upon hearing of the accident, fled to Liege, where she was arrested, carried to Paris, and there condemned to be beheaded, and burnt; which sentence was executed July 17, 1676.

BRION, v. CHABOT.

BRIOT (Nicholas) engraver-general of the mint, to whom the public are indebted for the *balancier*. This invention met with the approbation it deserved in England; but M. de Seguier was obliged to exert all his authority before the French would receive it.

BRIQUEVILLE (Francis de) baron de Colombieres, descended from a noble and ancient family of Normandy, an excellent captain in the 16th century, who signalized himself by his valour on the side of the Calvinists. He died sword in hand, 1574, upon the breach of St. Lo, that he might, as he said, sacrifice all his blood for the evangelical truth. He married Gabrielle, lady of Luzerne, by whom he had Paul and Gabriel de Briqueville, who signalized themselves on several occasions, and whose descendants are equally distinguished to this day.

BRISEIS, or HIPPODAMIA, daughter of Brises, and wife of Minos, king of Lyrnessus, became the captive of Achilles after he had taken that city, and gained his affection. Agamemnon, however, took her away; which threw Achilles into so great a rage, that he retired to his tent, and would fight no more against the Trojans till the death of Patroclus. The anger of this prince is the subject of Homer's Iliad.

BRIVEUX (Charles Stephen) an architect, who died 1754, author of two very valuable books on architecture: *Architecture moderne*, 1728, 2 vol. 4to; *l'Art de Bâtin les Maisons de Campagne*, 1743, 2 vol. 4to. fig.

BRISSAC, v. COSSE'.

BRISSON (Barnabas) an eminent and learned magistrate of the parliament of Paris, who was so much esteemed by Henry III. for his eloquence and extensive knowledge, that he made him advocate-general, then counsellor of state, and lastly president *a Mortier*, 1580. Brisson was employed on many important occasions by this prince, who sent him on an embassy to England. When Paris revolted 1589, instead of following his brethren who left the city, he continued there, and was chosen first president of the league: but, when Henry IV. besieged Paris, having remonstrated against the leaguers, that, under pretence of a holy league they destroyed the royal authority, he was hanged in an ignominious manner at the petit Châtelet by the faction of the Sixteen, November 15, 1591. He left *Recueil des Ordonn. de Henri III.* fol.; *De formulis, et solemnibus Populi Romani verbis*, 1583, fol.; *Opera varia*, 1606, 4to.; *De verborum, significatione*, Leipsick, 1721, fol.; *De Persarum Regio principatu*, Argentorati, 1710, 8vo. and other works. He must be distinguished from Peter Brisson, his brother, by whom there are also some works.

BRISSOT (Peter) an ingenious physician of the 15th century, born 1478 at Fontaine-le-Comte, a great favourer of Hippocrates and Galen, who died 1522 in Portugal, unmarried. He left a treatise in Latin on bleeding in the pleuresy, *Paris*, 1622, 8vo. with notes by R. Moreau, in which he recommends bleeding on the side where the pain is felt.

BRITANNICUS, son of the emperor

Claudius and Messalina, banished from the empire when his father married Agrippina. That princess placed her son Nero on the throne, who caused Britannicus to be poisoned, 55.

BRITANNICUS (John) an ingenious professor of ethics at Palazzola, his native place. He published learned Notes on Persius, Juvenal, Terence, Statius, and Ovid. He died 1510.

BRITO (Bernard de) a Cistertian monk, born 1569 at Almeida, and died 1617. He discharged his office of historiographer of Portugal by publishing, in the language of that country, the two first vol. of *Monarchia Lusitana*, 1597 and 1609, 2 vol. fol. Anthony Brandamo, one of his brethren, who died 1637, published tom. 3d and 4th 1632; and Francis Brandamo, another of them who died 1683, aged 65, published the 5th 1650, and the 6th 1672. The 7th and last was published, 1683, by P. Raphael, a Jesuit. He must not be confounded with Francis de Brito, who published *Nova Lusitanio Historia da Guerra Brasilica*, Lisbon, 1675, 2 vol. fol.

BRODEAU (Julian) an eminent advocate of the parliament of Paris, descended from a noble family at Tours, which has produced many persons of merit, who died April 19, 1635. He left Notes on the *Arrêts* of Louet, the Life of Charles du Maulin; *Commentaires sur la Coutume de Paris*, 1669, 2 vol. fol. and other works.

BRODEAU (John) a celebrated writer of the 16th century, canon of Tours, his native place, the intimate friend of Peter Danés, and several other learned men of that time; eminent for his knowledge of mathematics, and the belles lettres. He published *Miscellanea*, 1604, 8vo. 2 parts; and Notes on Euripides, Martial, &c. and died about 1563 at Tours.

BROGNIER, or BROGNIAC (John) of Savoy, a celebrated cardinal, often called cardinal de Viviers, of which place he was bishop. He assisted at the councils of Pisa and Constance, was bishop of Ostia, and chancellor of the church. He died February 16, 1426, after having settled various foundations.

BRONCHORST (Everard) a native of Deventer, one of the most eminent lawyers of the Low Countries. He taught law at Wittemburg, Erfort, and Leyden, in which last place he died 1627, aged 73. Bronchorst was author of several works on jurisprudence, of which the greater part were printed at Leyden, 1621, 4to. He is to be distinguished from John Bronchorst, his father, a learned mathematician, born at Nimeguen, who died at Cologn 1570, and left several works.

BRONTES, one of the Cyclops, who worked at Vulcan's forge; so called, because, according to the fable, he forged Jupiter's thunderbolts; *Bronte*, in Greek, signifying *thunder*, or a *thunder-bolt*.

BRONZINO (Agnolo) a skilful Italian painter, who died at Florence about 1570, excelling particularly in portraits. He was commonly called *le Bronzin*.

BROSSARD (Sebastian de) an eminent French musician, author of *Dictionaire de Musique*, fol.; and a second edition, 8vo.; *Dissertation sur la nouvelle Methode d'ecrire le plain Chant, et la Musique*; two books of *Motets*; nine *Leçons de tenebres*; and *Recueil d'Airs a chanter*. He died 1730, aged about 70.

BROSSE (Guy de la) physician to Louis XIII. obtained a patent from that king for a royal physic-garden, 1626, of which he published an account 1636, 4to. He had published an octavo volume of the *Virtues and Uses of Plants* 1628, and died 1641. Guy Patin was not among the friends of Guy de la Brosse, for he speaks ill of him.

BROSSE (James de) a celebrated French architect, who lived in the regency of Mary de Medicis. He designed the palace of Luxemburg, the aqueduct of Arcueil, and the portal of St. Gervais, at Paris.

BROSSE (John de) chamberlain and marechal of France, rendered very considerable services to king Cha. VII. He signalized himself at the battle of Patay 1429, and at the siege of Orleans, dying 1433. John de Brosse was seigneur de St. Severe, de Boussac, and some other places, and descended from a noble and ancient family.

BROSSE (Joseph de la) a bare-footed Carmelite, known by the name of P. Ange de St. Joseph; studied the oriental languages, and was employed in the missions of the Levant and of England.

land. On his return he retired to Toulouse, his native place, and died at Perpignan 1697, aged 61. He wrote *Pharmacopea Persica*, 1681, 8vo.; *Gazophilacium Linguæ Persarum*, fol. 1684.

BROSSE (Peter de la) barber to St. Louis, became the chamberlain and favourite of Philip the Bold. Fearing that queen Mary's ascendancy over the king her husband should prove hurtful to him, he poisoned Louis, the eldest son of Philip by his first marriage, and accused the queen of it. A beguine of Nivelle in Flanders, who was consulted on the occasion, discovered the guilty person. La Brosse was hanged 1276.

BROSSET (Charles de) born at Dijon 1709, united the cares and proper studies of a magistrate to those of a scholar. He was chosen member of the academy of Dijon, founded 1740, and of Lyons. That of his native place is indebted to him for some learned dissertations. De Brosse bore with firmness the displeasure of the parliaments in 1771; his taste for literature consoled him, and he took that time to finish his Sallust, which he had undertaken to translate and complete twenty-five years before. He took a journey to Paris 1777, to see his daughter, who was married there, and died in that city the same year, in the month of May. He was buried at St. André des Arcs, where his epitaph may be seen. His works are *Lettres sur la decouverte d'Herculaneum* 1750, 8vo.; *Du culte des Dieux Fetiches, ou Paralelle de l'ancienne Idolatrie, avec celle des Peuples de Negritie*, 1760, 12mo. a work much esteemed. *Histoire des Navigations aux Terres Australes*, 1756, 2 vol. 4to. little read since the new voyages made by M. de Bougainville and the English to that part of the world. His most considerable work is his *Saluste François*, Dijon, 1777, 3 vol. 4to. large paper, which is entitled, *Histoire Romaine du 7eme Siecle*, because he has supplied the loss of Sallust's history of the transactions from the Jugurthine war to Catiline's conspiracy, by inserting with great ingenuity the fragments of this history, that lie scattered in various authors; which history, preceded by that of Jugurtha, and followed by that of Catiline, form in fact the history of the seventh age of Rome. He had prepared a Latin edition of this author, but it has not yet appeared.

BROSSETTE (Claudius) born 1671 at Lyons, attached himself to the bar. He contributed to the establishment of the academy at Lyons, and to forming a public library there, by adding his own to that of M. Aubert, which he had presented to that city; always, however, enjoying the benefit of it as librarian. He published *Procés verbal de l'Ordonnance criminelle*, 1700; and *les Titres du Droit civil et canonique*, 1703; *l'Eloge historique de la Ville de Lyon*, 1711. His Notes on Boileau and Regnier do him great credit.

BROSSIER (Martha) the daughter of a weaver at Romorantin in the reign of Henry IV. who gave out that she was possessed by the devil, and made much noise at Paris and elsewhere, but the parliament sent her home by a decree, May 24, 1599, with orders not to go out of Romorantin under pain of corporal punishment. An abbot of St. Martin, named la Rochefoucault, carried her off, and took her to Rome, but the pope sent them both back again. Duret, and some other physicians, who had been gained over by the leaguers, declared that she was really possessed by the devil; but Marescot, and all the rest, were of a contrary opinion.

BROUE (Peter de la) bishop of Mirepoix, famous for his opposition to the bull of *Unigenitus*, against which he appealed March 1, 1717, with three other prelates. He published a book entitled, *Defence de la Grace efficace par elle-meme*, 12mo. and some other works. He died September 20, 1720, at Bellestat, a village of his diocese, aged 77.

BROUGHTON (Hugh) a learned English writer, who died 1612, after publishing a great number of works in that language, London, 1662, 4 tom. fol. He was a declared enemy to the presbyterians, and to Theodore Beza.

BROUKHUSIUS (John) born 1649 at Amsterdam, was captain in the regiment of Van-Wede, and died 1707, aged 58. An elegant edition of his Latin poems appeared 1711, 4to. and of his Dutch poems, 1712, 4to. He published a Commentary on *Propertius*, 1702, 4to. and on *Tibullus*, 1708, 4to.

BROUSSON (Claudius) a famous

protestant advocate, born at Nismes 1647, who pleaded at Toulouse with reputation till 1683, when he received the deputies from what are called the reformed churches. In this assembly was formed the project which made so much noise, and ended in a determination to continue their meetings, even if the churches should be demolished. Brousson then returned to Nismes, from whence he went to Geneva, for fear of being arrested, and then to Lausanne. From that time he continued travelling from city to city, from province to province, sometimes in France, sometimes in Holland or Germany, dispersing everywhere writings, which were even seditious, to support his party; but he was arrested at Oleron, September 19, 1698; and, being conveyed to Montpelier, he was there broken alive upon the wheel the 4th of November following. He died with a firmness worthy of a better cause. Brousson left *Observations sur la Traduct. du N. T. du P. Amelotte*, Delft, 1697, 12mo. and many works in favour of the Calvinists. It is astonishing that a man, whose life was almost wholly spent in travelling, could write so much; but he was indefatigable, had great talents, and composed with facility.

BROWER (Christopher) of Arnhein, a learned Jesuit, esteemed by cardinal Baronius, and several other literary men, who died June 11, 1617, at Treves, aged 58. He wrote *les Antiquités de Fulde*, fol.; *les Annales de Treves*, the edition of which published 1626 is scarce, because it has been suppressed. There is another edition, Liege, 1670, 2 vol. fol.; an edition of Venantius Fortunatus, and Notes on some pieces of Rabanus Maurus.

BROWN (Edward) a divine of the 17th century. v. GRATIUS.

BROWN (Thomas) of London, a celebrated physician and antiquary in the 17th century, well known by his book entitled *Religio Medici*, Latin, 1644, 12mo.; in French, 1668, 12mo. of which there are many editions in English His works have been collected in one vol. fol. The part on *Vulgar Errors* was translated into French by the abbé Souchay, 1733, 2 vol. 12mo. The rest treats of plants mentioned in Scripture, the fishes of which Christ eat with his disciples, and other subjects of antiquity. He died 1680 at Norwich.

BROWN (Ulysses Maximilian de) born October 24, 1705, at Basil; descended from one of the most noble and ancient families in Ireland, which has produced many persons of distinguished merit. Having been invited into Hungary, 1715, by comte George de Brown, his uncle, member of the aulic council of war, and colonel of a regiment of infantry, he was at the famous siege of Belgrade 1717, made a captain in his uncle's regiment the latter end of 1723, and lieutenant-colonel 1725. He went into Corsica, 1730, with a battalion of his regiment, and contributed greatly to the taking of Callanara, where he received a considerable wound in the thigh. In 1732 he was appointed chamberlain to the emperor, made colonel 1734, and signalized himself so much in the war of Italy (particularly at the battles of Parma and Guastatta, and by burning the bridge which marechal de Noailles had thrown over the Adige, in presence of the French army) as to be appointed general of battle 1736. The following year he favoured the retreat by a skilful manœuvre, and saved all the baggage on the fatal 3d of August, 1737, at Banjaluca in Bosnia. Nor was he less distinguished at the battle of Cornea in Hungary, July 4, 1738. On his return to Vienna 1739, the emperor Charles VI. raised him to the rank of general-field-marshal-lieutenant, and made him counsellor in the aulic council of war. After the death of this prince, Brown defended Silesia against the king of Prussia. He followed prince Lobkovitz into Italy 1744, took Veletri August 4, drove the Spaniards from the Milanese 1746, and, having joined the troops of prince Lichtenstein, commanded the left wing of the Austrian army at the battle of Placenza, June 15, 1746, and defeated the right wing of the enemy, commanded by marechal Maillebois. After this memorable battle, the honour of which was due to him, he took Genoa, passed the Var, November 30, in defiance of the French troops, entered Provence, where he took the islands of St. Margueritte and St. Honorat, and expected to make himself master of the

the greatest part of Provence, when the revolution of Genoa, and the army of marechal de Belleisle, obliged him to make that noble retreat by which he gained the esteem and admiration of all those who were competent judges. The empress-queen of Hungary appointed him governor of the city of Transylvania 1749, as a reward for his services. He was made governor of the city of Prague 1752, and commander-general of the troops in Bohemia. The king of Poland, elector of Saxony, honoured him with the order of the white eagle 1753, and he was declared field-marshal 1754. The king of Prussia having invaded Saxony 1756, and attacked Bohemia, comte de Brown marched against him, and repulsed that prince at the battle of Lobovitz. Seven days after, he undertook the famous march into Saxony, to deliver the Saxon troops, which were shut up between Pirna and Konigstein; an action worthy of the greatest captains, ancient or modern. He afterwards compelled the Prussians to retire from Bohemia; for which the emperor honoured him with the collar of the golden fleece 1757. A short time after this he went into Bohemia, where he collected troops with all possible expedition, to oppose the king of Prussia, who had entered that country again, at the head of all his forces. May 6, the famous battle of Potschernitz, or Prague, was fought, in which comte de Brown was dangerously wounded, and obliged to retire to Prague, where he died of his wounds June 26, 1757, aged 52. There is every reason to believe he would have been victorious but for this accident, especially as he had broken the Prussian ranks, by which their chief general, count Schwerin, had been killed. Comte de Brown was not only a great general, but well skilled in negociations and politics. He left two sons in the emperor's service.

BROWN (William) an English poet of a good family, born 1590, who acquired great reputation by his poems in the 17th century. They consist of *Pastorals*, 1625, 2 tom. 8vo.; *The Shepherd's Flute*, in 7 eclogues, *London*, 1614, 8vo.; *An Elegy on the irreparable Loss of Prince Henry, eldest son of king James I.*

BROWN (Peter) a native of Ireland, bishop of Cork, who died in his episcopal palace 1735. He owed his fortune to a refutation of Toland's first work, in which that daring writer labours to destroy the mysteries of the Christian religion. He also left some sermons in English.

BRUCCIOLI (Anthony) a Florentine, who lived in 1550. He was not in holy orders, yet made an Italian version of the Bible, printed at Venice, 4to no date: the best edition, with notes, is that of Venice, 1546, and 1548, 7 tom. fol. bound in three or four. This version was put into the *Index*, because, being translated from the version of Pagninus, which is obscure, he has made several mistakes in it. This author also wrote notes on many Italian works, as Petrarch, Boccaccio, &c. and Dialogues in Italian, *Venice*, 1526, fol.

BRUERE (Charles le Clerc de la) secretary of the embassy at Rome to M. le duc de Nivernois, had the privilege of the *Mercure*, from 1744 till he died 1754, aged 39. He was author of several Operas; *Les Voyages de l'Amour*; *Dardanus*, *le Prince de Noisi*; a commedy called *Les Mecontents*, and a History of Charlemagne, 2 vol. 12mo.

BRUEYS (David Augustin) born 1640 at Aix, was educated in the protestant religion, and wrote an answer to M. Bossuet's *Exposition de la Foi de l'Eglise*. That learned prelate, instead of replying, undertook to convert Brueys, who actually abjured the protestant religion soon after. He wrote many books in favour of the church; among others, *l'Hist. du Fanatisme de notre temps, ou de Cevennes*, 1713, 3 vol. 12mo. and died November 25, 1723, at Montpelier, aged 84. Brueys is less known by his works in defence of the church than by his theatrical pieces, the greater part of which he wrote with Palaprat. They were collected 1735, 3 vol. 8vo.: *le Grondeur*, and *le Muet*, are particularly admired. He corrected the ancient farce of *Pathelin*, which is often acted.

BRUGES (John de) an eminent Flemish painter, who found out the art of painting in oil, having discovered by many trials, and various experiments in chemistry (a science which he also studied) that, by grinding his colours with nut or linseed oil, they

they formed a solid body, which resisted water, and did not require varnish like paintings in water colours, or fresco. He presented the first picture thus painted to Alphonso I. king of Naples, who was much pleased with it. v. EICK, and ANTHONY *of Messina.*

BRUGIANTINO (Vincent) an Italian poet of Ferrara, author of two scarce works, *Angelica inamorata*, Venice, 1553; *le Cento Novelle in ottava rima*, Venice, 1554, 4to.

BRUGLE, v. BREUGEL.

BRUHIER *d'Ablaincourt* (John James) of Beauvais, was a member of the academy of Angers, and practised physic at Paris, where he died 1756. He translated several of Hoffman's works; *Medicine raisonnée*, 1739, 9 vol. 12mo.; *Traité des Fievres*, 1746, 3 vol. 12mo.; *Politique du Medecin*, 1751, 12mo.; and wrote *Dissertation sur l'Incertitude des Signes de la Mort*, 1749, 2 vol. 12mo.

BRUIERE, v. BRUYERE.

BRULART (Peter) secretary of state 1569, descended from a noble and ancient family, distinguished by many persons of merit, was secretaire des commandemens to queen Catherine de Medicis from 1564, and employed in many affairs of importance; but Henry III. when going to the states of Blois, ordered him to resign his office of secretary of state. He died April 12, 1612. His son, Nicholas Brulart, seigneur de Sillery, Puisieulx et Berni, president of the parliament of Paris, died chancellor of France, October 1, 1624. Peter Brulart his son, vicomte de Puisieulx et Silleiy, secretary of state under Henry IV. and Louis XIII. fell into disgrace, and died April 22, 1640.

BRULEFER (Stephen) of St. Malo, a scholastic divine, who entered the order of friars minors, and was doctor of the Sorbonne in the 15th century. He left many works, among which is a remarkable dissertation against those who make indecent pictures of the Holy Trinity.

BRUMOY (Peter) born 1688 at Rouen, a learned Jesuit, who was distinguished in his youth by his genius for the belles lettres, and beloved through life for his integrity, virtue, and the qualities of his heart. He died at Paris April 17, 1742, and left several works. Among the most considerable is, *Theatre des Grecs*, 3 vol. 4to. or 6 vol. 12mo. His poems *des Passions, et de la Verrerie*, are also esteemed: they may be found in his Latin and French works, 4 vol. 8vo.

BRUN (Anthony) son of Claudius Brun, counsellor of the parliament of Dole, descended from a noble and ancient family. He was born at Dole 1600, and sent as ambassador from Philip IV. king of Spain to the conferences of Munster 1643, where he concluded the peace between Spain and Holland. Brun had great talents for negociation, and was afterwards ambassador in Holland. He died 1654 at the Hague, leaving several children. He was also a man of letters, and there are some of his poems in *les Delices de la Poesie Françoise*, 1620, 8vo.

BRUN (Charles le) first painter to the king, director of the manufactures at the Gobelins; director, chancellor, and rector, of the royal academy of painting and sculpture; born, 1618, at Paris; was the son of a statuary, and one of Vouet's pupils. The chancellor Seguier sent him to Rome, where he maintained him some years. Le Brun possessed a great and universal genius; he excelled particularly in design. Few painters have furnished Paris with so great a number of pictures; they strongly express the passions, but the colouring is faulty. Louis XIV. presented this artist with his picture set with diamonds, and granted him lettres de noblesse. He also received many marks of esteem from the princes, and other persons of high rank. He died January 12, 1690, at Paris, aged 72. His widow died 1699. He left a *Tr. des Passions composées*; and another *de Physionomie*, 12mo. His pictures of Alexander's battles have been engraved by Audran, and will immortalize both their names.

BRUN (Peter le) of Brignoles, a learned priest of the oratory, author of several valuable works: the principal are, *Histoire critiq. des pratiques superstitieuses*, 4 vol. 12mo.; *Explication litterale, historique, et dogmatique, des Cérémonies de la Messe*, &c. 4 vol. 8vo; *Lettres pour prouver l'Illusion des Philosophes, sur la baguette devinatoire*, 12mo.; *Un Discours sur la Comedie, pour prouver qu'elle n'est point permise aux Chretiens*, 1731,

1731, 12mo. &c. Pere le Brun died January 6, 1729, aged 67.

BRUN, *Desmarettes* (John Baptiste le) son of a bookseller at Rouen, who, through life, kept up a strict union with the Solitaries, and the friends of Port-royal des Champs, where he had studied. He was much esteemed by M. Colbert, archbishop of Rouen, and cardinal de Coislin, bishop of Orleans, and contributed to several establishments in those dioceses. His attachment to M. M. of Port-Royal, involved him in their disgrace; his papers were seized, and he was confined five years in the Bastile. He died March 19, 1731, at Orleans, in a very advanced age. He was author of the Breviairs of Orleans and Nevers, and also wrote *Voyages Liturgiques de France*, under the name of sieur de *Moleon*, 8vo. This work contains many very curious enquiries. He had finished an edition of Lactantius, which has been published by the abbé Lenglet, du Fresnoy: an edition of Paulinus: *A Harmony of the Books of Kings and Chronicles* in Latin, *Paris*, 1691, 4to.

BRUN (Anthony Lewis le) a French poet, who died 1743 at Paris, aged 63. He wrote *Aventures d'Apollonius de Tyr*, 1710, 12mo.; *Aventures de Calliope*, 1710, 12mo.; Epigrams, &c. 1714, 8vo.; Odes, 1719, 12mo.; Fables, 1722, 12mo.; a *Theatre Lyrique*, which has never been set to music, 1712, 12mo.

BRUN (William le) a Jesuit, author of a valuable dictionary, French and Latin; the third edition of which is 1770, 4to. He died 1758, aged 84.

BRUN (Dennis le) admitted advocate of the parliament of Paris 1659, published *Traité des Successions*, Paris, 1775, fol. and *Traité de la Communauté*, 1754, fol

BRUNEHAUD, or BRUNICHILDE, daughter of Athanagildus, king of the Visigoths in Spain, married Sigebert I. king of Anotrasia 568, and was mother of Childebert II. Jugonde, and Clodesinde. St. Gregory the Great, and St. Germain of Paris, mention this princess with high encomiums, who probably appeared virtuous at first; but other writers draw a horrible picture, representing her as cruel, ambitious, avaricious, immodest, and capable of the most atrocious actions. Clotaire II. exclaimed against her crimes in an assembly of the French, and even accused her of having caused the death of ten kings. She suffered a cruel death herself, being tied to the tail of a wild mare 613. M. de Cordemoy, however, in his History of France, endeavours to clear Brunehaud from the greatest part of the crimes she is accused of. Her tomb may be seen in the church of the abbey de St. Martin-les-Autun.

BRUNELESCHI (Philip) a celebrated architect, who reformed the architecture of Florence, and, in 1294, drew the plan and built the dome of the magnificent cathedral in that city called St. Mary *Delli fiori*. Michael Angelo de Bonarota much admired this dome, which is of an octagon form, 150 feet high, exclusive of the chapiter or turret on the top, which is 36 more. It is ascended by a stair-case of 520 steps.

BRUNET (John Lewis) admitted advocate in parliament 1717. He published *le Parfait Notaire apostolique*, Paris, 1730, 2 vol. 4to.; and *Hist. du Droit Canonique*, 12mo. 1720, printed several times since. Those editions which contain du Tillet's Dissertation on the same subject are preferred.

BRUNETTO *Latini*, a Florentine poet, grandson of Latino, and son of Buonacorsi, master to Cavalcanti and Dante. He was no less an honour to his country by his embassies than by his writings. He died 1294. This author's printed works are, *Il Tesoro*, Trevisa, 1474, fol. scarce; *Virginia*, 1533, 8vo. less valued: it is a moral work.

BRUNI (Antonio) a celebrated Italian poet, of Casal-Nuovo, counsellor and secretary of state to the duke d'Urbino, and member of several academies in Italy. He died Sept. 24, 1635. He left *Epistole Eroïche*, Venice, 1636, 12mo.

BRUNO *the Great*, archbishop of Cologn, duke of Lorrain, son of the emperor Henry *the Fowler*, and brother of the emperor Otho. He was much engaged in the public transactions of his time, understood Greek and Latin, and drew many learned men to Cologn. He died October 11, 965, at Rheims.

BRUNO (St.) bishop and apostle of Prussia, where he suffered martyrdom, February 14, 1008.

BRUNO *Herbipolensis*, a learned bishop

shop of Wirtzburg, son of Conrad II. duke of Carinthia, and uncle of the emperor Conrad, who died May 17, 1045, in Hungary. Several of his works are in the library of the fathers.

BRUNO (St.) born at Cologn, founder of the Chartreux, or Carthusian order, canon of St. Cuthbert at Cologn, and rector or prebendary of Rheims. It is said that Raimond *Diocres*, canon of Paris, who died in great reputation for sanctity, raised his head from the bier while the funeral service was singing, and cried with a loud voice, *I am accused, I am judged, I am condemned:* which miracle so affected St. Bruno, that he withdrew to St. Hugh, bishop of Grenoble, and fixed himself with his companions in the dismal solitude of la Chartreuse in Dauphiny, from whence the famous order founded by St. Bruno takes its name. But M. de Launoi, and others among the learned, reject this prodigy. However that may be, Urban II. St. Bruno's disciple and friend, sent for him into Italy about 1089, and offered him the archbishopric of Regio; but he refused it, and founded a monastery in Calabria, where he died October 6, 1101. He was canonized 1514. Two letters remain which St. Bruno wrote from Calabria, one to Raoul *le Verd*, the other to his monks at the Grand Chartreuse. The Commentaries and the Treatises attributed to him were written by Bruno de Signi. The whole was printed at Cologn, 1640, 3 tom. in one volume. v. GUIGUES

BRUNO (St.) or Bruno of Signi or Segni, a native of Volaria, in the diocese of Asti, from whence he had the name of *Bruno Astensis*. He disputed against Berenger at the council of Rome 1079, and was appointed bishop of Segni, or Signi, and called from thence *Bruno Signensis*. Bruno was afterwards abbot of Mont Cassino; but the pope, at the people's solicitation, commanded him to resume the government of his diocese. He obeyed, and ruled with great judgment and prudence. He died August 31, 1125. His works have been printed at Venice, 1651, 2 tom. in one volume folio, and are in the library of the fathers.

BRUNSPELS (Otho) son of a cooper, was first a Carthusian, then turned Lutheran, and practised physic at Strasburg, dying 1534. He published *Herbarum vivæ Icones*, Argentorati, 1530 and 1531, 2 tom. in one vol. fol. The edition of 1540 is more complete.

BRUNUS (Jordanus) of Nola, a writer famous for his book entitled *Spaccio della Bestia trionfante*. Being driven from Geneva, he went to London, and remained there two years, in the house of M. de Castelnau, ambassador from Henry III. to queen Elizabeth. He made himself known at court, and formed a friendship with Sir Philip Sidney, and Foulkes Greville, with whom, and some other select acquaintance, he held private meetings, and had his book printed at Paris, 1584, 8vo. Only twenty copies were worked off, which is the reason of its being so scarce. v. VOUGNY. Brunus, in this work, treats all kinds of miracles as fables, and pretends, that the Jewish and Christian religions stand on no better foundation than the religion of the Pagans and Idolaters: an opinion which renders him sufficiently ridiculous. He admits no rule of conduct but the law of nature, which he divides into 48 articles, answering to the 48 constellations. In the sequel of this book should be *La Cena de le Ceneri*, the Ash-Wednesday Supper, 1584, 8vo. in which the author asserts, that there are a multitude of worlds like ours; that these worlds consist of intellectual animals, with vegetative and reasonable animals. Brunus went afterwards into France and Germany, from whence going to Venice, he fell into the hands of the Inquisitors, and, refusing to retract his opinions, was burned Feb. 17, 1600. He left some other works, among which, to complete his system, should be reckoned, *De la causa, principio et uno*, Venetia, 1584, 8vo.; *De l'infinito, universo, e Mondi*, Venetia, 1584, 8vo.; *La Cabala del Cavello Pegaseo*, Parigi, 1585, 8vo; *De triplici minimo et mensura*, Francf. 1591, 8vo; *De gli Heroïci furori*, Parigi, 1585, 8vo. Brunus also wrote a comedy, entitled, *Il Candelaïo*, Parigi, 1582, 8vo An anonymous author printed a comedy called *Boniface et le Pedant*, at Paris, 1633, 8vo which is an imitation of that above mentioned.

BRUSCHIUS (Gaspard) a Latin poet and historian, born at Egra, much esteemed by Ferdinand of Austria, king of

of the Romans, who honoured him with the poetic crown, and the rank of count Palatine 1552. Being settled at Passaw, for the purpose of continuing his *History of the bishoprics and bishops throughout Germany*, 1614, 8vo, he married, and was shot dead by some gentlemen who were his enemies, at the entrance of a wood, 1559, when he was 41 years of age. This author also published a *History of the monasteries in Germany*, and a volume of poems.

BRUSONIUS (Domitius) author of *Conceits*, the first and best edition of which is of Rome, 1518, fol. They have been reprinted under the title of *Speculum mundi*; but they are abridged in this edition as in all others.

BRUTE (John) a doctor of the Sorbonne, and curate of St. Benoît, who made himself much beloved and respected by his zeal for the souls of his parishioners, and the great charities he bestowed upon them. He died 1762, aged 64. He wrote, *La Chronologie des Curés de St. Benoît.* 12mo. &c.

BRUTUS (Lucius Junius) son of Marcus Junius Brutus and a sister of Tarquin *the Proud*, pretended to be an idiot, in hopes of finding an opportunity to revenge the blood of his father and brother, whom Tarquin had put to death; not doubting but that cruel prince would destroy him also if he shewed any signs of courage or resolution. This apparent stupidity gained him the name of Brutus. When the virtuous Lucretia killed herself, he thought it a proper time to take his revenge, and harangued the people with so much eloquence, that they considered his speech as a miracle from heaven, and cried out *Liberty.* Tarquin was immediately driven away, and the Roman monarchy changed into a republic, 509 A. C. Brutus was made consul with Collatinus, Lucretia's husband, but did not long enjoy his dignity; for, before the year of his consulate was expired, having attacked the son of Tarquin in a combat, the onset was so furious on each side, that both were slain. The Roman ladies wore mourning a whole year for the death of Brutus, whom they looked upon as the avenger of their chastity. Finding, some time before, that his two sons had conspired to restore Tarquin's family, he ordered them to be publicly executed in his presence.

BRUTUS (Marcus Junius) a famous Roman, son of Junius Brutus and Servilia, Cato's sister. He was of Pompey's party during the civil war, and, after his death, much esteemed by Cæsar, who heaped many favours upon him. But the ideas of liberty so pompously displayed by the Grecian and Roman orators, made such an impression on the mind of Brutus, that neither his obligations to Cæsar, nor the hopes of aggrandizing himself under this new master, could counterbalance his desire of restoring the republican form of government. He therefore thought it his duty to enter into a conspiracy with several other Romans against Cæsar; and they conducted their plot so successfully, as to assassinate him in full senate, March 15, 44, A. C. Cæsar observing Brutus among the conspirators, said to him, *Tu quoque, mi Brute! And thou, too, my Brutus!* as if to reproach him with his ingratitude. The people, at first, applauded the murder of this great man, but rose afterwards against his murderers at the instigation of Mark Anthony and Octavian, who marched against Brutus into Macedonia, where, being conquered, he caused himself to be killed by his friend Strabo. Brutus had some very good qualities; he was liberal, virtuous, an excellent orator, and a great philosopher. Cicero frequently praises him. v. LANGUET (Hubert).

BRUTUS (John Michael) of Venice, a learned writer in the 16th century, who spent the greatest part of his life in travelling. This did not, however, prevent his acquiring great learning, and composing many valuable works, which are scarce, particularly his History of Florence, 1562, 4to. which was suppressed by order of the grand duke, but has been reprinted at Venice, 1764, 4to. His other works were published 1690, 8vo. He died about 1590.

BRUYERE (John de la) a celebrated French writer, born at a village near Dourdan. He was placed, by M. Bossuet, with M. the duke, to teach him history, where he spent the rest of his life as a man of letters, with a pension of 1000 crowns. M. de la Bruyere

was admitted into the French academy 1693, and died May 10, 1696, aged 57. He possessed great wit, judgement, and delicacy: his excellent work, *des Caracteres de Théophraste traduits du Grec, avec les Mœurs ou Caracteres de ce Siecle*, was printed at Paris, 1687, 12mo. reprinted at Amsterdam, 1741, or at Paris, 1750, 2 vol. 12mo. and in 1 vol. 4to. *Paris*, 1765. This author also wrote some Dialogues on Quietism, which M. Dupin revised and printed, 1699, 12mo.

BRUYN (Nicholas de) an eminent copperplate engraver, by whom there are several pieces executed with immense labour, and carefully finished, but cold.

BRUYN (Corneille le) a painter, born at the Hague, who travelled in the Levant from 1674 to 1708. He amused himself with drawing every thing remarkable that he saw, and had his designs engraved, with which he has filled his *Travels*, one in the Levant, *Amsterdam*, 1714, fol. the other in Muscovy, Persia, and the East Indies, 1718, 2 vol. fol. Take care that the three volumes are large paper, in which form it is difficult to meet with the last. These Travels were reprinted at Rouen, 1725, 5 vol. 4to which edition has the advantage of having been revised as to the style by the abbé Bauéer; but the folio one is still preferred for the beauty of its plates.

BRUYS (Francis) born February 7, 1708, at Serrieres, a village of Mâconnois, embraced Calvinism at the Hague 1728, and returned to the Catholic church 1736. He married, 1731, at Emmerick, and died, 1738, at Dijon, leaving many works: the principal are, *Critique desinterressée des Journaux littéraires*, 3 vol. 12mo.; *Hist. des Papes*, Hague, 1732, 5 vol. 4to. This last is incorrect, full of abuse and indecent satire against the church and religion, and was one of those which M. Bruys most detested after his conversion. *Memoires historiques et critiques*, 2 vol 12mo. and the 6 last vol. of Amelot de la Houssaye's Tacitus.

BRUYS (Peter de) a heresiarch of the 12th century, born in the mountains of Dauphiny, who taught that baptism is useless except to adults; that the sacrifice of the mass is nothing; that the prayers of the living cannot relieve the dead, &c. which errors have been revived by modern heretics. He particularly abhorred crosses, declaring they ought all to be burned, of which practice he set the example; but was himself burned in the city of St. Gilles about 1126, at the solicitation of Peter de Clugny. His followers were called Petrobussians.

BRUYS (Henry) a hermit in the 12th century, who adopted the errors of Peter de Bruys, but made use of persuasion for the advancement of his doctrine, instead of the violent methods which Peter had used, and, by an external appearance of austerity, gained the character of a saint. The chapter of Mans invited him to preach there, of which step they soon repented, for the effect of his sermons was a general rising of the people against the clergy. The bishop of Mans, a legate, and St. Bernard, obliged him to fly: he was arrested, and died in the prison of Toulouse. The Henricans, his followers, dispersed themselves through the southern provinces, where they exhibited many scandalous scenes: austere in public, they are said to have abandoned themselves in private to the most infamous debauchery.

BRUZEN *de la Martiniere* (Anthony Augustine) a native of Dieppe, educated under the inspection of his uncle Richard Simon. He attached himself to the dukes of Mecklenburg and Parma successively, and afterwards to the king of the two Sicilies, who appointed him his secretary, with a salary of 1200 crowns. Going to the Hague afterwards, he there published his great Geographical Dictionary, 10 vol. fol. reprinted since at Dijon and Paris, 1768, 6 vol. fol. which he dedicated to the king of Spain, and received the title of his first geographer. He died 1748 at the Hague, aged 83, having been married three times. La Martiniere was polite and generous; hasty, but very ready to forgive: his time was divided between study and good cheer. He was editor of Puffendorf's Universal History, 1743, 11 vol. 12mo.; of *Lettres de Simon*; of *Traité geographiques et historiques pour l'intelligence de l'Ecriture Sainte*, 1730, 2 vol. 12mo.; and continued Limiers' Hist. of Louis XIV.; but was not concerned in Hodé's, 5 vol. 4to. with medals, though

though his name is to it. He also published *Recueil des Epigrammatistes François*, Amsterdam, 1720, 2 vol. 12mo.

BRY (Theodore de) a designer and engraver, who particularly excelled in portrait, but has also engraved some historical and ornamental pieces. Many of the prints which he reduced from those of other artists, are more valued than the originals. His engraving is neat, but rather dry. He died 1598. Theodore de Bry engraved the Characters made use of by all Nations, *Francf.* 1596, 4. obl. and the greatest part of the figures in the collection entitled *Grands et Petits Voyages*, Francf. 1590 to 1634, 7 vol. fol. consisting of 13 parts for the long voyages, and 12 for the short ones; and the plates in the *Proscenium, sive emblemata Vitæ humanæ*, 1627, 4to.

BRYENNIUS (Nicephorus) who had the rank of Cæsar and Augustus by his alliance with Alexius Comnenus, born at Orestia in Macedonia, where his father, having offended the emperor, had his eyes put out by order of Alexius Comnenus, then a general, and sent against him. But this conqueror, much pleased with the person of Bryennius, elder son of the rebel, married him to his daughter Anne Comnenus, famous for her writings. When Alexius came to the throne, he gave Bryennius the rank of Cæsar, but would not declare him his successor, as he was solicited to do by the empress Irene. John Comnenus, son of Alexius, was therefore emperor, to whom Bryennius proved always faithful. He was sent to besiege Antioch about 1137, where he fell sick, and died at his return to Constantinople. This prince possessed great genius, courage, and integrity. He left a History of Alexius Comnenus, written at the intreaty of his mother-in-law the empress Irene, which makes a part of the Byzantine, and was printed, 1671, at the end of Procopius.

BUCER (Martin) a learned protestant divine, born 1491 at Schelestat. He entered the Dominican order, and was much respected in the society at first for his genius and learning; but, having adopted Luther's opinions, with whom he had several conferences 1521, quitted the order, married a nun, by whom he had 13 children, and was minister at Strasburg, where he taught theology twenty years. In 1548 he refused his approbation to the *Interim*. Bucer was invited by Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Edward VI. to go into England, which he did, taught theology, and died there February 27, 1551, aged 60. He possessed genius, was well acquainted with the belles lettres, languages, and divinity; was much engaged in the ecclesiastical affairs of his time, and composed several works, in which he does not oppose episcopacy so much as Calvin. His Commentary on the Psalms, which he published at Strasburg 1529, 4to. under the name of Aretius Felinus, is much esteemed.

BUCHANAN (George) born 1506 at Killerne, a village in Scotland. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of poverty, he contrived to study, and went to Paris with John Major, where he taught grammar three years at the college of St. Barbe. In 1536 he returned to Scotland, and was appointed tutor to the king's natural son. A conspiracy being discovered against the king, in which that prince was persuaded that the Franciscans had failed in their duty, he ordered Buchanan to write against them: the poet obeyed, and presented him with the famous *Sylva*, entitled *Franciscanus*; an ingenious piece, but too satirical. About the same time Buchanan perceived that cardinal Beaton was bent upon his ruin, and therefore sought refuge in England; but, finding that kingdom in confusion, returned to France, taught at Bourdeaux three years, and wrote his four Tragedies there. He went again to Paris 1544, and it was then that he taught at the college of cardinal le Moine. In 1547 Buchanan attended Andrew Govea into Portugal, to teach in the college then newly erected at Coimbre; but, Govea dying the next year, the learned men, who had followed him, experienced every kind of ill treatment; particularly Buchanan, whose enemies confined him in a monastery, under pretence of instructing him more fully in religion. During this imprisonment he undertook his poetical *Paraphrase* on the Psalms; an excellent work, the best of all the Paraphrases that have been written upon them. He visited Eng-

land again, and returned to Paris 1552, where he was appointed tutor, some time after, to Timoleon de Cossé, son of marechal de Brissac, with whom he remained five years, sometimes in France, sometimes in Italy, and left him, 1536, to return to his native country. Finding, on his arrival, that the troubles had subsided, he made open profession of what is called the reformed religion, and was chosen for preceptor to James VI. king of Scotland, 1565. Buchanan then wrote his History of Scotland, in 22 books, filled with abuse and indecent railleries against the Catholics, and against queen Mary Stuart, his benefactress. He died September 28, 1582, at Edinburgh, aged 77. His works in prose are written with elegance: a very fine edition of his poems was published by Elzevir, 1628, 24to. All this author's works were printed 1715, 2 vol. fol. and at Leyden, 1725, 2 vol. 4to.

BUCHE (Henry Michael) shoemaker of the duchy of Luxembourg, who died 1666. He founded the societies of Brothers Shoemakers and Brothers Taylors. The rules observed in them were drawn up by Kenti, a gentleman of Normandy, and Coquerel, a doctor of the Sorbonne.

BUCHNER (Augustine) a good poet, and well acquainted with ethics, born 1591, of a noble and ancient family, at Dresden. He was professor of poetry and eloquence in the academy at Wittemburg, and acquired great reputation there, Queen Christina invited him into Sweden, but he rufused her offers. Dying 1661 at Wittemburg, he left a treatise *de Exercitatione Styli*; another, *de Commutatâ dicendi ratione*: a collection of *Funeral Orations, and Panegyrics*; some Latin Poems, and Notes on several ancient Authors.

BUCHOLTZER (Abraham) an eminent chronologist and protestant divine, born 1529 at Schonaw, near Wirtemberg. He was pastor of several churches, and lastly of that at Friestadt in Silesia, where he died, 1584. His principal work is, *Index Chronologicus utriusque Testam.* 1616, 8vo. which is much valued; and *Fasti Consulares.*

BUCKELDIUS, or BEUCKLIN (William) a native of Volder, who immortalized his name by discovering the method of salting and barreling up herrings about 1416. He died at Biervliet 1447, or 1449, according to P. Fournier. The Dutch raised a tomb to perpetuate his memory.

BUCKINGHAM (George Villiers, duke of) born 1592 in London, the handsomest and the vainest man of his age. He was sent into Spain to settle a marriage between the Infanta and the prince of Wales, but proved unsuccessful in his negociation, because the duke d'Olivarez suspected him of addressing his wife. Buckingham revenged himself by obtaining a declaration of war against Spain, 1625. He went to France to conduct the princess Henrietta, wife of Charles I. into England, and tried in vain to gain the affections of queen Anne of Austria. On his return, he engaged his master to take the part of the Rochellers, and went himself with two fleets to their assistance, but without success. His precipitate return is said to have been occasioned by a letter which cardinal Richelieu persuaded the queen to send him. He was assassinated the same year, 1628, and died hated by the English, like all their kings' favourites.

BUCKINGHAM (George Villiers, duke of) born 1627 in London, went as ambassador into France 1671, and died 1687.

BUCY (Simon de) the first who was honoured with the title of first president of the parliament of Paris, by a decree of Philip de Valois 1344. He was employed in the treaty of Bretany, and died 1368.

BUDDÆUS (John Francis) an eminent Lutheran divine, born 1667 at Anclam, a town in Pomerania, where his father was minister. He was first professor of Greek and Latin at Cobourg 1692, then of ethics and politics in the university of Hall, and afterwards of divinity at Jena, 1705, where he settled, and died 1729, leaving two sons and a daughter. Buddæus was author of several valuable works, of which the principal are, *Elementa Philosophiæ practicæ, instrumentalis et theoreticæ*, 3 vol. 8vo. This has gone through several editions, because, in most of the German universities, the professors take the subjects of their lectures from it. *Historia Ecclesiastica veteris Testamenti*, 1718, 3 vol. 4to.

Selecta

Selecta juris Naturæ et gentium, 8vo.; *Miscellanea sacra*, 3 vol. 4to.; *Isagoge Historico-Theologica ad Theologiam universam, singulasque ejus partes*, 2 vol. 4to. a work much esteemed by the Lutherans; *A Treatise on Atheism and Superstition*, Jena, 1717, 8vo. which has been translated into French, Amsterdam, 1740, 8vo. Buddæus also published the great German historical Dictionary, printed several times at Leipsic and Basil, 2 vol. fol.

BUDE' (William) *Budeus*, born 1467 at Paris. He spent his early years in hunting and diversions, the barbarity which at that time prevailed in colleges having given him a dislike to study; but, when the fire of youth began to abate, he was suddenly seized with so strong a propensity towards the sciences, that he at once renounced all frivolous amusements, withdrew from all business, and devoted himself wholly to learning. He quickly made a great progress in the Greek and Latin languages, and his writings soon spread his fame through Europe. His treatise *de Asse*, Venice, 1522, 8vo. on the ancient coins, did him so much honour, that even Erasmus, who called Budé *the wonder of France*, was jealous of it. Nor was learning his only merit; he had great wisdom and integrity, was modest, virtuous, liberal, and a friend to men of learning. It was by his persuasion, joined to that of du Bellay, that Francis I. founded the royal college. That prince took great pleasure in conversing with Budé, sent him on an embassy to Leo X. and gave him the office of maître des requêtes. He was also provost of the merchants, had many illustrious friends, and was much esteemed by the learned. He died August 23, 1540, at Paris, aged 73. Louis le Roi wrote the Life of Budé, and his works were printed at Basil 1557, 4 vol. fol. His Commentaries on the Greek language are among the best, Paris, 1548, fol. A beautiful fountain, which retains his name, is still to be seen at Hieres, four leagues from Paris, at a house which belonged to him. There have been many eminent persons of this family. Budé's wife, and two of his sons, having embraced Calvinism, went to reside at Geneva, where their descendants still hold a considerable rank.

BUEIL (John du) counsellor and chamberlain to the king, and to the duke of Anjou, master of the bowmen of France, descended from a noble and ancient family. He signalized himself by his valour, and was killed at the battle of Agincourt, 1415. John du Bueil, his son, admiral of France, comte de Sancere, was called *the scourge of the English*.

BUEIL (Honorat de) v. RACAN.

BUFFIER (Claudius) a laborious writer among the Jesuits, born in Poland, of French parents, May 25, 1661. He was educated at Rouen, and settled at Paris, where he died May 17, 1737, leaving several works, of which the best are, *Grammaire Françoise*; *La Pratique de la Mémoire artificielle*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *L'Hist. du dernier Siecle*, 12mo.; *Géographie, avec le Traité de la Sphere*, 12mo.; *Origine du Royaume de Naples et de Sicile*, 12mo. His *Cours des Sciences*, 1732, fol. includes the greatest part of them.

BUGENHAGEN (John) a celebrated protestant divine, born June 24, 1485, at Wollin, entered into priests' orders, and at first opposed the errors of Luther, but married afterwards, and introduced the Lutheran reformation into a great part of Germany. Bugenhagen was minister at Wirtemberg, where he died April 24, 1558, aged 73. He left Commentaries on almost all the books of Scripture, each in 8vo.; a *History of Pomerania*, 1728, 4to.; and other works, written with great learning and moderation.

BUGNYON (Philibert) king's advocate in the jurisdiction of Lyons, who died about 1590. He published some poems, and a book entitled *Leges Abrogatæ*, the best edition of which is *Brussels*, 1702, fol. reprinted 1717.

BUISTER (Philip) of Brussels, an eminent sculptor, who went into France about the middle of the 17th century, where he executed cardinal de Rochefoucault's tomb, which is to be seen in a chapel of St. Genevieve. Several of his works are in the park at Versailles, and are all admired.

BULL (George) a learned English divine, born March 25, 1634, at Wells in the county of Somerset. He was bishop of St. David's 1705, and died February 17, 1710, aged 76, leaving a son and daughter. Bishop Bull was

author of several works, in which he clearly proves the faith of the ancient fathers of the church, concerning the mystery of the Trinity; they employed the greatest part of his life. A collection of them was published in London, 1703, fol. the principal is *Defensio fidei Nicænæ*, printed at Oxford, 1685, 4to. His life written in English by Robert Nelson, was published in London, 1713, 8vo.

BULLET (John Baptist) professor of divinity in the university of Besançon, from 1728, dean of that university, of the academies of Besançon, Lyons and Dijon, and correspondent of the academy of inscriptions. He died September 6, 1675, at Besançon, aged 76. His extensive genius was equal to the attainment of every science; but he applied himself chiefly to history, and combating the enemies of christianity: His works are, *De Apostolicâ Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ origine*, 1752, 12mo; *Mémoire sur la langue Celtique*, 1754 to 1759, 3 vols. fol; *Recherches historiques sur les cartes a jouer*, 1757, 8vo; *Dissertations sur l'Hist. de France*, 1755, 8vo; *Hist. de l'établissement du Christianisme tirè des seuls Auteurs Juifs et Payens*, 1764, 4to; *L'existance de Dieu démontrée par les merveilles de la nature*, 2 vols. 8vo; *Réponse aux difficultés des Incredules contre divers endroits des livres saints*, 3 vols. 12mo.

BULLINGER (Henry) born July 18, 1504, at Bremgarten; he was about to enter the Carthusian order, but changed his plan upon reading the works of Melanethon, and others, who called themselves reformers. Going to teach at Zurich, he formed a friendship with Zuingle, adopted his opinions, and defended them through life. Bullinger was among the heads of what is called the reformation, employed in negociations, and concerned in all the disturbances which the reformers occasioned in the church. He had eleven children, he died September 17, 1575, aged 71. His works, when collected, was to form ten folio volumes, according to his plan of printing them. They are printed separately, but the history of Switzerland remains in MS. that part which treats of the times before Zuingle, is esteemed tolerably well written, but the contentions about religion which followed, are described with too much prolixity.

BULTEAU (Lewis) a learned writer in the 17th century, born 1625, at Rouen. Having held the office of king's secretary 14 years, he resigned it in favour of his brother, and spent the remainder of his days among the Benedictines. He died April 13, 1693, of an apoplexy, aged 68. He left many anonymous works, the principal of which are, *Essai de l'Histoire Monastique*, Paris 1680, 8vo; *Abrégé de l'Histoire de l'Ordre de St. Benoît*, 1684, 2 vols. 4to; *Traduction des Dialogues de St. Gregoire le Grand*, with learned notes, 1689, 12mo. &c. they are all well written. He must be distinguished from his brother Charles Bulteau, who died dean of the king's secretaries, 1710, author of *Traité sur la préséance des Rois de France, sur les Rois d'Espagne*, 1674, 4to.

BUNEL (Peter) a native of Toulouse, who attending the son of president Peter du Four into Italy as his tutor, died at Turin, 1546, aged 47. Some letters of his remain, written in Latin, with great purity and elegance, printed by Stephens 1581, 8vo.; and at Toulouse 1687, with notes by Graverol. They are in MSS. in the king's library. The magistrates of Toulouse have placed a marble bust of Bunel in the town hall. He must not be confounded with William Bunul, a learned professor of physic in Toulouse, at the beginning of the 16th century, who published a treatise on the plague, 1513, 4to. at Toulouse; nor with Bunel, a celebrated painter in the reign of Henry IV.

BUNON (Robert) a very skilful surgeon dentist at Paris, born May 1, 1702, at Châlons in Champagne, and died January 25, 1748 at Paris, aged 46, of a defluxion on the lungs. He was author of three very learned and curious works, the first, *Dissertation sur les Dents des Femmes grosses*; the second, *Essai sur les maladies des Dents*; and the third a collection of experiments and demonstrations made by him at la Salpétriere, and at St. Côme in Paris. This last is in one vol. 12mo.

BUONACORSI, or PERNU *Del Vaga*, a very celebrated Italian painter, who particularly excelled in ornaments and drapery. He died 1547 at Rome, aged 47.

BUONACORTI, v. ESPERIENTE.

BUONAMICO (Lazare) a native of Bassano,

Bassano, who lived in the 16th century. He taught with reputation at Rome, Bologna, and Padua, and left some Latin verses, *Venice*, 1553, 8vo.

BUONAROTI, v. BONAROTA.

BUPALUS, a famous statuary of the island of Chio, whose father, grandfather, and great grandfather professed the same art: he worked with his brother *Athenis* about 540 A.C. Hipponax, a poet of a mean figure, who looked like a skeleton, living at the same time with these two statuaries, they exercised their fancy upon him, by representing him under a ridiculous form; but the offended poet published so severe a satire against them, that according to some writers they hung themselves for vexation. This is denied by Pliny, who on the contrary asserts, that the two brothers made many very beautiful statues after Hipponax had revenged himself; particularly the Diana of Chio, who appeared melancholy and sullen when any one entered the place where she stood, but smiling and gracious when they went out of it.

BURCHARD, bishop of Worms, a native of Bassil, celebrated for his collection of canons, 1549 fol.; which he made in the 11th century, who died 1026. He had been a Benedictine, and preceptor to the emperor Conrad.

BURCHIELLO, an Italian poet, who flourished 1430, and was living at Florence, 1480. He wrote in a burlesque style, which has since borne his name. His sonnets were first printed at Venice, 1477 4to. The other editions are all valued, except that of Vicenza, 1597, which is considered as imperfect.

BURETTLE (John Peter) born 1665 at Paris, and admitted doctor of physic there, at the age of 25. In 1710 he was appointed professor of physic at the royal college. His time was divided between giving lectures, the direction of the hospital de la Charité, and the belles lettres. He was admitted a member of the academy of inscriptions 1705, and enriched its memoirs with the translations of Plutarch's *Treatise on music*, with remarks which are dispersed through several volumes of that academy. Some copies have been printed separately, and form one volume 4to. 1735, scarce. He had a choice library, of which, a catalogue was published 1748, 3 vols. 12mo. He died May 19, 1747.

BURGENSIS (Lewis) or BOURGEOIS, a native of Blois, first physician to Francis I. contributed much to his deliverance when prisoner at Madrid; for Francis falling sick, Bourgeois persuaded the emperor Charles V. that all hopes of his recovery were precluded by the air of that country. This artifice obliged Charles V. to treat immediately with Francis I. upon more favourable terms. Bourgeois was rewarded at the king's return, and was also first physician to Henry II.

BURGUNDY. This name was given to the eastern part of Gaul, when the Burgundians seized those provinces. Their kings were;

	Gundicaire	died	435
	Gundioch		474
	Godemar		476
	Chilperic		476
	Godegisile		500
*	Gondeband		516
*	Sigismond		524
	Godemar		534

The French kings having destroyed this kingdom divided and possessed it, till they gave it to the duke, the first of whom was,

	Richard	died	921
	Hugh *the Black*		952

who divided it with his brother,

	Raoul, king of France	936
*	Hugh *the Fair*	956
	Otho, brother of Hugh Capet	965
	Eudes, *called* Henry	1001
*	Robert, king of France, united it to the crown, and gave it as an apendage to his son	
	Robert, who died	1075
	Hugh I.	1092
	Otho, *or* Eudes I.	1103
	Hugh II.	1141
	Eudes II.	1162
	Hugh III.	1192
	Eudes III.	1218
	Hugh IV.	1272
	Robert II.	1309
	Eudes IV.	1344
	Philip	1361

The latter dying without issue, his dukedom

dukedom was given to the son of king John

* Philip	died	1404
* John		1419
* Philip		1467
* Charles		1477
* Mary		1482

Louis XI. took possession of Burgundy on failure of heirs male in the direct line, and being united to the crown it became the title of the dauphin's eldest son. v. *L'Hist. Généal.* by Peter Anselme.

BURIDAN (John) of Bettiure, a celebrated philosopher, rector of the university of Paris in the 14th century, from whence originated the proverb of *Buridan's Ass*, so famous in the schools. The foundation of it, according to Bayle, was a case proposed by Buridan of a hungry ass between two measures of oats perfectly alike; or of an ass pressed in the same degree both by thirst and hunger, between a measure of oats, and a pail of water, which should make an equal impression upon his organs. This being pre-supposed, he asked, *what would the ass do?* If it was answered, *he would remain motionless*; *Then*, concluded Buridan, *the animal would die of hunger between two measures of oats. He would perish through hunger and thirst, with food and drink close to him.* This appearing absurd, turned the laugh on his side; but if the answer was; *this ass would not be so stupid as to die of hunger or thirst in such a situation*; *Then*, concluded he, *this ass is possessed of free will*; *or it may happen that one of two weights placed in equilibrio, moves the other.* These two consequences also seemed absurd; thus he embarrassed the philosophers by this sophism, and his *ass* became famous in the schools. Buridan being a partizan of the Nominalists, was persecuted by the friends of the Realists, and obliged to retire into Germany, where according to Aventin, he founded the university of Vienna.

BURIDAN (John Baptist) born at Guise, exercised the profession of advocate at Rheims, and died 1633. He published a *Commentary on the custom of Vermandois*, 1631, 4to. and in the collection of commentators on *the custom of Vermandois*, 2 vols. fol. His commentary on *the custom of Rheims* did not appear till after his death; it was published 1665, fol.

BURLAMAQUI (John James) descended from an ancient and noble family of Lucea, born 1694 at Geneva, where he afterwards professed law, and had the honour of teaching it to the prince of Hesse Cassel, with whom he travelled to Cassel, on his return to Geneva, he was appointed counseller of state. He died 1748. His *Principles of Law natural and political*, have gained him great reputation: the last edition is Geneva, 1764, 3 vols. 12mo. or one 4to.

BURLEY (Walter) an English divine, who was living 1337. He left commentaries on Aristotle, printed in the 15th century, and a book, *De vitâ et moribus Philosophorum*, which may be found with *Honorius de imagine mundi*, Cologn, 1472, 4to. This edition is scarce.

BURMAN (Francis) a learned minister of what is called the reformed church, and professor of divinity at Utretcht, born 1628 at Leyden, who died November 10, 1679. He published *Dissertations on the Bible*, &c. Rotterdam 1688, 2 vols. 4to. *A Course of Theology*, 2 vols. 4to. and other works. His family is still respected in Holland for the many persons of merit which it has produced. He must be distinguished from Francis Burman his son, professor of divinity at Utretcht, author of some theological works, 4to. who died 1719, and from Peter Burman, a laborious commentator on *Phædrus*, *Lucan*, and other profane authors, who died 1741. He published *Letters of the Learned*, in 5 vols. 4to. *Leyden*, 1727; *De Vectigalibus Pop. Rom.* Utretcht, 1694, 8vo.

BURMAN (John) professor of botany and physic at Amsterdam, author of two very valuable botanical works, one intituled, *Variarum Africanarum Plantarum Decades X.* Amsterdam, 1738, and 1739, 4to. fig; the other, *Thesaurus Zeylanicus*, Amsterdam 1737, 4to. fig.

BURNET (Gilbert) born September 13, 1643 at Edinburgh, of a noble and ancient family. He devoted himself zealously to preaching, and led a retired and austere life; but being very ill in consequence of it, began to enter into society. He was appointed professor

fessor of divinity at Glasgow 1669, and married Margaret Kenedy, daughter of lord Cassils, 1672. Burnet refused two bishoprics rather than change his principles for those of the court. The death of king Charles occasioning him to travel, he visited France, Italy, Germany and Holland. The prince and princess of Orange admitted him into their council, and he contributed much to the success of that prince's designs against king James and the catholic religion. He attended the prince of Orange into England as his chaplain, and was made bishop of Salisbury 1689, where he established a school and seminary. Bishop Burnet was afterwards preceptor to the duke of Gloucester. He died May 17, 1715, aged 72. He left a considerable number of works in English, the principal of which are, 1. *A Dialogue between a Conformist and a Non-conformist.* 2. *A Defence of the Laws of Scotland.* 3. *Sermons.* 4. *History of the Reformation of the Church of England*, translated into French by Rosemond, *Amsterdam* 1687, 4 vols. 12mo.; in which the author discovers great warmth against the Romish church; 5. A criticism on the *Hist. des Variations*; 6. *History of the late Revolution in England*, translated into French 4 vols. 4to. or 7 vols. 12mo.; 7. Travels into Switzerland and Italy, in French, 12mo.; 8. Memoirs of the earl of Rochester, 8vo. &c.

BURNET (Thomas) a native of Scotland, master of Sutton's hospital in London; he entered into orders, and was among the opposers of king James. His theory of the earth, *Telluris Theoria sacra*, London, 1681, 4to. was universally admired for purity of style, and fertility of invention; it was reprinted at Amsterdam 1699, 4to. and translated into English by order of king Charles. Many writers however have attacked this work. Burnet published his *Archæologia Philosophica*, 1692, dedicated to king William, which is joined to the preceding, in the Amsterdam edition of 1699, 4to. He died September 27, 1715. His book *De statu mortuorum et resurgentium*, was published after his death, London 1726, 8vo. inserted in the *Fasciculus variorum scriptorum de immortalitate animæ*, Francfort, 1692, 2 vols. 8vo. scarce. It has been translated into French by Bion 1781, 12mo.; and his treatise *De fide et officiis Christianorum*, 1727, 8vo. These two works contain several things contrary to the opinions commonly received among Christians.

BURRHUS (Afranius) commander of the Pretorian guards under Claudius, and under Nero, to whom he had been governor; but the strictness of his manners being too severe a reproof of that emperor's licentiousness, he put him to death in the year 62.

BURTON (William) born 1609 in London, taught Greek and the oriental languages at Kingston school. He died 1657. He published 1. An excellent description of Leicestershire, London 1622, fol. fig; 2. A commentary on what is related of Great Britain in Antonine's Itinerary, in English, 1658, fol. &c.; 3. Ἀεχανα *Veteris Linguæ Persicæ, cum Notis*, J. H. Seelen, Lubec, 1720, 8vo.; 4. *Græcæ Linguæ Historia*, Londini, 1657, 8vo. with the preceding.

BUS (Cæsar de) founder of the priests of the Christian doctrine, born of a noble family at Cavaillon February 3, 1544. He at first cultivated profane poetry, and gave himself up to the pleasures of the age; but reflecting on his conduct, reformed, and afterwards lived in a very exemplary manner, took holy orders, and employed himself in confessing and catechising. His zeal procured him many disciples, and he formed them into a company whose principal duty was to teach the Christian doctrine. He was appointed general of it 1598, the institution having first been approved by Clement VIII. Cæsar de Bus also established the Ursulines in France. He lost his sight 13 or 14 years before his death, which happened at Avignon, April 15, 1607. He left *Instructions familiares*, 1666, 8vo. James Beauvais has published his life, 4to.

BUSBEC (Auger Gislen) a writer illustrious for his birth, merit, and embassies, born 1522, at Commines. He was extremely well educated, and spent some time in England in the suite of an ambassador from Ferdinand king of the Romans. From thence he was sent ambassador to Constantinople, afterwards into France, and elsewhere. He was also entrusted with the education of the young princes, sons of Maximilian II. He died 1592, in Normandy, aged 70. Busbec left ac-

counts of his Travels, Letters, and other works, in Latin, well written, and much esteemed, 1633 and 1660, 24to. His Letters have been translated into French, with notes, by the abbé de Foy, 3 vol. 12mo. but they are much inferior to the original. He enriched the emperor's library with some very fine Greek manuscripts.

BUSCHETTO *Da Dulichio*, a celebrated architect and machinist in the 11th century, a native of Greece. He built the magnificent cathedral church of Pisa.

BUSCHIUS (Herman) born 1468 at Sassenburg, in the diocese of Munster, professed the belles lettres in several different towns of Germany, where his merit frequently excited jealousy in the other professors. He married 1527, and died 1534. His Latin poems are printed in several volumes quarto. He also wrote Commentaries on various classical authors.

BUSE'E (John) a pious Jesuit, born at Nimeguen, and died May 30, 1611, at Mentz, aged 64. He was author of Meditations, 2 vol. 12mo. in French, and several controversial works, written with great moderation.

BUSEMBAUM (Herman) of Nottelen in Westphalia, a Jesuit, who died 1668. He wrote a small *Theologie Morale*, 12mo. which La Croix, one of his brethren, has enlarged to two vol. fol.; the last edition is 1757. The idea of the pope's authority, even over the persons of kings, is carried, in this work, to the height of extravagance: all secular tribunals, therefore, united in its condemnation. The parliament of Paris ordered it to be burnt 1761.

BUSIRIS, king of Egypt, according to the fable, son of Neptune and Lybia, sacrificed strangers, and treated them with the utmost cruelty. Hercules, when on the point of being made a victim, sacrificed Busiris, his son, and the priest who was minister to these abominations.

BUSLEIDEN (Jerome) born at Arlon, master of the requests, and counsellor to the sovereign council of Malines, eminent for his genius; his works (none of which have been printed but a Letter to Sir Thomas More, prefixed to the *Utopia*) and his embassies. He founded the college of three languages at Louvain, which bears his name, and died August 26, 1517, at Bourdeaux.

BUSSIERES (John de) a Jesuit, who wrote several Latin poems, *Lyons*, 1675, 8vo. which do him credit, and died 1678. He was also author of an Abridgement of the History of France, and of the *Partere historique*, in Latin.

BUSSY, v. RABUTIN.

BUTEO, v. BORREL.

BUTKENS (Christopher) of Antwerp, a Cistertian monk, afterwards abbot of St. Saviour, who died 1650. He wrote *Les Trophées sacrés et profanes du D. de Brabant*, the last edition of which is the Hague, 1724, 4 vol. fol. fig. *Généalogie de la Maison de Lynden*, Antwerp, 1626, fol.

BUTLER (Samuel) a celebrated English poet, born 1612 in Worcestershire, and died 1680. He was married, and had been secretary to several noblemen, who honoured him with their favours. Butler was author of the famous poem entitled *Hudibras*, an ingenious and delicate satire on the Interregnum of Cromwell, and the fanaticism of the presbyterians in those times. The English have few books which contain so much wit and subtle raillery. It has been translated into French, and printed with the English at Paris, 3 vol. 12mo.

BUXTORF (John) of Westphalia, a learned Hebrew professor at Basil, who acquired immortal honour by his knowledge of the Hebrew and Chaldee languages. He died 1629, aged 65. His principal works are, a small but excellent Hebrew Grammar, the best edition of which is Leyden, 1701 and 1707, 12mo. revised by Leusden. *Thesaurus Grammaticus Hebraicus*, 8vo.; a Hebrew Concordance, *Basil*, 1632, fol. and several Hebrew Lexicons, 8vo.; *Biblia Rabbinica*, Basil, 1618 and 1619, 4 vol. fol.; *Tiberias seu Tractatus Masoreticus*, Basil, 1665, 4to.; *Institutio Epistolaris Hebraica*, 1629, 8vo.; *De Abbreviaturis Hebræorum*, 1640, 8vo.; *Synagoga Judæorum*, 1682, 8vo. &c. These are all valuable works.

BUXTORF (John) son of the preceding, an eminent professor of oriental languages at Basil, distinguished like his father for knowledge of Hebrew and rabbinical learning. He died 1664 at Basil, aged 65. His principal works are, a translation of the *More Nevochim*,

Nevochim, 1629, 4to. and of the *Cozri*, 1660, 4to.; a Chaldee and Syriac Lexicon, 1622, 4to.; a Chaldee, Thalmudical, and Rabbinical Lexicon, 1639, fol.; *Anti Critica*, against Cappel, 1653, 4to.; a Treatise on Hebrew Points and Accents, against the same, 1648, 4to.; *Exercitationes ad Historiam Sacram pertinentes*, 1659, 4to.; *Exercitationes Philologico-Criticæ*, 1662, 4to.; *De Sponsalibus*, 1652, 4to. This family has continued to produce men eminent for the same kind of learning; among them his son John James, who died 1704; and his grandson John, who died 1732.

BUZANVAL (Nicholas Choart de) born 1611 at Paris, was successively counsellor to the parliament of Bretany, counsellor to the grand council, master of the requests, counsellor of state, and appointed ambassador to Switzerland. His original name was Chicheray, which he changed for that of Buzenval upon being made a bishop. He was involved in the disgrace of his uncle the bishop of Beauvais, which occasioned his nomination to the embassy in Switzerland to be rovoked; but his piety consoled him. In 1652 he was consecrated bishop of Beauvais, in which situation his virtues rendered him dear to his flock, and universally admired. So great was Buzenval's humility, that the honours attached to his dignity were a burden to him. He was one of the four bishops who refused to sign the *Form* but on the conditions of the peace of Clement IX. He died 1617.

BYNÆUS (Anthony) a learned protestant divine, born August 6, 1654, at Utrecht, minister, and professor of divinity and oriental languages at Deventer, where he died November 8, 1698. His chief works are, *De Calceis Hebræorum*, Dort, 1695, 4to.; *Christus crucifixus*, Amsterdam, 1692, 4to.; *Liber II.* 1696; *Liber III.* 1698; *Sepultura*, Dort, 1688; the whole in 4to.; *Explicatio historiæ Evangelicæ de Nativitate Christi*, Amsterdam, 1689, 4to.; all valuable.

BYNG (John) an English admiral, who, after distinguishing himself in several expeditions, was employed to raise the siege of Port-Mahon, besieged by the French 1756. Being unable to conquer M. de la Galissoniere's squadron, he returned to London without executing his commission, was accused of cowardice and high treason, and sentenced to death in consequence by a court-martial. This sentence being confirmed by the privy council, was executed March 1757. He was son of the famous admiral Byng, who died 1733, aged 70, an account of whose expedition into Sicily 1718, 1719, and 1720, has been published in a small volume, 12mo.

BZOVIUS (Abraham) a Polish Dominican, one of the most indefatigable writers in the 17th century, author of various works, among which the principal is, a Continuation of the *Annals* of Baronius, 9 vol. fol.; an ill digested compilation, which might be more properly called Annals of the Dominicans than of the Church. He went from Poland to Rome, and was kindly received by the pope, who gave him an apartment in the Vatican. He died 1637, aged 70.

C.

CAAB, a rabbi, who, after writing satires against Mahomet, endeavoured to gain his favour, and assisted him in composing the Koran. He died 622.

CABADES, king of Persia, lost his crown in 497, because, having passed a law that all women should be common throughout his dominions, he availed himself of it with whomsoever he pleased; but he reascended the throne four years after. His wife, to obtain his liberty, yielded to the passion of the governor of the prison where he was confined, and, contriving to convey her cloaths to him, he escaped in the disguise of a woman. Cabades persecuted the Christians at first, but tolerated them afterwards, on account of the miracles wrought by a holy bishop. He made war against the emperor Anastasius, took Amista in 502, and concluded a peace afterwards with that emperor and his successor Justin. Justinian gained great advantages over this prince by means of Belisarius. He died 531.

CABALLO (Emmanuel) an illustrious Genoese, who immortalized his name by his noble actions in 1513,

whereby he obliged the French to raise the siege of Genoa, by introducing a ship loaded with provisions into the city, which was on the point of yielding through famine; from whence he was called the deliverer of his country.

CABANES (Robert de) son of the Catanese, was arrested with his mother, after the murder of Andrew of Hungary, husband to Joan I. queen of Naples. They were put to the torture, under which the mother expired, and the son was torn with pincers.

CABASILAS (Nicholas) a learned archbishop of Thessalonica in the 14th century, author of two treatises against the Latins, an Exposition of the Greek Liturgy, and other works, containing much erudition, and written with great clearness and accuracy, in the library of the fathers.

CABASSUT (John) of Aix, a celebrated priest of the oratory, who taught the canon law at Avignon, and died September 25, 1685, at Aix, aged 81. His chief works are, *Juris Canonici theoria, et praxis*, a new edit. of which was published by M. Gibert 1738, fol. with notes; an Account of the Ecclesiastical History of the Councils and Canons, in Latin, the best edition of which is 1680, fol. In the edition of 1670, 8vo. are some Dissertations not to be found in that of 1680.

CABESTAN (William de) a gentleman, and Provençal poet of the 13th century, who, according to the custom of that age, sung of various ladies. His last mistress was Trieline Carbonel, whose husband being jealous of the poet, killed him, tore out his heart, and made his wife eat it. Trieline died of grief, 1213.

CABRAL, or CAPRAL (Peter Alvarez) a Portuguese nobleman, of distinguished birth and valour, who immortalized his name by the discovery of Brasil 1500, in the reign of Emmanuel I. king of Portugal.

CACCIALUPI (John Baptist) an eminent lawyer in the 15th century, born at Severino. He left several works, and was professor at Sienna 1464.

CACUS, a famous robber, so named from the word κάκος, which in Greek signifies wicked. He was killed by Hercules, whose oxen he had stolen.

CADALOUS, v. ALEXANDER II.

CADMUS, king of Thebes, son of Agenor king of Phœnicia, and brother of Phœnix and Cilix, introduced the sixteen simple letters of the Greek alphabet into Greece, 1519 A.C. and there built Thebes in Beotia. The poets feign, that he left his country to seek his sister Europa, whom Jupiter had carried away, and that, arriving in Beotia, his companions were devoured by a serpent. Cadmus, having killed this monster, sowed his teeth in the earth, from whence there sprung up armed soldiers, who slew each other excepting five, and they assisted him in building the city of Thebes, where he reigned.

CADMUS, *of Miletus*, a celebrated Greek historian, in the time of Halyattes king of Lydia. Pliny calls him the first Grecian who wrote history in prose.

CADRY (John Baptist) senior vicar of St. Paul, and theologian to M. de Caylus, bishop of Auxerres, born at Trez in the diocese of Aix in Provence, and died 1756 at Savigni, near Paris, aged 76. He wrote the Apology and Defence of the Carthusians who retired into Holland, 4to.; *Temoignage des Chartreux sur la Constitution*, 12mo.; *Hist. de la Condamnation de M. Soanan, Ev. de Senez*, 1728, 4to.; the 2d, 3d, and 4th tom. of *Hist. des Reflexions morales sur le N. Testament*, 4to.; *Observations sur le Livre du Pere Beruyer*, 1755 and 1756, 3 vol. 12mo.

CÆCILIUS BASSUS, v. BASSUS.

CÆCILIUS-STATIUS, a freed man and comic poet, cotemporary with Ennius. Some fragments of his writings may be found in the Corpus Poetarum, London, 1714, 2 vol. fol.

CÆCULUS, v. METELLUS.

CÆNEUS, originally a woman, named Cænis, was changed by Neptune into an invulnerable man, at her request.

CÆSAR (Caïus Julius) the first Roman emperor, and one of the greatest generals in the world, son of Lucius Julius Cæsar and Aurelia, born at Rome 98 A.C. He pretended to trace his descent, on his father's side, from Æneas, and, on his mother's, from Ancus Martius, fourth king of the Romans. Sylla would have put him to death, but spared him at the solicitation of his friends, telling them, *that the man for whose safety they now interested*

rested themselves so much, would one day destroy the republic. Cæsar first bore arms in Asia, under the prætor Thermus, and, at his return, accused Dolabella of peculation. He afterwards embarked for Rhodes, to study under Molon, and was taken by the pirates; but, as soon as he was delivered from them, he attacked those pests of the seas, and had them all hanged. In a short time after, Cæsar was made military tribune, quæstor, ædile, pont. max. prætor, and governor of Spain; at which time he is said to have shed tears upon seeing the picture of Alexander in the temple at Cadiz, saying, *That he had yet done nothing remarkable; whereas Alexander, at his age, had conquered almost all the world.* At his return he formed the first triumvirate with Pompey and Crassus, and, in a short time, received from it the advantage of being elected consul with Bibulus, whose banishment he procured for his having opposed the agrarian law. During his consulship he obtained the government of the Gauls, through the interest of Piso, his father-in-law, and of Pompey his son-in-law; conquered the Gauls, defeated the Germans, and subdued the Britons. In the midst of these conquests, Julia his daughter, who was Pompey's wife, died, and all friendship between them entirely ceased; for the one could not brook a master, nor the other an equal. To punish the senate, who, at the solicitation of Pompey, had opposed all his demands during his absence, Cæsar entered Italy with his victorious army, 51 A. C. His enemies fled: he went to Rome, where he acted as master, and followed Pompey into Spain, who had abandoned Italy. Cæsar attacked his enemy's army, which was commanded by Petreïus, Afranius, and Varro, whom he soon defeated. Going back to Rome, he assembled his soldiers, and went to fight against Pompey in Macedonia. The famous battle of Pharsalia decided this contest, 48 A. C. and left to the victorious Cæsar the empire of the world. He pursued Pompey to Alexandria, and wept when he heard that great man had been slain. He afterwards defeated Ptolemy, and made himself master of Egypt; vanquished Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, in Pontus; Scipio and Juba in Africa, and Pompey's sons in Spain. His power being secured by so many victories, he triumphed four days successively, and was chosen perpetual dictator. This situation gave him an authority equal to that of a king, which dignity had always been the object of his ambition; but he never dared to assume, or receive that title, though offered him by Mark Anthony, and his other courtiers. Cæsar afterwards devoted himself to regulate the republic, reformed the calendar, fixing the year to 365 days; numbered the citizens, suppressed luxury, and settled every thing with the greatest prudence. He proposed to build a magnificent temple to Mars, to abridge the law, to erect public libraries, to drain the marshes of Pontus, to clear the roads, to cut through the isthmus of Corinth, &c. but death put an end to all these designs. He was assassinated in full senate at the age of 56, receiving twenty-three wounds from the daggers of the conspirators, 44 A. C. Cæsar possessed great talents; his genius was strong, lively, and penetrating; he was intrepid in dangers, a liberal and generous friend; mild, agreeable, condescending, eloquent, and so ready to forgive, that he shed tears for Pompey's death; and, after that of Cato, sighed that he had envied him the glory of granting his pardon. But all these excellencies were obscured by debauchery, and an extravagant ambition, which involved all his country in troubles, and occasioned the death of many citizens and great men. Cæsar was tall and fair, his eyes were lively, his head well shaped; the fore part was bald, which obliged him always to wear a laurel crown. He left Commentaries on the Wars of Gaul, and on the Civil Wars; both excellent works, which prove his great taste for literature, and that, with more leisure, he would perhaps have been the most eloquent and learned man of his age. The best editions of his Commentaries are those of London, 1712, fol. fig.; Elzevir, 1635, 12mo. in which, page 149 should be marked 153; *ad usum Delphini*, 1678, 4to.; *cum Notis variorum*, Amsterdam, 1697, 8vo.; Leyden, 1713, 8vo. and 1737, 2 vol. 4to.; Glasgow, 1750, fol.; Paris, 1755, 2 vol. 12mo. The first edition is *Rome*, 1469,

1469, fol. Perrot d'Ablancourt translated them into French, which translation has been revised in subsequent editions.

CAGNACCI (Guido Caulassi) an Italian painter, surnamed *Cagnacci* from his deformity. He was a native of Castel Durante, and pupil of Guido at Bologna. He died at Vienna, aged 80. His first pictures are esteemed his best.

CAHUSAC (Lewis de) of Montauban, commenced advocate at Toulouse, and was secretary to the intendancy at Montauban. He went to Paris to enjoy the success of *Pharamond*, an indifferent tragedy. The C. de Clermont appointed him his secretary. Cahusac made use of the leisure this place afforded him to write for the Opera, and succeeded in his undertaking. He died insane 1759. His works are, *Grigri*, 12mo.; *L'Histoire de la Danse*, 3 small vol. 12mo.; *Pharamond*, and *le Comte de Warwick*, tragedies; *Zenoide*, and *l'Algérien*, comedies; *les Fêtes de Polymnie*, *les Fêtes de l'Hymen*, *Zaïs*, *Naïs*, *Zoroastre*, *Osiris*, *Anacreon*, *les Amours de Tempé*, operas.

CAIAPHAS, high priest of the Jews after Simon, a Sadducee, who condemned our saviour Jesus Christ, and was deprived of his dignity by Vitellius. This disgrace is said to have affected him so much, that he killed himself in despair.

CAJADO (Henry) or HERMIO GAJADO, a Latin poet of Portugal, by whom we have *Eclogues*, *Sylvæ*, and *Epigrams*, in pure and elegant Latin, Bologna, 1501, 4to. There is much wit and sprightliness in his epigrams. He died 1508, in consequence of excessive drinking.

CAIET (Peter Victor Palma) born 1525 at Montrichard, originally a protestant minister, but being accused of magic, he was deposed in a synod. This induced him to abjure at Paris, 1595. He died doctor of the Sorbonne, and Hebrew professor at the Royal College, 1610. Caiet is chiefly known for his *Chronologie novenaire*, Paris, 1608, 3 vol. 8vo. and his *Chronologie septenaire*, 1606, 8vo. placed at the head of the *Mercure François*, 25 vol. 8vo. He sought after the philosopher's stone, and wrote, *La Vie et Mort epouventable du Docteur Fauste*, 1604, 12mo.

CAJETAN, a celebrated cardinal. v. VIO.

CAILLE (Nicholas Lewis de la) an eminent astronomer, who assisted M. Cassini in determining the meridian of Paris, which crosses the observatory. At the age of twenty-five, he was appointed professor of mathematics in the Mazarine college, admitted into the academy of sciences 1741, and made a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope 1750, 1751, and 1752. During this voyage he discovered 9800 stars, till then unknown, and was printing a catalogue of them, when a malignant fever seized him, of which he died, March 21, 1762. This eminent man left, *Elemens d'Algebre et de Geometrie*, 8vo.; *Leçons d'Astronomie, d'Optiques et de Perspective*, 1755, 8vo.; *Leçons de Méchanique*, 1743, 8vo.; *Les Ephémérides de vingt années*, 1745 to 1775; *Fundamenta Astronomiæ*, 1757, 4to.; *Tables des Logarithmes*, 1760, 8vo.; *Traité de Navigation de Bouguer*, 1761, 8vo.; *Cælum Australe*, 1763, 4to.; *Tabulæ solares*, 1758, 4to.; *Observations faites au Cap de Bonne Esperance*, 4to.; and a Journal of his Voyage to the Cape, 12mo.

CAILLIERES, v. CALLIERES, which is his real name.

CAILLY (the Chevalier Jaques de) of Orleans, a French poet, known also by the name of Aceilly, which is his anagram, distinguished under the administration of M. Colbert for his epigrams. The style of them is simple and *naïf*, the thoughts delicate and ingenious. They were printed, 1714, with several other pieces, and with Bachaumont's voyage. He died knight of the order of St. Michael 1674.

CAIN, i. e. *acquisition*, eldest son of Adam and Eve, born in the 2d year of the world; the first who tilled the ground. Having killed his brother Abel, 130, he was cursed of God, and condemned to be a vagabond. Cain went afterwards into the land of *Nod*, east of Eden, and there built the first city, which he called *Enoch*, or *Enochæ*, from the name of his eldest son.

CAINAN, son of Enos, and father of Mahaleel, who died 2800 A. C. aged 910. He should be distinguished from another Cainan, son of Arphaxad, and father of Sala, born A. M. 1694. The name of this second Cainan, being only found in the Septuagint, and in the genealogy

genealogy of Jesus Christ by St. Luke, has proved a subject of much dispute among the learned.

CAJOT (Joseph) a Benedictine of the Congregation of St. Vannes, who died 1765 at Châlons, author of the Antiquities of Metz, 1760, 8vo.; *les Plagiats de Rousseau*, 1765, 12mo. He had no great veneration for this philosopher.

CAIT-BEY, of Circassian origin, born a slave. The Mamelukes elected him their sovereign in Egypt He defeated Bajazet's army, and subdued the Arabs, and died 1449.

CAIUS AGRIPPA, second son of Agrippa and Julia, daughter of Augustus, was adopted by that emperor, with his brother Lucius Agrippa. The Roman people offered them the consulship, at the age of 14 or 15; but Augustus would only permit them to be called *consuls elect*, because of their tender age. They both died young.

CAIUS, celebrated among the ecclesiastical authors, flourished in Rome at the beginning of the 3d century, in the pontificate of Zephyrinus, and under the emperor Antoninus Caracalla, 217. He had been the disciple of St. Ireneus, notwithstanding which he absolutely rejected the Millenarian doctrine. An anonymous author, cited by Photius, declares positively that Caius was a priest, and lived at Rome. Photius adds, that it was believed he had been ordained *bishop of the nations*, i. e. ordained bishop to propagate the faith in heathen countries, without having the care of any particular people or diocese, which appears somewhat remarkable. Caius held a famous dispute at Rome against Proclus, or Proculus, who was one of the heads or chiefs among the Montanists, which he wrote in form of a dialogue. This dialogue has not come down to us; but some fragments of that, and other works by the same author, may be found in Eusebius.

CAIUS, or KAYE (John) born 1510 at Norwich, physician successively to K. Edward VI. Q. Mary, and Q. Elizabeth. He rebuilt the ancient college of *Gonvil* in Cambridge, almost wholly at his own expence, since called *Gonvil and Caius College*, and founded several fellowships and scholarships. He died 1573, aged 63, and was buried in the chapel of his college, under a plain tomb, with only this inscription, *Fu' Caïus.* In his works, which are numerous, he follows the principles of Galen, and of Montanus his master. His treatise on the English sweating sickness, a disorder which lasted but a day, and carried off great numbers of that nation in 1551, is entitled, *de Ephemera Britannicâ*; the best edition is London, 1721, 8vo. He also wrote a book in Latin, *on the Antiquity of the University of Cambridge*, London, 1574, 4to.; *De Canibus Britannicis*, 1570, and 1728, 8vo.; *Stirpium Historia*, London, 1570, 12mo.

CAIUS (St) originally of Dalmatia, related to the emperor Dioclesian, elected pope 283, and died 295. He is said to have ordered that the clergy should pass through all the seven inferior orders of the church before they could be ordained bishops.

CALABER (Quintus) a name given to an anonymous poet of Smyrna, because his Greek poem, entitled, *The Paralipomena of Homer*, was found in Calabria by cardinal Bessarion. Vossius conjectures that he lived under the emperor Anastasius about 491. The best edition of this poet is that by Paw, Leyden, 1734, 8vo.

CALABRE (Edmund) a priest of the oratory, born at Troyes, director of the seminary of Soissons, died 1710. He wrote a paraphrase on the psalm *Miserere*, which is esteemed.

CALABRIAN (Matthias Preli, surnamed the) a celebrated painter, born 1643 at Taverna, in Calabria, admired for his performances, particularly those at Malta, in St. John's church, on the ceiling of which he has painted the life of that apostle; a superb work, which procured him great riches and honour. He was made chevalier de grace, and appointed to the command of Syracuse, with a considerable pension. He died, 1699, at Malta. The principal works of this painter are at Modena, Naples, and Malta. The Martyrdom of St. Peter, as large as life, is at the royal palace. His colouring is admired, as well as the relief of his figures, the variety of his inventions, and his skill in adjustment; but he is accused of a hard touch, and incorrect outline. v. GIOACHINO.

CALAIS, and Zethes, sons of Boreas

reas and Orythia, accompanied the Argonauts to Colchis, and drove the Harpies from Thrace. Their shoulders were covered with golden scales; they had wings on their feet, and long hair.

CALANUS, an Indian philosopher, who followed Alexander in his expedition in that country. He lived to the age of 83 without any complaint, but, being at last afflicted with a cholic, entreated Alexander to command his funeral pile to be prepared. The prince reluctantly granted his request, and, to honour the solemnity, had his soldiers drawn up, and the pile sprinkled with perfumes. Calanus placed himself upon it, in magnificent attire, and discovered no symptoms of fear when flame began to consume it. Being asked if he had any message to Alexander, who declined being present at this terrible sight, he replied no, for he expected very soon to see him in Babylon. These words were considered as a prediction of Alexander's death, that prince actually dying at Babylon three months after.

CALAS (John) a merchant at Toulouse, who was accused of having strangled Mark Anthony, one of his sons, aged 29, October 13, 1761, from his aversion to a design the young man had formed of abjuring the protestant religion, and turning catholic. There was nobody in the house when this misfortune happened but Anne Rose Cabiléel, wife of John Calas, John Peter Calas, a younger son of John Calas, Alexander Gaubert la Vaysse, son of an advocate at Toulouse, and Jane Viquiere, servant to John Calas. All these persons were carried to prison, and, after examination, received sentence as follows, March 9, 1762: John Calas to be broken alive on the wheel, for the murder of his son; John Peter to perpetual banishment; his mother, la Vaysse, and the maid servant, were acquitted. This sentence being pronounced, John Calas bore his torment with all the firmness and resignation of an innocent man; he endured it as a punishment for his sins, but persisted in declaring he was not guilty of the crime for which he was suffering. The public knew not the motive of the judges, but it appeared inconsistent that John Calas, aged 63, should have been the sole murderer of his son, aged 29, without the participation of any one of the persons then in the house; and that if J. P. Calas was guilty, he was not sufficiently punished by banishment: in short, that if the others were as guilty as John Peter in not preventing the crime, they ought to have suffered the same punishment. Voltaire wrote in favour of this unhappy family. The king appointed a commission, who revised the process, and declared the accused persons innocent, March 9, 1765. This decree was not executed in the parliament of Toulouse, because it was not passed in due form. The council ought to have decided whether there was cause for revising the process, and in that case to have referred it to another parliament; but they took upon them to judge by commission; and this infringement of rules has left an ambiguity in the affair. Many persons thought this decree was only passed to appease the protestants in the kingdom, who were persuaded that the sentence against Calas proceeded from hatred of their religion. However that was, Louis XV. endeavoured, by his favours, to soften the misfortunes of this wretched family. V. tom. 4th of the Continuation of *Causes Celebres*, by M. de la Ville, in which the examinations and depositions of the witnesses may be found.

CALASIO (Marius de) a learned Franciscan, professor of Hebrew at Rome, author of an excellent Hebrew Concordance, *Rome*, 1621, 4 tom. fol. reprinted at London, 1747, and the following 4 vol. fol. with additions.

CALCAGNINI (Celio) a natural son of an ecclesiastic at Ferrara. He served in the armies of the emperor and of Julius II. but afterwards embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and was made apostolical prothonotary. He died 1540 at Ferrara. His Latin works have been printed at Basil, 1544, fol. They are upon grammatical and moral subjects.

CALCAR (John de) an eminent painter, born at Calcar; he was Titian's pupil, and perfected his style from Raphael. He died 1546 at Naples, in the flower of his age. He drew the anatomical figures of Vesal, and the portraits of the painters of Vasari.

CALCEOLARIUS (Francis) an apothecary

thecary of Verona, who had a very valuable cabinet, a description of which was printed at Verona, 1622, fol. fig. He wrote a journey to Mont Baldi in the Veronese, printed at Venice, 1566, 4to. and in Latin 1571. It is entirely a botanical work.

CALCHAS, a famous soothsayer, son of Testor, who followed the Grecian army to the siege of Troy. He foretold that the siege would last ten years, and that the Grecian fleet would not get out of the port of Aulis, where it was detained by contrary winds, till Agamemnon had sacrificed his daughter Iphigenia to Diana. It is said that he went to Colophon after Troy was taken, where he died of grief because he could not foretell what Mopsus, another soothsayer, had foretold.

CALDERINUS (Domitius) a celebrated grammarian of the 15th century, born at Torri in the diocese of Verona, and introduced at Rome by cardinal Bessarion, where he taught the belles lettres with reputation, and died 1477. He wrote notes on several ancient authors.

CALDERONE de la BARCU (Don Pedro) a famous Spanish comic poet of the 17th century, knight of the order of St. James, who acquired honour by his military services. He was afterwards a priest, and canon of Toledo. Philip IV. king of Spain took particular pleasure in seeing his pieces acted. Calderone is esteemed the best comic poet of Spain, after Lopez de Vega. His plays were printed at Madrid, 1689, 9 vols 4to. to which have been added his *Autos Sacramentales*, in 6 vols. 4to. He also wrote the *Hist. of our Lady of Almudena*, in prose. His life, written by Villeroes, is prefixed to the first volume of his comedies.

CALEB, one of the Jewish spies, who went to examine the land of Canaan, and encouraged the dismayed Israelites. Of all the people who went out of Egypt, he only and Joshua entered the Promised Land. Caleb's inheritance was the mountains and the city of Hebron, out of which he drove three kings. His nephew Othniel having taken the city of Debir, he gave him his daughter Achsar in marriage. Caleb died at the age of 114.

CALENDARIO (Philip) a statuary and architect, in the middle of the 14th century, who raised those magnificent porticos supported by marble pillars, which form the circuit of St. Mark's place at Venice; and by several beautiful pieces of sculpture gained the esteem of the people, and the favours and alliance of the Doge.

CALENTIUS (Elisius) a Latin poet of the 15th century, he was a Neapolitan, and tutor to Frederic son of Ferdinand I. king of Naples, who died 1503. His works were printed at Rome 1503, fol. Pontanus and Sannazarius, speak in very high terms of his elegies, and his poem on the battle of the *Rats and Frogs*.

CALEPINO (Ambrose) an Augustine, born at Calepio, a town of Italy, from whence he took his name; celebrated for his dictionary, which has been enlarged by Passerat, Lyons, 1681, 2 vols fol. and for other works. He died October 29, 1510.

CALIACHI (Nicholas) a Greek, born 1645 in Candia. He was professor of belles lettres and philosophy at Padua, and died there, 1707. Caliachi wrote *De ludis scenicis*; Patavie, 1713, 4to. and in Sallengre's collection.

CALIARI, or CAGLIARI (Paul) a celebrated painter, more known by the name of Paul Veronese, born 1537 at Verona. His chief excellence consisted in the majesty and vivacity of the air in his heads, the elegance of his female figures, and the brightness of his colouring. He died 1588, aged 51, leaving two sons who were also good painters. Charles who died 1596, aged 26, had very superior talents, and it is even thought that he would have excelled his father, had he lived longer. Gabriel died 1631, aged 63, he applied to painting only as an amusement, (being principally engaged in commercial concerns,) but nevertheless finished several of his father's pictures, with the assistance of Benedict Caliari, his uncle. The latter, who was brother to Paul Veronese, died 1598, aged 60. Although a good painter and sculptor, he suffered his brother to enjoy the reputation he might have clamed by declaring himself the painter of certain pictures. His style being similar to Paul's, occasioned their works to be often confounded. Benedict succeeded particularly in painting architectural pieces, and the beautiful fabrics which

adorn the back ground in some of Paul's pictures are by his hand.

CALIGNON (Soffrey de) a native of Saint Jean, near Voiron in Dauphiny, secretary to M. de Lesdiguieres, and minister of what is called the reformed religion, afterwards chancellor of Navarre. Henry IV. had a particular esteem for him, and employed him in affairs of the highest importance. Calignon and Thuanus together drew up the edict of Nantes. He died September 1606 at Paris, aged 56, much lamented. He was a man of great learning and well skilled in the management of affairs. A satire written by him, entitled, *Le Mépris des Dames*; has been preserved to us by du Verdier Vanprivas. *L'Histoire des choses plus remarquables advenues en France en Années*, 1587, 1588, et 1589, par S.C. printed 1590, 8vo. is also artributed to him. His life has been written by Gui Allard, with that of the baron des Adrets, and Dupuy Monbrun, *Grenoble*, 1675, 12mo

CALIGULA (Caius Cæsar) fourth Roman emperor, succeeded Tiberius in the year 37. He was son of Germanicus and Agrippina, but degenerated into so horrible a monster, that even his predecessor's reign was remembered with regret. This occasioned Seneca to say, that nature seemed to have produced him, to show how far it was possible for wickedness to be carried. The corruption of his heart discovered itself very early, for before he put on the toga virilis, he was surprised in the act of incest with his sister. He debauched them all, and cohabited with one of them openly. Nothing could exceed his blasphemies and impieties: his folly was so great, that he suffered himself to be adored, affecting to represent all the gods and goddesses in his own person; now bearing a trident like Neptune, then a caducæus like Mercury; sometimes a lyre like Apollo, or the other attributes of the Pagan deities. He even pretended to have lain with the moon. To all this profaneness, Caligula joined the most infamous debauchery, unheard of cruelties, and every thing that could disgrace humanity. He put great numbers of persons to death upon false pretences, even among his nearest relations, oppressed the people by his extortions, and rendered himself ridiculous and despicable by his follies and extravagancies. He attempted to make a bridge over the sea, which mad project cost immense sums. Nor was his folly less with respect to his horse; he invited him to supper, presenting him with gilt corn, and wine in golden vessels. Caligula built a stable of marble for this favourite animal, with an ivory manger, gave him purple clothing, a collar of pearls, and even a house with servants and furniture, that those whom he invited to supper might be splendidly received: he swore by his life and fortune, declared him pontiff, and promised to make him consul; which promise would perhaps have been fulfilled, had not the emperor been killed soon after by Cassius Chærea, prefect of the Prætorian guards, at the age of 29, in the year 41, having reigned near four years.

CALIPHS. The Arabians being in subjection to the Romans, attempted in vain to shake off their yoke till 625, when Mahomet, by making them adopt his dogmas, raised all Arabia in rebellion. Their empire extended over great part of Asia and Africa, and even to Spain. The head of this empire was called Caliph, and possessed both the spiritual and temporal authority.

*	Mahomet	632
*	Abubeker	634
*	Omar	645
*	Othman, or Osman	655
	Mavia in Egypt	659
*	Ali in Arabia	660
	Hassan	660
	Mavia *alone*	680
	Yezid, or Izid	683
*	Abdalmalec	705
	Ulid, or Walid	715
*	Abdalla	715
	Soliman, or Zulima	717
*	Omar II.	720
	Yezid II.	724
*	Hischam, or Isa	743
	Walid II.	744
	Yezid III.	744
	Ibrahim	744
	Marvan, or Mavian	749
*	Abul-Abbes	754
	Abulfajar-Almansor	775
*	Mahadi	785

Musa,

	Musa, or Moses - -	786
*	Ahroun Al-Raschid - -	809
	Muhamid-Amin-Ben-Haroun -	813
*	Almamon - - -	833
	Muhamed-Mustasi - -	842
	Haroun-Wacie-Billa - -	847
	Almontaser - - -	862
	Almatadadi-Bellahi - -	866
	Almotazzo-Bellahi - -	869
	Almotamedo-Bellahi - -	892
	Mutaled-Billa - -	902
	Mustasis-Billa - -	908
	Muctarid-Billa - -	932
	Cadir-Billa - - -	934
	Alradi-Bellahi - -	940
	Moctasis-Billa - -	944
	Mutius-Silla - - -	974
	Taius-Silla - -	991
	Cadir Billa - -	1031
	Caiien-Bianvilla - -	1074
	Muctadinus-Billa - -	1118
	Almostahed - -	1136
	Rached - - -	1139
	Almoctasi - - -	1161
*	Mostang-Billah - -	1172
	Almontasi - - -	1180
	Nacerladin - -	1226
*	Gerighiskan usurps Persia -	
	Dhaher or Altaher - -	1226
	Mostanser, or Almostazen -	1227
	Mostaasam, or Abdula -	1242

After Alradi, the empire of the Caliphs fell into a state of universal anarchy; all the lieutenants made themselves sovereigns in their respective governments, so that nothing remained to the Caliph, but the honour of that title, and the right of investitures, which he always granted to the strongest power. This empire is no more mentioned from the time of Abdula. v. the Abbé de Marigny's *Hist. des Révolutions de l'Emperi des Arabes*; Ockley's *Hist. of the Saracens*, 1748, 2 vols. 12mo. or the Abbé Mignot's History of the Ottoman empire, 1771, 4 vols. 12mo.

CALISTO, one of Diana's nymphs, daughter of Lycaon; she was seduced by Jupiter under the figure of Diana, and delivered of a son named Arcas. Juno changed her into a bear, and she was near being killed by her son, who was hunting, when Jupiter translated them both to heaven, where they form the constellations called, the great and little bear.

CALIXTUS (George) a learned Lutheran divine, born December 14, 1586, at Madelburg in Holstein. He was professor of divinity at Helmstad, 1614, and died March 18, 1656, leaving a family. There is a treatise written by him in Latin against the cælibacy of the clergy, 1631, 4to. and other controversial works, among them *Anti Moguntinus*, 1644, 4to. It was from him that some of the Lutherans, who wanted to unite all the Lutheran sects, had the name of Calixtines, or Syncretists.

CALLICRATIDAS, a Lacedemonian general. He took Metymna, and besieged Conon the Athenian general in Metylene, whose countrymen hastening to his assistance, a naval engagement ensued, in which the Athenians defeated Callicratidas. He was drowned the year following, 405, A.C.

CALLICRETE, a young woman, daughter of Cyane, celebrated in some of Anacreon's verses which are lost; she was skilled in politics, and undertook to teach them. Plato mentions her in his *Theages*.

CALLIERES (Francis de) born of a noble family at Torigni, was admitted into the French academy 1689, and afterwards employed by Louis XIV. in various embassies. His judgement discovered itself particularly in the secret treaties between France and Holland that immediately preceded the peace of Riswick, on which account he was appointed plenipotentiary at this last congress, and the king gave him a gratuity of 10,000 livres, with the place of secretary to his cabinet. Calliers distinguished himself in this office till he died March 5, 1717, aged 72. He left several works, the principal of which are, 1. *Traité de la maniere de negocier avec les Souverains*; 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. *De la Science du Monde, et des Connoissances utiles á la conduite de la vie*, 12mo. &c. These two are excellent, 1. *Du bel esprit*; 2. *Des bons mots, et des bons contes*. He should be distinguished from his father John de Callieres, who wrote the life of the duc de Joyeuse, Capuchin; and that of marechal Jaques de Matignon.

CALLIMACHUS, a famous Athenian commander, who was chosen general in a council of war before the battle of Marathon, 490, A.C. and was found standing, after the combat

against the Persians, pierced all over with arrows.

CALLIMACHUS, a celebrated poet of Cyrene, who lived under Ptolemy Philadelphus, and Ptolemy Evergetes, kings of Egypt, about 280, A.C. He was esteemed the prince of elegiac poets among the Greeks, according to Quintilian. His style is elegant, delicate, and energetic. He wrote many short poems, none of which remain but hymns, and epigrams. Catullus imitated him, and has translated his little poem on *Berenice's hair*, into Latin verse. Callimachus was also a good grammarian, and learned critic. He used to say, that *a great Book is a great evil.* There is an edition of his works published by Mademoiselle Le Fevre, *Paris*, 1675, 4to. which is joined to the author's *ad usum Delphini*: one of Utrecht, 1697, 2 vols. 8vo. joined to the author's *cum Notis variorum*; it was reprinted 1761, 2 vols. 8vo. M. de la Porte du Theil has published a new edition of the Greek with the French translation, *Paris*, at the royal press, 8vo. 1775.

CALLIMACHUS, an eminent Greek architect, painter, and sculptor, born at Corinth, who from accidentally seeing a vase, round which an Acanthus had negligently twined it's leaves and stalks, conceived an idea of the Corinthian capital, which is justly considered as one of the most admirable inventions in architecture. The works of Callimachus in marble are said by the ancients to have been uncommonly delicate; he lived about 540, A.C.

CALLINICUS, of Heliopolis in Syria, who invented a wild-fire in 670, not to be extinguished by water, which Constantine Pogonatus made use of with success, in burning the Saracen ships.

CALLIOPE, the muse who presides over eloquence, and heroic poetry. She is represented as a young girl crowned with laurels, and adorned with garlands; holding a trumpet in her right hand, and a book in her left.

CALLIRHOE, a young virgin of Calydon, beloved by Consus priest of Bacchus; who finding thas he could not touch her heart, prayed that Bacchus would avenge him of her insensibility. The God sent a madness among the Calydonians, who consulting the oracle, received for answer, that their misfortune would last till Callirhoe was sacrificed to Bacchus. When Consus saw her led to the altar adorned as a victim, instead of turning his knife against her, he stabbed himself, and Callirhoe, to appease his manes, sacrificed herself

CALLIRHOE, daughter of the river Archelous, according to the fable married Alcmeon who had killed his mother Eriphyle. Alcmeon had another wife to whom he had given the famous gold necklace of Hermione, which was given to Eriphyle that she might discover the place where her husband Amphiaraus was concealed to avoid going on the Theban expedition. Callirhoe demanded this necklace of Alcmeon, refusing to let him consummate the marriage till he gave it her. Alcmeon went to Phegeus, his other wife's father, and asked for the necklace, pretending that he wanted to consecrate it in the temple at Delphi, which he gave him, but having learned that he intended it for Callirhoe, ordered his two sons to assassinate him, which they did. Callirhoe, enraged at this murder, prayed to Jupiter, who caused Amphoterus and Acarnas, two sons which Callirhoe had by Alcmeon, to grow up in a moment. These youths avenged their father's blood, slew the murderers, and put Phegeus and his wife to death. They afterwards consecrated the necklace, and the robe of Eriphyle, in the temple of Delphi; and founded the colony of *Acarnania* in Epirus.

CALLISTHENES of Olynthus, a celebrated philosopher and historian, who was a disciple and relation of Aristotle. He attended Alexander in his conquests; Aristotle placed him with his pupil to check the impetuosity of his passions, but tried in vain to inspire him with the love of virtue; he was at last put to death, being accused of attempting a conspiracy against that prince. Callisthenes used to say, that *not merit and virtue, but fortune governed life.* His writings are lost.

CALLISTRATUS, an excellent Athenian orator, who was as usual banished because he had acquired too much authority in the government. Demosthenes was so struck with his eloquence,

eloquence, and the glory he gained by it, that he abandoned Plato, and applied himself wholly to oratory.

CALLIXTUS (St) or CALLIXTUS I. succeeded pope Zephyrinus 217, and died October 14, 222. He constructed the famous cemetary of the Appian way.

CALLIXTUS II. (Guy, son of the duke of Burgundy) one of the greatest and most illustrious popes that the church ever had. He was archbishop of Vienne, 1083, and pope 1119. He confined the antipope (Gregory Maurice Bourdin) and held the first general council of Lateranus 1123. He died December 13, 1124. Some of his sermons are in the library of the fathers.

CALLIXTUS III. a native of Xativa in the diocese of Valentia in Spain, distinguished himself by his learning and merit. He was elected pope April 8, 1455, and died August 6, 1458. v. Alexander III.

CALLOT (James) an eminent engraver, born 1593, of a noble family at Nanci. He went to Rome in his youth to learn drawing and engraving, and from thence to Florence, where he was employed in the service of the grand duke. This prince dying, Callot returned to his native country, and was very kindly received by Henry, duke of Lorrain, who gave him a large pension. His fame being soon spread through Europe, the Infanta of the low countries sent for him to Brussels, where he engraved the siege of Breda. Louis XIII. ordered him also to draw the siege of Rochelle, and that of the isle de Ré. Returning to Lorrain, his unwearied assiduity produced that great number of excellent prints which are the admiration of connoisseurs. The king having taken Nanci 1631, proposed to Callot to draw a picture of Rochelle; but the artist entreated his majesty to excuse him; and when some of the courtiers urged him to comply, he answered that he would sooner cut off his thumb, than do any thing derogatory to the honour of his prince and country. The king accepted the excuse, and said the duke of Lorrain was very happy in having such affectionate and faithful subjects. He afterwards offered Callot a salary of 1000 crowns, if he would leave his native place, and continue in his service, but Callot could not be prevailed on to quit his country. He died March 28, 1635, at Nanci, aged 42. This artist almost always engraved in aqua fortis, and was the first who used lute makers varnish in that kind of engraving. No one ever displayed more skill in uniting so many subjects in so small a compass, and in expressing by two or three strokes of his graver, the gait, action, and character of each person.

CALLY (Peter) a learned Cartesian philosopher, who professed eloquence and philosophy with reputation at Caen, and died 1709. The most known among his works is *Durand commenté, ou l'accord de la Philosophie, avec la Theologie, touchant la Transubstantiation*, 12mo; which was published 1700, and made much noise, for the author revives the opinion of the celebrated Durand, who said, if the church decided that there was a transubstantiation in the Eucharist, there must remain something of what was bread, to make a difference between the creation and production of a thing which was not; and annihilation, or a thing reduced to nothing. The bishop of Bayeux opposed this doctrine, and Cally retreated. He commented on Boetius *ad usum Delphini*, and published a course of philosophy, 1695, 4 vols. 4to.

CALMET (Dom. Augustin) born February 26, 1672, at Mesnil la Horgne, a village in the diocese of Toul, a league from Commerci. He took the habit of benedictine of the congregation de St. Vanne, and de St. Hydulph, in the abbey of St Mansui near Toul, October 17, 1688. Father Calmet was appointed to teach philosophy, and divinity to the young monks of his order, in the abbey of Moyen-Montier, from 1698, to 1704, when he was sent back to the abbey of Munster, where he had learned Greek and Hebrew. In 1706, he went to Paris, and by the advice of father Mabillon, and M. Duguet, determined to print his commentaries on the holy scriptures, in French instead of Latin. Returning to Lorrain he was made titular prior of St. Clou de Lay, 1715, and appointed abbot of St. Leopold de Nanci, 1718. He was abbot of this place for the second time, when on July 9, 1728, he was elected abbot of Senones. Father Calmet had also several times the office of president

dent of his congregation. He refused a bishopric *in partibus*, offered him by pope Benedict XIII. and died in the abbey of Senones, October 25, 1757, distinguished for his learning, virtue, and excellent administration. A considerable number of his works remain, of which the principal are, 1. A commentary on the bible, printed at Paris, from 1707, to 1716, 23 vols. 4to. There is a second edition in 26 vols. 4to. reprinted 1724, to 1726, 9 vols. fol. The dissertations and the prefaces to these commentaries were reprinted separately at Paris, from 1720, with 19 new dissertations, 3 vols. 4to. An abridgement of this commentary with the dissertations revised, and new ones, was published at Paris from 1748, to 1750, 14 vols. 4to. and 1772, 17 vols. 4to. 2. *Réponse aux Lettres de M. Fourmont l'aîné, contre le Comment. sur l'Ecriture Sainte* 1710; 3. *Histoire de l'Ancien, et du Nouveau Testament, et des Juifs, pour servir d'Introduction à l'Hist. Ecclesiastique de M. l'Abbé Fleury*, 1718, 2 vols. 4to. reprinted 1725, 7 vols. 12mo. since in 4 vols. 4to. and 5 vols. 12mo. This is a valuable work. 4. *Dictionnaire historique, critique et chronologique de la Bible*, the best edition of which is, *Paris*, 1730, 4 vols. fol.; 5. *Hist. Ecclesiastique et Civile de Lorraine*, Nanci, 1728, 3 vols. fol. reprinted 1757, 6 vols. fol. He also made an abridgement of this *Hist. de Lorraine*, which has been printed at Nanci, 12mo.; 6. *La vie de J. C.* 12mo.; 7 *Dissertation sur les grands Chemins de Lorraine*, Nanci, 1727, 4to.; 8. *Hist. universelle, Sacrée et Profane*, Strasburg, 11 vols. 4to.; 9. *Comment. littéral, historique et moral, sur la régle de St. Benoît*, 4to.; 10 *Hist. de la Maison de Salles, Originaire de Béarne*, Nanci, 1716, fol.; 11 *Hist. genealogique de la Maison du Chatelet*, Nanci, 1741, fol.; 12. *Dissertations sur les apparitions des Anges, des Demons et des Esprits, et sur les revenans et Vampires de Hongrie*, &c. 12mo.; reprinted in 2 vols. but some parts are retrenched in this second edition, for which reason the old one is most valued; 13. *Bibliotheque des Ecrivains de Lorraine*, fol. Father Calmet left several other works which have not yet been printed.

CALO-JOHN, BEAU-JEAN, or JOANNITZ, king of the Bulgarians, submitted to the church of Rome under Innocent III. in 1202. He took the emperor Baldouin prisoner, whom he put to death 1206, having confined him a year; and died himself soon after.

CALOVIUS (Abraham) a learned Lutheran divine of the 17th century, author of several works on the holy scriptures, printed at Wittemburg 4to. in separate parts. He was head of a Lutheran sect opposed to that of the Calixtines or Syncretists.

CALPRENADE (Gautier de Costes, seigneur de la) a gentleman of Perigord, known by his romances of *Sylvander*, *Cleopatra*, 1656, 12 vols. 8vo.; *Cassandra*, 1642, 10 vols. 8vo.; *Pharamond*, 1661, 12 vols. 8vo.; &c. He died at great Andely, August 20, 1663, leaving several tragedies besides, which are not esteemed. His widow died 1668.

CALPURNIA, wife of Julius Cæsar, and daughter of Piso, is said to have dreamed the night before her husband's death, that he was stabbed. It is also added, that the chamber doors opened of themselves; she could not however prevent his going to the senate.

CALPURNIUS (Titus) a Latin poet of Sicily in the 3rd century, by whom we have 7 eclogues much inferior to those of Virgil. They are to be found in the *Poetæ rei Venaticæ*, Leyden, 1728, 4to. and in the *Poetæ Latini minores*, Leyden, 1731, 2 vols. 4to. They have been translated by Mairaut, 12mo. but ought by no means to be put into the hands of young people, as in the time of Hincmar, for fear of spoiling their taste.

CALVARY (the nuns of) v. ANTOINETTE *of Orleans*. Father JOSEPH. MARY *de Medicis*.

CALVARY (the priests of) v. CHARPENTIER.

CALVERT (Denis) an eminent painter, born 1552, at Antwerp, whose masters were, Prospero Fontana, and Lorenzo Sabbatini. His great talents made him the admiration of Italy; he opened a school at Bologna which became celebrated, and produced Guido, Dominichino, Albani, &c. Calvert was also skilled in architecture, perspective and anatomy, which sciences he considered as necessary to a painter, and taught them to his pupils. Some of his drawings are red lead washed with bister, or Indian ink; others black

black chalk. This artist's principal works are at Bologna, Rome, and Reggio. They are valued for disposition, grandeur, and colouring. He died at Bologna, 1619. Gilles Sadeler, and Augustin have engraved after him.

CALVERT (George) born at Kipling near Richmond in Yorkshire. Having finished his travels, he was made secretary to Sir Robert Cecil, and appointed secretary of state, 1618. This office he voluntarily resigned upon turning Catholic, which did not however prevent his being employed, and created lord Baltimore. He obtained a patent for himself and his heirs from king Charles I. authorising him to settle colonies in Maryland, north of Virginia. When judge Popham gave it as his opinion that the Indians should be extirpated, he opposed it, wished to convert them by mild treatment, and to have the colony peopled only with persons of sobriety and merit. He died 1632 in London, aged 52. His moderation and amiable qualities gained him the esteem both of Catholics and Protestants.

CALVI (Lazaro) a famous painter of Genoa in the 16th century.

CALVIN (John) born of obscure parents at Noyon, July 10, 1509. He studied at Paris, Orleans, and Bourges, and on the death of his father returned to Noyon where he resigned two benefices though but a tonsured priest. He afterwards went back to Paris, and put himself under the protection of the queen of Navarre, sister of Francis I. but his errors having been talked of, he took refuge at Angoulême for fear of being arrested, assumed the name of *Happeville*, and taught Greek there. Retiring from thence to Poitiers, he perverted a great number of persons in that place. Calvin returned to Paris 1534, but finding himself no longer safe in France went to Basil, where he finished his *Institutions*, a famous work, dedicated to Francis I. after having travelled to various places he was appointed professor of divinity at Geneva, 1536, with William Faret, and Peter Viret, at the solicitation of the Bernese, where he taught his errors, and married. He assisted at the conference of Worms 1540, afterwards at that of Ratisbon, and returned to Geneva the year following, where he was honourably received; drew up a form of ecclesiastical discipline, a confession of faith, and a catechism, which with much difficulty he got passed in the form of a law, November 20, 1541. Calvin spent the remainder of his life in this city, and acquired so great an authority there, that he was called *the Pope of Geneva*. He accused Michael Servetus to the magistrates, who sentenced him to be burned, 1553. On this occasion Calvin wrote a treatise to prove that it was lawful to put Heretics to death; which was printed in Latin 1554, 8vo. and in French the same year, 8vo. His morose, gloomy, and sometimes violent temper, created him many enemies. He died at Geneva May 27, 1564, aged 55, after having been afflicted during 7 years with a complication of disorders; and taught in that city 23 years. He married at the age of 30, and had only one son, who died before him. His wife died 1549. Calvin's works were printed at Amsterdam 1667, with the title of 1671, 9 vols. fol. The principal are his *Institutions*, in Latin, the best edition is that by Robert Stephen, 1553, fol. Commentaries on the holy scriptures; a singular treatise to prove that the soul does not sleep till the day of judgement, *Paris*, 1558, 8vo. It cannot be denied that this celebrated man had great abilities, an excellent genius, uncommon penetration, much delicacy, profound learning, and a solid and polished style; he was also regular in his manners, temperate, chaste, indefatigable, and disinterested; but all these good qualities were blemished by a spirit of pride and ambition, an inflexible obstinacy, and a bitterness and vehemence unworthy a man of principle: these defects first led him to oppose the Catholic doctrine, and plunged him afterwards into monstrous errors. His followers have always had however a great veneration for his writings: they undertook nothing of importance without consulting him while he lived, and since his death they revere him as a saint. Some authors have said from Bolsec, that Calvin was banished from Noyon in his youth, for his infamous debauchery; but Florimond de Raymond, Varillas, and several other very zealous Catholic writers reject this assertion as a calumny,

lumny, and Maimbourg himself owns that after the strictest enquiries had been made at Noyon, and the register of the cathedral church examined, nothing was found which could support this horrible accusation in the slightest degree. His principal errors are, denying the real presence of Christ's body in the eucharist, and free will; suppressing exterior worship, invocation of the saints, and prayers for the dead, &c. v. BOLSEC.

CALVISIUS (Sethus) a learned German chronologist, of Groslebin in Thuringia, who died 1615. He left a Latin Chronology 1685, fol. &c.

CALVO-GUALBES (Francis de) a famous captain, born 1627 at Barulena, After conquering the Moors, he entered into the French service, and distinguished himself by his courage and noble actions. He died lieutenant general, 1690.

CALVUS (Cornelius Licinius) a celebrated Roman orator, the friend of Catullus, lived 64 A.C. and is mentioned by Ovid, Catullus, and Horace.

CALYPSO, daughter of the day, or of Oceanus and Thetis, who inhabited the island Ogygia, and received Ulysses kindly when he was shipwrecked there. Calypso was in love with this hero, and lived 7 years with him, but he prefered his country and his Penelope, to the immortality which she offered him.

CAMALDULITES, v. ROMUALD, AMBROSE.

CAMBDEN (William) a learned English author, born May 2, 1552, in London. He applied to the study of British antiquities from his youth, and was attached to it through life. Cambden was esteemed and patronised by the learned, who procured him the mastership of Westminster school. He died unmarried, November 9, 1623, aged 73, having founded a professorship in the university of Oxford two years before. His principal works are, A Collection of English historians, 1602, fol. An excellent description of the British islands, intitled *Britannia*, the best edition of which in Latin is 1607, and in English 1722, fol. and that of London 1722, 2 vols. fol. fig. Annals of queen Elizabeth's reign, 1615, and 1627, 2 vols. fol. or *Oxford*, 1717, 3 vols. 8vo. They have been translated into French by Paul de Bellegent, *Paris* 1627, 4to. &c. These works gained him the title of the English *Strabo*, *Varro*, and *Pausanias*. His life by Mr. Smith is prefixed to his letters, *London* 1691, 4to.

CAMBERT, a French musician, first known by his performances on the organ, and superintendant of the band of Anne of Austria, the queen's mother. The abbé Perrin, permitted him to share the privilege he had obtained of his Majesty for the Opera, 1669, and Cambert composed the music of two pastorals, one of which is intitled *Pomona*. Thus he was the first who introduced Operas into France, his *Ariadne*, his piece intitled *Les peines et les plaisirs de l'Amour*, &c. were great favorites with the public. Lully however obtained the privilege of the opera 1672, and acquired yet greater reputation than Cambert; this obliged the latter to go into England, where he was master of the band to king Charles II. and died 1677.

CAMBIASI, a painter, v. CANGIAGE.

CAMBYSES, son of Cyrus, and second king of Persia, 529, A.C. subdued Egypt, and was a cruel prince. He killed his brother in a phrensy, and died of a wound he gave himself in the thigh 523, A.C. Smerdis reigned after him. He must not be confounded with Cambyses his grandfather, who was father of Cyrus, and married to Mandane, daughter of Astyages king of the Medes. v. ASTYAGES.

CAMDEN, v. CAMBDEN.

CAMERARIUS (Joachim) born April 12, 1500, at Bamberg, was much esteemed by Charles V. Maximilian II. and several other princes. He taught at Nuremberg and Leipsic with reputation. He died April 17, 1574, leaving 8 children. Camerarius published several Latin translations of Greek authors.

CAMERARIUS (Joachim) son of the preceding, a learned physician, born November 6, 1534, at Nuremberg. Several princes were desirous of his residing near them, but he preferred his books, and the study of chymistry and botany, to the care of their health. He died October 11, 1598. He left *Hortus Medicus*, Nuremberg, 1654, 4to. *De Re rustica*, 1577, 4to.; *Epitome*

de Plantis, 1586, 4to.; *Symbola ex re herbaria desumpta*, Francfort, 1661, 4to. and other works. There have been several other learned men of this family; among others, Philip, brother of the preceding, who published a physical work, entitled, *Horæ subcisivæ*, 1614, 3 vol. 4to.

CAMERON (John) of Glasgow, a learned divine of what is called the reformed religion. He taught at Sedan and Saumur, and was minister at Bourdeaux. He died about 1625 at Montauban, aged 46. Cameron left several works, in which he advances very near to the catholic doctrine respecting grace and predestination; v. his *Defensio de Gratia*, Salmurii, 1624, 8vo. His Remarks on the New Testament are learned and judicious, *Saumur*, 1677, 3 vol. 4to.; *Lectiones Theologicæ*, Salmurii, 1626 and 1628, 3 vol. 4to. or *Genevæ*, 1659, fol. He married twice.

CAMILLA, born among the Volscians, daughter of Metabus and Camilla, was consecrated to Diana, according to the fable, and went to the assistance of Turnus, and the Latins, against Eneas. She distinguished herself by her valour, and was treacherously slain by Arunx. Camilla is celebrated in Virgil.

CAMILLUS (M. Furius) one of the greatest captains in ancient Rome. He had four triumphs, was five times dictator, six times military tribune, and once censor. After Veii was taken, 396 A. C. Lucius Apulcius, a tribune, required an account of the booty he had distributed among the soldiers. Camillus, foreseeing his condemnation, banished himself, and was sentenced to pay a very large fine. During his absence, the capitol was besieged by the Gauls, upon which the Romans created him dictator. Camillus, far from wishing to revenge himself for his exile, marched to the defence of his country, and drove the Gauls out of Italy. This victory, with many other noble actions, gained him the title of second Romulus, and the restorer of his country. He refused the sovereignty, which was offered him by a powerful party, and died 365. A. C. aged 80, after having gained all the glory that a citizen could acquire in his country. The Romans placed an equestrian statue of this great man in a public place at Rome. Camillus his son was consul and dictator.

CAMOENS (Ludovico) an eminent Portuguese poet, born at Lisbon about 1524, of a noble family, was at first in the army, and lost an eye fighting against the Moors. He went to the Indies 1553; where his poetical talents procured him some powerful friends; but, having offended the viceroy, Francis Barreto, by his satires, he was banished from Goa to Macao. During the voyage, his ship being wrecked, Camoens had so much presence of mind as to save his *Lusiad*, by holding it in his left hand, while he used his right in swimming. He returned some time after to Goa, and embarking for Portugal, arrived at Lisbon 1569, where he died, 1579, miserable and friendless. A slave, whom he had brought from the Indies, more compassionate than the courtiers, and the rest of his countrymen, went out every evening to beg for the subsistence of his master, and never left him till he died. The subject of Camoens' *Lusiad* is the conquest of the East Indies by the Portuguese: Vasco de Gama is the hero. This poem has great beauties, but the author gives unbounded scope to his genius, and does not follow the rules of epic poetry. The Portuguese, nevertheless, call him the *Virgil of Portugal*. His poem was printed at Lisbon, 1572, fol. and at Paris, 1759, 3 vol. 12mo. M. du Perron de Castera has given a French translation of it, 3 vol. 12mo.

CAMPANELLA (Thomas) born at Stilo in Calabria, who made much noise in the 17th century by his philosophical works. An old professor, vexed and angry at having been puzzled by Campanella in a dispute, accused him of a design to deliver Naples to its enemies, and of holding erroneous opinions. He was imprisoned in that city 1599, and kept there 27 years, when he was set at liberty after having suffered great torments. Upon his going to Paris, cardinal Richelieu was very kind to him. He died there 1639, aged 71. Campanella left *Atheismus triumphatus*, Rome, 1631, fol.; Paris, 1636, 4to. more compleat; *Astrologia*, Francfort, 1630, 4to; *Monarchia Hispanica*, Amsterdam, 1653, 12mo; and other

other works; in which there is much wit and genius, but little solidity or judgment.

CAMPANI (Matthew) a very eminent Italian artist, born in the diocese of Spoletto, in the 17th century, who teaches, in a valuable work, the method of cutting spectacle glasses properly. He also invented the *dumb pendulum*, so called because their motion makes no noise, and added to them the lanthorn, which has since been used in what is commonly called the *magic lanthorn*; so that without looking at the dial, on which nothing can be seen by night, the hour appears neatly painted on a cloth. Campani invented also the double pendulum, by means of which he has corrected that inequality of vibrations which M. Huygins had before remedied in part, by making them describe a cycloidal figure. He also contrived pendulums which might be so suspended as to suffer no change in the vibrations from the motion of a ship: they were enclosed in crystal boxes, which the air could not penetrate; and he thought they might be made use of to find the longitude in long voyages. Matthew Campani was author of many other useful inventions. He was curate at Rome, and a man of uncommon modesty. Joseph Campani, his younger brother and pupil, was also very skilful in physic and mechanics, and executed his brother's plans with great ingenuity. They were both living in 1678.

CAMPANUS (John Anthony) one of the most learned prelates and brightest geniuses of the 15th century, was the son of a peasant, born 1427 near Cavelli, a village in the district of Capua, under a laurel in the fields; from which circumstance he had the name of *Campani*, or Companus. James Picolomini, afterwards cardinal de Pavia, who was acquainted with Campanus, recommended him to the favour of Callixtus III. and Pius II. The latter appointed him bishop of Crotona, afterwards of Teramo, and would have created him cardinal, had not death prevented him. Campanus was sent into Germany by Paul II. 1471, to promote a war against the Turks, where he spoke with great eloquence at the diet of Ratisbon. Having afterwards incurred the displeasure of Sixtus IV. that pope banished him. He died 1477 at Sienna, leaving several works written in a very elegant and agreeable style, but they are sometimes rather licentious. The principal are, *Epistolæ et Poemata*, Lipsiæ, 1707, 8vo.; *Andreæ Brachii, Ducis clarissimi Perusini vita.* The Italian translation of this Life, by Pellini, was printed at Venice, 1572, 4to. *Pii II. Oratio funebris*, 4to.; *Titi Livii Decades ex edit. Campani*; *Opera varia*, Rome, 1495, fol. scarce. Some pieces by this author are in the library of the fathers.

CAMPANUS, a learned mathematician of Lombardy in the 11th century, author of *Euclidis data*, Venet. 1482, fol.; *Elementa*, Basil, 1546, fol.

CAMPBELL, author of explanations of the 200 plates which compose the *Vitruvius Britannicus*, London, 1715, 3 vol. fol.

CAMPEGIUS (Lawrence) of Bologna, created cardinal by Leo X. He had been married before his entrance into the ecclesiastical profession. Though possessed of every talent requisite for a good negociator, he could neither succeed against Luther at the diet of Nuremberg 1524, nor prevent the schism in England, occasioned by the divorce of Henry VIII. That prince and Catherine of Arragon refusing to give up any thing, Campegius returned to Rome, and died there 1539.

CAMPI (Peter Maria) an ecclesiastic of Placenza, who published a history of that city, and some others in Italy, to the year 1435, 1651, and 1662, 3 vol. fol.

CAMPI (Anthony) a painter of Cremona, who wrote a history of that city, the first edition of which, printed at Cremona, 1585, fol. with plates by Aug. Caracci, is scarce. The reimpression of Milan, 1645, 4to. is much inferior.

CAMPIAN (Edmund) a native of London, studied at Oxford, and took deacon's orders in the church of England, but, afterwards turning catholic, entered among the Jesuits 1573. Having travelled to various places, he returned to England, where he was executed November 28, 1581, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Campian left an Universal Chronology, a treatise against the English protestants, and other works. His Life, written by Paul Bombino, a Jesuit,

Jesuit, is very scarce: it is sought after for the following words at the conclusion: *Deo laus* B. Q. V. M. *et Beatissimo nostrorum Martyrum Anglorum Principi, Edmundo Campiano.*

CAMPISTRON (John Gilbert de) a French poet, secretary to the duke of Vendôme, and secretary-general of the galleys, born 1656 at Toulouse. He distinguished himself both in the republic of letters and the army, particularly at the battle of Steinkirk. Campistron was admitted into the French academy 1701, and died at Toulouse of an apoplexy, May 11, 1723. He married mademoiselle de Maniban, sister of the archbishop of Toulouse, and of the first president of the parliament at Toulouse. He left seven Tragedies, a Comedy, and three Operas. His style is careless, and his expressions by no means well chosen; notwithstanding which his works are read. The best edition of them is 1750, 3 vol. small 12mo. Lewis Campistron, brother to the poet, a Jesuit, was also of the duke of Vendôme's court, and died 1733, aged 77.

CAMPRA (Andrew) an eminent French musician, born December 14, 1660, at Aix, who first acquired reputation by his motets, which procured him the place of music-master in the cathedral church at Paris. He was afterwards employed for the royal musical academy, where he composed many Operas which had great success; among others, *L'Europe Galante*, *le Carnival de Venise*, *les Fêtes Venetiennes*, *les Ages*, *les Fragmens de Lulli*, Ballets: *Hesione*, *Alcide*, *Telephe*, *Camille*, and *Tancred*, Tragedies. He also assisted in the Iphigenie of Desmarets; and his Cantatas, with symphonies, are much admired. He died July 29, 1744, at Versailles, aged 84

CAMPS (Francis de) son of an ironmonger at Amiens, where he was born January 31, 1643. M. Sorroni, then bishop of Orange, afterwards of Mende, took the care of his education, gave him the priory of Florac, procured him the abbey of St. Marcel, then the coadjutorship of Glandeve, and, in 1685, the bishopric of Pamiers; but de Camps not being able to obtain his bulls from Rome, the abbey of Signi was given him instead of that dignity, which he kept till 1723, when he died at Paris, August 15, aged near 81. The abbot de Camps was well skilled in medals, and in the French history: several of his pieces on these subjects are in the Mercure.

CAMPSON-GAURI, raised to the throne of the Mamalukes in Egypt almost against his will, was a wise governor, and chosen arbiter between Ishmael king of Persia, and Selim emperor of the Turks. The latter, availing himself of the treason of Caitbel, an Egyptian lord, who promised to join him if he would attack Campson, defeated the Egyptian army. Campson falling from his horse, in the heat of the battle, was crushed to death, 1516. Selim took possession of Egypt.

CAMUS (John Peter) born of a noble family in Paris, was eminent for his preaching and his virtue. He was the intimate friend of St. Francis de Sales, who consecrated him bishop of Belley 1609. He died at Paris in the Hospital of Incurables, April 26, 1652, aged 70, having resigned his bishopric in 1629. Camus left Sermons, Spiritual Romances, and a great number of other works, in which he appears to be an enemy to the mendicant orders. *L'Apocalypse de Meliton*, 1668, 12mo. is the abridgement of his St. Augustin *de l'Ouvrages des Moines*, 1633, 8vo.; it is the work of an apostate Minim named Pistois, who died at Sedan 1676.

CAMUS (Stephen le) born 1632 at Paris, of an ancient family of the robe, lived some time at court as king's almoner. His dissipated life occasioned more ill to be reported of him than he had ever done; but, being made bishop of Grenoble 1671, he joined the austerities of a penitent to the labours of a bishop, and received the purple from Innocent XI. solely as a reward for his virtue. He died 1707. He engaged M. Genest to write the *Theologie Morale de Grenoble*, 8 vol. 12mo.

CAMUS (Charles Steven Lewis) professor of the royal academy of architecture, member of the academies of sciences at Paris and London, died 1768, aged 68. He left a very valuable Course of Mathematics, 1749 to 1752, 4 vol. 8vo.

CAMUS (Anthony le) doctor of physic, of the faculty at Paris, who died 1772, aged 40. He published, *La*

Medecine de l'Esprit, 1753, 2 vol. 12mo. or one 4to.; *Abdeker, ou l'Art de conserver la Beauté*, 1768, 4 vol. small 12mo.; *Amphitheatrum Medicum*, 1745, 4to.; *Memoire sur divers Sujets de Medecine*, 8vo.; *Medecine Pratique*, 3 vol. 12mo.; or one 4to.; *Projet d'aneantir la petite Verole*, 12mo.

CAMUSAT (John) an eminent printer at Paris, in the 17th century, who printed only valuable works, and was esteemed the best bookseller in that city. The French academy chose him for their printer, and had a service for him at his death, 1639.

CAMUSAT (Nicholas) canon of Troyes in Champagne, died 1655, aged 80. He was author of a Latin book on the antiquities of the diocese of Troyes, entitled, *Promptuarium Antiquitatum Tricassinæ Diœcesis*, 1610, 8vo. which should have an *Auctuarium* of 40 leaves at the end; and of a volume containing *Miscellanies relating to the History of France*, 1619, 8vo.; *Hist. Albigensium*, 1615, 8vo.

CAMUSAT (Denis Francis) great nephew of the preceding, born 1697 at Besançon, and died 1732 at Amsterdam, where he was employed in the Journals, to relieve the distress he brought himself into by quitting the post of secretary to marechal d'Estrées, and marrying without any fortune. He left *Hist. Critiques des Journaux qui s'impriment en France*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Bibliotheque des Livres nouveaux*, of which only 2 vol. have appeared. The 4 first vol. of the *Bibliotheque Françoise*, which consists of 34 vol. 4to.; *Melanges de Litterateure*, taken from Manuscripts, Letters of Chapelain, &c. 12mo.

CANACE, daughter of Æolus, had a son by her brother Macareus. Æolus, discovering this incest by the cries of his grandson, had him exposed, and sent his daughter a poignard to kill herself. Macareus took refuge at Delphi, where he became priest of Apollo.

CANAYE (Philip de la) seigneur du Fresne, counsellor of state, was born 1551 at Paris, and carefully educated by his father James de la Canaye, an eminent advocate. At the age of 15, having declared himself a Calvinist, he went into Italy, Germany, and to Constantinople: he has published an account of his travels to that city, under the title of *Ephemerides*. He shone afterwards at the bar, and was counsellor of state under Henry III. Henry IV. sent him ambassador into England, Germany, and to Venice. He assisted at the famous conference of Fontainebleau, 1600, between cardinal du Perron, and Duplessis-Mornay, and afterwards turned catholic. The year following he was sent ambassador to Venice, where he contributed greatly to the termination of the disputes betwen that republic and pope Paul V. He died at his return to Paris, February 27, 1610. Three vol. fol. of his embassies were published in 1635, with his Life prefixed to the first.

CANDAULES, last king of Lydia, of the Heraclide family, was so enamoured of his wife's beauty, that he had the imprudence to show her naked to his favourite Gyges as she was bathing. The queen, irritated by this action, which, according to the customs of the Lydians, rendered her infamous, made Gyges kill Candaules, after whose death she married him, about 718 A. C. Gyges began the race of the Mermnades, which lasted till the defeat of Crœsus.

CANGE (du) v. FRESNE.

CANGIAGES, or CAMBIASI (Lucas) an ingenious painter and sculptor, born 1527 at Moneglia, in the territory of Genoa. His father Cambiasi, by whom he was taught painting, kept him but half clothed, that he might stay at home and work. This young man discovered so extraordinary a genius, that he was employed, at the age of 17, in several capital public works. Being left a widower, he fell desperately in love with his sister-in-law, and wanted to marry her; but, not being able to get a dispensation for that purpose from Gregory XIII. nor to engage the king of Spain, who had taken him to his court, to interfere in the affair, he fell into a kind of delirium, followed by a disorder, of which he died soon after at the Escurial, 1585, aged 58. A considerable number of his drawings, and some of his pictures, remain, which shew that he excelled in fore-shortening, but that his works wanted grace and lightness. This artist worked with uncommon facility; he painted with both hands, and finished more pieces by himself only, than

than several other painters together could have done in the same time.

CANINI (John Angelo, and Mark Anthony) Romans, and brothers, distinguished by their taste for antiquity. John, who was Dominichino's pupil, excelled in marking the outline on stones, which Mark afterwards engraved. They jointly drew figures of ancient heroes and great men, with explanations, which Mark published at Rome in Italian, 1669, fol. after his brother's death. This collection was reprinted 1731, 4to. in French, at Amsterdam.

CANISIUS (Peter) a learned provincial of the Jesuits, born at Nimeguen, who distinguished himself at the council of Trent by his genius and learning, and died December 21, 1597, at Fribourg in Switzerland, aged 77, in great reputation for sanctity. He left *Summa Doctrinæ Christianæ*, 8vo. and other works.

CANISIUS (Henry) of Nimeguen, nephew of the preceding: he professed the canon law with reputation at Ingolstadt, and died 1609, leaving several works, the principal of which are, *Summa Juris Canonici*; *Antiquæ Lectiones*, 7 vol. 4to. reprinted 1725, 7 tom. in 4 vol. fol. by the care of James Basnage: it is a very valuable collection, and much esteemed.

CANITZ (the baron de) a German poet, and statesman, born 1654, of an illustrious family, at Berlin, and died 1699. He chose Horace for his model, and was esteemed the most correct and elegant, as well as the least diffuse, poet of Germany. The number of his poems is small. The tenth edition of them appeared 1750, 8vo.

CANO, v. CANUS.

CANONIZATION, v. JOHN XVI.

CANOPUS, an Egyptian divinity, whose priests passed for magicians. He was worshipped under the form of a vase, with a human head on the top.

CANTACUZENUS, v. JOHN.

CANTARINI (Simon) a famous painter, called the *Pezarese*, from being born at Pesaro. He was Guido's pupil and imitator, and died 1648 at Verona.

CANTEMIR (Demetrius) born 1673, of an illustrious family in Tartary. His father in 1664 became prince of three cantons in Moldavia, of which he had been governor, and Demetrius flattered himself with the hope of succeeding him: he was actually sent into Moldavia 1710, to defend it against the Czar Peter, but delivered it up to him. The Czar being afterwards overpowered, Demetrius followed his new master, who made him prince of the empire, gave him lands, and an unlimited authority over the Moldavians who had joined him. He died 1723, having wrote a history of the Turks in Latin, translated into French by Jonquieres, 1743, 4 vol. 12mo. or one 4to.; a System of the Mahometan Religion in the Russian Language; and, The State of Moldavia, in Latin.

CANTEMIR (Antiochus) the youngest son of Demetrius, applied himself to study, as his father had done. He was chosen member of the academy of Petersburgh, and the ministry initiated him into state affairs. Cantemir was successively ambassador at London and Paris, and died 1744, aged 34. He left some Satires, Fables, and Odes, in the Russian language, which the abbé de Guasco has translated into French, 12mo. Cantemir translated the Plurality of Worlds, the Persian Letters, and the Lady's Newtonianism of Algarotti, into Russian.

CANTERUS (William and Theodore) two brothers celebrated for their learning and virtue in the 16th century. They were natives of Utrecht, and have left several works upon ancient authors, and translations. William died 1575, and Theodore 1612.

CANTET (Peter Joseph) a Jesuit of the diocese of Rouen, who entered that order 1664, and died 1679, aged 34. He published Justin and Valerius Maximus, *ad Usum Delphini*; *de Romana Republica*, Utrecht, 1707, 12mo. &c.

CANTWEL (Andrew) an Irish physician, member of the royal society of London, who died 1764 at Paris. He left various physical Dissertations, and *the Account of the Small-pox*, 1758, 12mo. He also wrote on inoculation.

CANULEIUS, a Roman tribune, who gained the affections of the republicans by his opposition to the nobles. He raised a sedition about 445 A. C. and obtained that the plebeians might form alliances with the patricians.

CANUS (Melchior) a dominican of Taranzo,

Taranzo, in the diocese of Toledo. He was Francis Victoria's pupil, and succeeded him in the theological chair at Salamanca, where he taught with reputation. Canus appeared also with great distinction at the council of Trent, under Paul III. and was made bishop of the Canary Islands 1552. He resigned his bishopric afterwards, and was appointed provincial of the province of Castile. He died 1560 at Toledo. His treatise *de locis Theologicis*, published at Padua 1727, 4to. is very elegantly written, and is justly esteemed a master-piece. He is also supposed the author of *Prælectiones ae Penitentiâ*.

CANUS, or CANO (Sebastian) a celebrated navigator, born at Guetaria, was the first who sailed round the world: he returned to Seville, September 8, 1522, after a voyage of 3 years and one month.

CANUTE, the name of several Danish kings, two of whom reigned in England before the conquest by William the Bastard.

CAOURSIN (William) a native of Rhodés, who was always attached to the order of that name, in quality of secretary and vice-chancellor, without being received into it. He was married, and died 1501. His works, which relate to the order of Rhodes, were printed at Ulm, 1496, fol. and are rather scarce.

CAPACIO (Julius Cæsar) secretary to the city of Naples, and gentleman to the duke d'Urbino, known by his *Apologi*, or Fables in Italian verse, 1619, 4to. fig.; and other works. He died 1631.

CAPANEUS, a celebrated Argian captain, killed at the siege of Thebes, where he was the first who scaled the walls; from whence the poets have feigned, that he made war with Jupiter, and was struck dead by a thunderbolt.

CAPECE (Scipio) *Capycius*, an eminent Latin poet in the 16th century, born of a noble family at Naples. He acquired great reputation by his works, particularly by his poem on the *Principles of Things*, Francfort, 1631, 8vo. where he imitates Lucretius. A new edition of it has been published, with the Italian translation, *Venice*, 1754, 8vo.

CAPEL (Arthur) baron Hansdem, governor of Gloucester when Fairfax besieged it for the parliament. Capel, true to his king, refused to surrender, though he had reason to fear for his son's life; but, being forced at length to capitulate, he was tried by the same judges who condemned Charles I. and suffered in the same manner, 1649.

CAPELLA (Marcianus Mineus Felix) a Latin poet, who lived about 490, supposed to have been an African, and pro-consul. Boetius quotes him. His poems are very moderate. There is one among them, mixed with prose, entitled, *de Nuptiis Philologiæ et Mercurii, et de septem artibus liberalibus*, Grotius, when a youth only 14 years old, published a good edition of it, 1599, 8vo. with notes and corrections, by which he restores a prodigious number of corrupted passages, with astonishing learning and judgment for one so young. The part relative to music, may be found with the other ancient musicians, Amsterdam, 1652, 2 vol. 4to.

CAPET, v. HUGH CAPET.

CAPILUPI (Camillus) a native of Mantua, who made himself famous by his libel, entitled, *The Stratagems of Charles IX. against the Huguenots*, which he published in Italian at Rome, 1572, 4to; the French translation of which was printed 1574. He describes the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and relates some very remarkable particulars respecting the motives and consequences of that outrage: but his libel is full of falshoods.

CAPILUPI (Lelio) of Mantua, brother of the preceding, a celebrated poet of the 16th century, who acquired great reputation by his centos of Virgil, in which he applies the expressions of that great poet to the lives of the monks and the public affairs of his time. His Cento against women, *Venice*, 1550, 8vo. is very witty, but too satirical. Part of Capilupi's poems are in the *Deliciæ Poetarum Italorum*, tom. I. and they are printed separately, 1600, 4to. He died 1560, aged 62. He should be distinguished from his brothers Hyppolitus and Julius Capilupi, who were also Latin poets. All their poems are collected in one vol. 4to. printed at Rome, 1590, except the *Cento Virgilianus de Monachis*, which is proscribed at Rome, and may be found at

at the end of the *Regnum Papisticum* of Naogeorge.

CAPISTRAN (St. John) born 1385 at Capistran in Abruzzo, son of a gentleman of Angevina. He studied the law at Perugia, and married there; but, in 1415, he entered the Franciscan order; was employed in various important negociations, and distinguished himself so much by his eloquence and sermons, that he converted great numbers of heretics to the orthodox faith. Campistran, with Hunniades, was the principal cause of raising the siege of Belgrade 1456, and of the victory gained by the Christians over the Turks. He occasioned the Jews to be burned in Silesia, and died October 23, 1456, aged 71; was canonized by Alexander VIII. 1690, and left some theological works.

CAPISUCCHI (Blaise) marquis de Monterio, a celebrated captain, of an illustrious Roman family, distinguished by his courage and military skill. The protestants who besieged Poitiers 1569, having thrown a bridge over the river to make an attack, Capisucchi jumped into the water, with two others, and cut the cables of the bridge. He served afterwards, with great honour, under the duke of Parma 1584, and was general of the pope's armies at Avignon, and in the territory of Venaissin,

CAPITE FONTIUM (Chr. á) v. CHEFFONTAINES.

CAPITO (Wolphany, Fabricius) an eminent Lutheran divine, born at Haguenau, who died 1542, aged 63. His first wife was the widow of Œcolampadius; his second valued herself on her genius, and took upon herself to preach when her husband was sick. He left a Hebrew grammar, and other works.

CAPITOLINUS (Cornelius and Julius) two Latin historians in the 3d century, who wrote the lives of several Roman emperors, with Spartianus.

CAPNION, v REUCHLINUS.

CAPONI (Peter) a magistrate of Florence, who was sent as deputy to treat with Charles VIII. about the conditions which the king required from the Florentines. These conditions appearing to him highly unreasonable, he snatched the paper from the secretary's hand who read them, saying, *Beat your drums, we will ring our bells; this is my answer.* Charles VIII. unwilling to be impeded, and fearing that Caponi might find means to do it, granted more reasonable terms.

CAPORALI (Cæsar) born at Perugia, was governor of Atri, in the kingdom of Naples, and died at Castiglione, near Perugia, 1601. He is known by his burlesque poetry, printed 1656, 12mo. and was author of the comedies entitled *The Madman* and *la Berceuse.*

CAPPADOCIA, v. ARCHELAUS et ARIARATHES.

CAPPEL (Lewis) a learned minister of what is called the reformed religion, professor of Hebrew at Saumur, born Oct. 14, 1585. He distinguished himself by his great skill in criticism, and his excellent works, the principal of which are, *Arcanum punctuationis revelatum*, Leyden, 1624, 4to. in which he proves the novelty of Hebrew points and accents against the two Buxtorfs; *Critica sacra*, 1650, fol.; Commentaries on the Old Testament, printed at Amsterdam with the *Arcanum*, 1689, fol.; *Hist. Apostolica*, 1634, 4to. All these works contain sound criticism and deep learning, and are written with great judgment. Cappel died at Saumur, June 16, 1658. His family has produced several other eminent men; among them was James his eldest brother, minister of Sedan, who died 1624, aged 54, leaving several controversial works.

CAPPELLI (Mark Anthony) a Cordelier, born at Este, who first wrote *Parere delle Controversie*, &c. 1606, 4to. in favour of Venice, during the contest between that republic and Paul V. but afterwards retracting, employed his pen against the enemies of papal authority, and wrote *De Summo Pontificatu. B. Petri*, 1621, 4to.; *De Cœna Christi suprema*, 1625, 4to. He passed through the offices of his order, and died at Rome 1625.

CAPPERONNIER (Claudius) born May, 1671, at Montdidier in Picardy. He went to Paris, and there acquired so complete a knowledge of the Greek language, that he was justly ranked among those, in his time, who were best acquainted with the Greek writers. He undertook, in 1710, the education of M. Crozat's three sons, who settled an annuity upon him of 100 pistoles, and,

and, in 1722, was made Greek professor at the royal college, which office he discharged with great assiduity and honour. He died at Paris, July 24, 1744, at the house of M. Crozat, having lived there from 1711. He published an edition of Quintilian 1725, fol ; that of the ancient Rhetoricians, Strasburg, 4to. and several other works. His nephew succeeded him in the professor's chair, and died keeper of the king's library 1775. He was a member of the academy of inscriptions.

CAPRA (Benedict) an eminent lawyer of Perugia at the latter end of the 14th century, has left several valuable works.

CAPREOLE (John) a celebrated divine of the Dominican order, born at a village near Rhodez, he assisted at the council of Basil, taught with great reputation at Paris in the 15th century, and was one of the most zealous defenders of the opinions of St. Thomas. He left Commentaries on the Master of the Sentences, 1588, and a Defence of St. Thomas.

CAPREOLE (Elias) of Bresse, an excellent lawyer, and learned historian, who died 1519. He left the History of Bresse, which may be found in tom. IX. of the Collection of Italian Historians by Grævius; and other works.

CAPRIATA (Peter John) a citizen and historian of Genoa in the 17th century, who published several historical memoirs of the transactions of his time, from 1613 to 1634, *Geneva*; 1638, 3 vol. 4to. much valued for the candour, fidelity, and freedom with which they are written.

CAPTAL de BUCHE, v. GRAILLY.

CAPUCHINS, v. BASCHI.

CAPUSUCCHI (Paul) canon of the Vatican, auditor of Rota, and bishop of Neocastro, famous in the 16th century for his skill and prudent conduct in the various negociations entrusted to him by pope Clement VIII. and Paul III. He declared against the divorce of Henry VIII. and published several very useful constitutions respecting the troubles of Perugia and Avignon, and the government of Ombria, where he was vice-legate. He died 1539 at Rome, aged 60. There have been several other persons of merit named Capusucchi. Camillus, brother of Blaise, equal to him in military talents, who commanded the pope's troops in Hungary. Raymond, of the same family, from a Dominican was made cardinal. He died 1691, author of several theological works.

CARA, Mustapha, nephew of the grand vizier Caprogli, being a favourite with the sultana, mother of Mahomet IV. rose by her interest to the dignity of grand vizier. But the same sultana, upon his displeasing her, had him proscribed afterwards. The motives were, the siege of Vienna being raised, and the loss of Gran. He was strangled at Belgrade 1683.

CARACALLA (Marcus Aurelius Antoninus) a Roman emperor, who succeeded his father *Septimius Severus*, born at Lyons April 4, 188, and proclaimed emperor with his brother Geta, February 4, 211, near Vimi. Upon leaving Britain, he destroyed the physicians who refused to shorten his father's life, killed his brother Geta in his mother's arms, and put Papinian, the celebrated lawyer, to death, because he would neither defend nor excuse this murder. Caracalla went afterwards into the East; filled all Alexandria with murders and carnage; basely deceived his allies, and treated his subjects with the most inhuman cruelty. But these crimes were not long unpunished; for, being universally detested, he was assassinated, April 8, 217, by order of Macrinus, who succeeded him. This emperor was called Caracalla from a particular kind of habit he wore in Gaul. Though he had distinguished himself only by infamous actions, he assumed the names of *Germanicus*, *Parthicus*, and *Arabicus*; which occasioned Helvius Pertinax, son of the emperor of that name, to say, *he should have added Geticus:* this allusion cost him his life. Caracalla was a deceitful and treacherous prince, much addicted to women, superstitious, and so cruel, that above 20,000 innocent persons were massacred by his order; which made him an object of execration to all mankind.

CARACCI (Lewis, Austin, and Annibal) three very celebrated painters, natives of Bologna. Lewis had most fire, grandeur, gracefulness, and sweetness: he usually chose devotional subjects, and died 1618, aged 64, from the vexation

vexation an unjust criticism had given him. Austin, cousin of Lewis, and brother of Annibal, had more delicacy and design; was a skilful engraver, and well acquainted with the belles lettres, arts, and mathematics. He painted, for some time, in the gallery of the Farnese palace at Rome, with the two others; but, a disagreement happening among them, he retired to Parma, where he died 1605, aged 45. Annibal Caracci was the most capital artist of the three; had the most elevated genius, the greatest depth of design, vivacity of expression, and majesty of execution. He painted the principal part of the Farnese palace; a noble work, for which he was very ill rewarded, after having been employed eight complete years in it. He died, 1609, of debauchery, aged 49. These three eminent painters worked jointly, communicating their ideas and discoveries to each other. They acquired immortal reputation, and formed a celebrated school, in which a great number of famous painters were educated. Austin left a natural son, named Anthony, who died at the age of 35; but, if we may judge by his paintings, he would have surpassed the other three had he lived longer.

CARACCIOLI (John) of an ancient and noble Neapolitan family, in which there have been many great men. Being handsome, he became the favourite of Joan queen of Naples, returned her passion, and was by her made high-steward of Naples: but this princess afterwards taking a dislike to him, he was killed by her order, 1432. John Caraccioli, of the same family, prince de Melphes, and marechal of France, signalized himself under Francis I. and died at Suza, 1550. John Anthony Caraccioli, his son, was the last regular abbot of St. Victor at Paris, and afterwards bishop of Troyes. He had great learning, but, turning Calvinist after the meeting of Poissy, was driven from his diocese, and died at Chatauneuf-sur-Loire, 1569. He wrote *Miroir de la vraie Religion*, Paris, 1544, 16to.

CARAFFE (Anthony) a cardinal, who died 1591. Sixtus V. placed him at the head of the editors of the Septuagint which was printed at Rome, 1587, fol. A Latin translation of this Bible appeared at Rome, 1588, fol. They are both scarce. P. Morin published a new edition at Paris, 1628, 3 vol. fol. to which he has added the New Testament in Greek and Latin.

CARAGLIO (John James) an engraver of precious stones, originally of Verona. He also understood the casting of medals, and had the honour of being patronized by Sigismond king of Poland, who invited him to his court, and loaded him with favours.

CARAMUEL *de Lobkowits* (John) a famous casuist, and zealous defender of the doctrine of chances, born 1606 at Madrid. He took the Cistertian habit, was abbot of Melrose, then of Dissemburg, suffragan of Mentz, and grand vicar of Prague. He afterwards turned soldier, and was engineer and overseer of the fortifications in Bohemia. Returning to the ecclesiastical life, he was made bishop of Konings-gretz, then of Campagna, and lastly of Vigevano, where he died 1682. A great number of his works remain, which display much wit, but very little solidity or judgment. *Trithemii Steganographia Vindicata*, Norimbergæ, 1721, 4to.; a System of Theology in Latin, 7 vol. fol. &c.

CARANUS, first king of Macedonia, and seventh of the Heraclidæ from Hercules, according to the fable; drove out Midas, and founded his monarchy about 807 A.C. Most historians reckon 23 kings from him to Alexander the Great.

CARAVAGGIO (Michael Angelo) a celebrated Italian painter, whose real name was Amorigi. He acquired great reputation, though his style was bad, for he imitated nature indiscriminately, copying what was mean and least pleasing, instead of chusing agreeable objects: but this false taste was opposed by the Caracci, who showed, that painting consists in the imitation of the beauties of nature. Caravaggio died 1609, aged 40.

CARAUSIUS, born of an obscure family in Flanders, rose to the highest naval dignities. His fame rendered him suspected by Maximianus Hercules, who condemned him to death; upon hearing which Carausius assumed the title of Augustus 287, went to Britain with the fleet, and compelled Dioclesian to acknowledge him emperor. He was murdered at the end of six

six or seven years by Alectus, who enjoyed the purple three years.

CARCADO, v. SENECHAL.

CARCAVI (Peter de) a native of Lyons, counsellor to the parliament of Toulouse, afterwards to the grand council at Paris, and king's librarian. He studied mathematics, and was the intimate friend of M. de Roberval, Pascal, M. de Fermat, and Descartes. Carcavi quarrelled afterwards with the latter. He died, 1684, at Paris. Several of his Letters may be found in the Collection of Descartes' Letters.

CARDAN (Jerome) a famous physician and mathematician, son of Racio Cardan, a physician and lawyer, who died 1524, was born at Pavia Sep. 24, 1501. His mother, not being married, had endeavoured by potions to destroy her unborn son, but in vain. Cardan studied at Milan, Pavia, and Bologna. He travelled, and lectured in the mathematics and physic at the abovementioned places; from whence he went to Rome, where he had a pension from the pope, and died Sept. 21, 1576, aged 75, having, it is said, starved himself, to fulfil his horoscope. His works were printed 1663, 10 vol. fol. The principal is his book *de Subtilitate*, the best edition of which is Nuremberg, 1550, fol. The French translation by Richard le Blanc, 1556, 4to. is esteemed tolerably good. Julius Scaliger has written strongly against this book. The best edition of another of Cardan's works, entitled, *De rerum varietate*, is Basil, 1557, fol. the others have been mutilated. All his writings discover great penetration, knowledge, and learning; but they betray a want of solid judgment; a mad vanity which led him to say, that he had a familiar demon like Socrates; and a ridiculous attachment to astrology, with an inconceivable credulity respecting things plainly false and imaginary, while he called in question the certain truths of religion. His eldest son J. B. Cardan, a physician also, was beheaded 1560 at the age of 26, for poisoning his wife, a young person whom he had married without any fortune, and afterward took a dislike to. Some of his works are printed with his father's. Cardan had another son, who gave him great trouble by his ill conduct; and a daughter, who married, but had no children.

CARDI, a painter. v. CIVOLI.

CARDINAL (Peter) a Provençal poet in the 14th century, born near Beaucaire, of poor parents, who nevertheless took so much care of his studies, that he became well acquainted with every part of literature, and excelled particularly in poetry, writing verses in all the living languages. Being settled at Tarasco, his genius was so much admired by the principal inhabitants of the place, that they gave him a considerable pension out of the public revenues for instructing their children. The young people made such a rapid progress under so good a master, that Robert duke of Calabria, passing through Tarasco, stopped to admire this excellent establishment; and, before he set out for Naples with king Charles his father, obtained from him not only a confirmation of the privileges of Tarasco, but that it should be exempted from all subsidies for ten years, on condition of maintaining Cardinal. There is a poem by him entitled, *Las Lazours de la Dama d'Argensa.*

CAREL (James) a bad French poet, known by the name of *Lerac*, which is Carel inverted, author of a poem entitled *Les Sarrasins chassés de France*, which Boileau ridicules in his Art of Poetry, because the hero's name is Childebrand. Carel was a priest, and died 1684.

CARINUS (Marcus Aurelius) son of the emperor Carus, who declared him Cæsar 282, and sent him into Gaul. He there debased himself by debauchery and crimes, and opposed Dioclesian; but, after several battles, was killed in Mæsia, 285, by a tribune whose wife he had seduced.

CARLIERUS, v. CHARLIER.

CARLO, Maderne, a celebrated architect, who built the superb dome of St. Peter's at Rome, from Michael Angelo's design.

CARLOMAN, eldest son of Charles Martel, and brother of Pepin *the Short*, to whom he was always attached, governed Austrasia, Germany, and Thuringia, as sovereign. After distinguishing himself with Pepin in several battles, he left his dominion; and, going to Rome, 746, embraced the religious profession, was a monk of Mont Cassino, and set an edifying example

by

by his humble and penitent life. He died August 17, 755, at Vienna in Dauphiny.

CARLOMAN, son of Pepin *the Short*, and brother of Charlemagne, was king of Austrasia, Burgundy, and part of Aquitainia, 768, who died 771. Charlemagne upon his death became master of all the French monarchy.

CARLOMAN, son of Louis *the Stammerer*, and brother of Louis III. shared the government of Aquitainia, and Burgundy, in 879. These two princes lived in perfect harmony, and frequently defeated the Normans. Louis III. dying 882, Carloman became sole monarch of France. He died December 6, 884, of a wound he received in hunting from a wild boar.

CARLOMAN, son of *Louis Germanicus*, shared the government of Bavaria with his brothers Louis, and Charles; and was also king of Italy, and emperor; who died 880. He was succeed by his brother Charles *the Big*.

CARLONE (John) an eminent Italian painter, born 1590, at Genoa, who excelled particularly in foreshortening. The cieling in the church of the Annunciation at Genoa, in which he has represented the history of the Virgin, is esteemed a master piece. Carlone died at Milan, 1630. His brother John Baptist Carlone, was also a skilful painter; and there have been several other good painters and sculptors of the same family and name.

CARLOS (Don) son of Philip II. king of Spain, and of his first wife Mary of Portugal. He died 1568, as is supposed by his father's order, either because he feared his ambition, or was jealous of his love for queen Elizabeth of France, who had been designed for his bride, but was married to the father. The abbé de St. Real, has made these opinions the foundation of a very agreeable romance, entitled *Don Carlos*, 12mo. and is in his works.

CARMAGNOLE (Francis) the son of a peasant, who rose to the rank of colonel general under Philip Viscounti, duke of Milan. He married one of the duke's relation, and was distinguished for his courage and noble actions; but finding himself in danger of being disgraced, went over to the Venetians, who gave him the command of their army. Carmagnole defeated the duke of Milan's troops; but being afterwards beaten at sea the Venetians condemned him to be beheaded at Venice, 1432. They accused him of holding a correspondence with the enemy, but his crime was, having represented the grandees as proud in time of peace, and cowards in war.

CARMELITE *Nuns*, v. AMBOISE (Frances d') AVRILLOT.

CARMELITES, *Barefooted*, v. JOHN *De Santa Crusa*.

CARNEADES, a famous Greek philosopher of Cyrene, who founded the third academy. He did not maintain with Arcesilaus, that every thing is uncertain, but that mankind have not sufficient discernment to distinguish what is true, from what is false. Carneades denied the common axiom, *that two things equal to a third are equal to each other*. His application to study was astonishing; he laboured with ardour to refute the stoics, and the writings of Chrysippus. The Athenians being condemned to pay 500 talents for having pillaged the city of Oropus, Carneades was sent ambassador to Rome, with Diogenes a stoic, and Critolaiis a peripatetic; where he spoke with such eloquence that Cato the censor advised their being sent back again, because they so dazzled the minds of their hearers that it was impossible to separate truth from falsehood. Carneades frequently repeated the following maxims worthy of a Christian: *Should a man know that his enemy or any one whose death would be beneficial to him, was about to sit down on the grass where an asp was concealed, he ought to warn him of it, even though he was sure of not being reproached for his silence.* Hearing that Antipater his antagonist had poisoned himself, he said, *then give me also*; and being asked *what? some sweet wine* he replied. This proves that he was far from killing himself, as some writers have asserted. He died about 129, A.C. aged 90, according to Cicero.

CARO (Annibal) a celebrated Italian poet, born at Citta Nova in Istria. Going to Rome he was appointed secretary to some bishops, then to the duke of Parma, and afterwards to cardinal Farnese, who introduced him into the order of Malta, of which he was commander. He died 1566, at Rome. He

left a translation of Virgil's Æneid in Italian verse, equally esteemed for purity of style, fidelity, and choice of expressions. The most elegant edition is, Paris 1765, 2 vols. 8vo. fig. several other poems printed at Venice, 1584, 4to. His sonnets are particularly admired, the most beautiful of which is, *la belle Matineuse*, Discourses, Translations, Letters, Venice, 1582, 4to. &c. v. CASTELVETRO, MOLZA.

CAROLSTADT (Andrew Rodolphus) whose real name was Bodenstein; canon, archdeacon, and professor of divinity at Wittemberg, gave Luther the degree of doctor, and formed a friendship with him. He wrote the greatest absurdities concerning the real presence, affirming that these words of Christ at his last supper, *This is my Body*, did not relate to what he gave, but that he only meant to shew himself sitting at table. Carolstadt was a violent and singular fanatic; he persuaded his scholars to despise all the sciences, attaching themselves wholly to the bible, and to learn some trade, of which he set them an example, by working himself as a husbandman. He was the first German ecclesiastic who married publicly, and his disciples profaned that ceremony by prayers suited to such a marriage; the first of them began thus: *O God, who after the extreme blindness of thy priests, hast vouchsafed to grant the Blessed Andrew Carolstadt grace to be the first who has dared to take a wife, without regard to the laws of Popery: we pray, &c.* He spent his life in wandering from city to city, and died in a state of poverty at Basil, 1541, leaving some controversial works, but little valued by the Protestants.

CARON, v. CHARON.

CARPENTIER (John le) born at Abscons in Ostrevant, was a regular canon in the abbey of St. Aubert at Cambray, but retired into Holland with a girl by whom he had several children, according to Foppens, in his Belgic library. He died there at an advanced age, about 1670. He maintained himself by drawing up genealogies, which are in his history of Cambray, and Cambresis, Leyden, 1664, 2 vols. 4to. but must not be depended upon too much. There is only one edition of this book, some however have the titles of 1668. In the copies thus dated, is a short supplement, which continues the third part of the book to page 1110, instead of 1096, where it originally ended. There is also a plan of the estates of Cambresis, and some separate genealogies, the expence of which was defrayed by the families.

CARPENTIER (Peter le) born 1697, at Charleville, entered as a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Máur, and was prior of Donchery, who died 1767. He assisted in the glossary of du Conge, 6 vols. fol. and added a supplement of his own to it, 4 vols. fol. Carpentier was also author of *Alphabetum Tironiarum*, 1747, fol. for reading ancient titles.

CARPI (James) so called from the place of his birth but whose real name was Berenger, an eminent surgeon at Bologna. Being accused of having dissected two Spaniards alive, he was obliged to fly, and was condemned to banishment. v. CLIFTON, page 30.

CARPZOVIUS (Benedict) son of Simon the consul, born 1565 in the Marquisate of Brandenburg. He acquired great skill in the law, of which he was professor at Wittemberg, and afterwards counsel to the elector of Saxony. He died 1624, leaving four sons: Conrade professor of law in the university of Wittemberg; Benedict, who succeeded to his father's offices, and retired to Leipsic in the latter part of his life, where he employed himself in studying the bible. He died 1666. David Benedict, a Lutheran minister, who left a treatise on the sacred vestments of the Hebrews, 1655, 4to.

CARPZOVIUS (John Benedict) brother of the two latter, a Lutheran minister, who wrote some controversial works, and a dissertation, *de Ninivitarum pœnitentiâ*, printed 1640, 4to. at Leipsic, where he died 1657, having been professor of divinity there. He left several children, among whom were, John Benedict, professor of divinity at Leipsic, who died 1699, aged 60, author of Translations of Rabbinical works, and Dissertations on the Holy Scriptures; and Frederic Benedict, a counsellor of Leipsic, who died 1699, aged 50. He contributed to the *Acta Leipsiensia*. v. MENCKE.

CARRACCI, v. CARACCI.

CARRANZA (Bartholomew) a Dominican, born at Miranda in Navarre, who appeared with great distinction at the council of Trent, where he composed a treatise on the residence of bishops, which he justly held to be of divine right, treating the contrary opinion as *Diabolical*. Philip II. king of Spain, having married queen Mary, took Carranza with him into England, who laboured to restore the Catholic religion there, and pleased Phliip so much, that he appointed him archbishop of Toledo 1557. This illustrious prelate was however accused before the Inquisition, 1559, and carried as a Heretic to Rome, where he was thrown into prison, and suffered greatly during ten years, notwithstanding the solicitations of his friend Navarre, who openly undertook his defence. At length the Inquisition declared by a sentence passed 1576, that there was not any certain proof that Carranza was a Heretic. They condemned him nevertheless to abjure the errors which had been imputed to him, and confined him to la Minerve, a monastery of his order, where he died the same year, aged 72. His principal works are, a Summary of the Councils in Latin 1681, 4to. which is valued. A Treatise on the residence of Bishops, 1547, 4to. A Catechism in Spanish, 1558, fol. censured by the Inquisition in Spain, but justified at the council of Trent in 1563.

CARRANZA (Jerome) born at Seville, a knight of the order of Christ, in Spain, who was governor of the province of Honduras in America, 1589. He published a book on the use of arms, entiiled *Filosofia de las Armas*, St. Lucar, 1582, 4to. which is sought after because it is scarce.

CARRARI, an illustrious Italian family who seized the sovereignty of Padua, which they were obliged to resign to Mastin de Scala, lord of Verona. The latter sent his brother Albert to govern this new conquest, who enraged the citizens by his extravagant debaucheries He extended them even to the wife of Ubertino Carrari the former lord of Padua, towards whom in other respects, he affected a kind behaviour, and related to him as in confidence, his nocturnal excesses. Ubertino dissembled, but entertained in his heart a strong desire of revenge: and with the assistance of Masilius Carrari, his brother, occasioned Mastin de Scala to be be beheaded by too highly exalting his ideas of power. He was persuaded that he could dispute the exclusive right claimed by the Venetians of making salt in the canals. Those proud Republicans did not leave the attempt unpunished, but declared war against him, seized almost all his possessions, and restored Padua to the Carrari family, 1338. This generous proceeding ought to have attached them inviolably to the Venetians, nevertheless Francis Carrari, son of James the great, favoured the king of Hungary in his disputes with the Republic. The king made use of him while he could assist his designs; but compelled him to be reconciled to the Venetians, when he could do without him. In 1370, he obliged him to make a truce, and in 1374, a disadvantageous peace. He had in vain attempted the life of the Doge, and principal senators; his emissaries had been discovered and punished. Depending but little on the king of Hungary, Carrari songht for other allies to satisfy the malignity of his heart; and, seconded by the duke, Austria, the patriarch of Aquilica, and the Genoese, declared war against the Venetians, and took Chiozza, after a vigorous resistance. To revenge himself for the loss sustained before this place, he condemned two of the officers who had distinguished themselves most in defending the city, to die by the hands of an executioner; but at length he received the reward of his perfidy; for being shut up in Vicenza he was obliged to surrender himself prisoner, and ended his days in the castle of Como. His son Francis having the good fortune to escape, returned to Padua 1390, and was reconciled to the Venetians, assuring them of his eternal fidelity with an oath, which he broke soon after. The republic having the advantage, his son James was taken prisoner in Verona, and he was obliged to surrender himself to Galeas, the Venetian general, because the people of Padua rose against him. They were both carried to Venice, with another of his sons named Francis who had also been taken prisoner. The Venetians without examining

amining too nicely the right they had over them, (but at least consulting their interest in getting rid of such enemies,) condemned them to death, and they were beheaded in the prison 1405. James died very piously, but the two others in the height of despair, insomuch that the executioners were obliged to knock them down to defend themselves from their fury. Francis had two other sons in Tuscany; Ubertino, who died without children at Florence, and Marselius, who married ot Genoa, and vainly endeavoured to recover the property of his ancestors, which remained with the Venetians.

CARRE' (Lewis) a mathematician, of the academy of Sciences, born July 26, 1663, at Clofontaine near Nangis in Brie. He was the pupil of P. Mallebranche, and made metaphisics his particular study. He died April 11, 1711. Carré composed a work on the method of fluxions, entitled, *Methode pour la maseurœ des surfaces, la dimension des solides leur centres de pesanteur, de percussion, et d' oscillation*, printed 1700, 4to.

CARRERA (Peter) a Sicilian priest, who died 1647, at Messina, aged 76. He was very skilful in the game of Chess, and published a Treatise upon it in Italian 1617, 4to. also a History of Catania, in the same language, 1639 and 1641, 2 vols. fol.

CARSUGHI (Rainier) a Jesuit, born 1647, at Citerna in Tuscany, author of a Latin poem, entitled, *Ars bene scribendi*, 1709, 8vo. which is equally admired for the elegance of it's style, and the excellent precepts it contains. There are some good epigrams by Carsughi, subjoined to his poem. He died 1709.

CARTES. (René des) v. DESCARTES.

CARTIER (James) a celebrated navigator, born at St. Malo, who went to Canada 1534, and gave an accurate description of the islands, coasts, straits, and other places which he had observed there, *Rouen*, 1598, 8vo.

CARTWRIGHT (Christopher) born 1602 at York, where he was minister till his death in 1658. His principal work is entitled, *Electa Targunico Rabbinica in Genesim*, London 1648, 8vo.; and *in Exodum*, 1653, 8vo. which conveys a very high idea of the author's abilities for understanding the books of the Hebrews, and of the solid judgement he possessed.

CARTWRIGHT (Thomas) an eminent Presbyterian divine, some time professor of divinity at Cambridge; but having espoused the Presbyterian interest too warmly, he was deprived of his office, and going to Geneva was successively minister at Antwerp, and Middelburg. Returning afterwards to England, he had the cure of Warwick, and died there 1623. His principal works are: *Commentar. in Proverbia*; Leyden, 1617, 4to.; *in Ecclesiasten*, London, 1604, 4to.; and a Confutation of the Rhemish Translation of the New Testament, 1618, fol.

CARVAJAL, an illustrious family in Spain, which has produced many eminent men; among others cardinal John de Carjaval bishop of Placentia, who acquired great reputation by his abilities, and his success in twenty two legations, who died at Rome December 6, 1469, aged 70. Bernardino de Carvajal, his nephew, was successively bishop of Astorga, Badajox, Carthagena, Siguença, and Placentia. Alexander VI. created him cardinal 1493. He was sent into Spain and Germany, and died bishop of Ostia; and dean of the Sacred college, December 16, 1522, aged 67. Lawrence de Carvajal, counsellor to king Ferdinand, and queen Isabella, who died in the reign of Charles V. He left memoirs of the life of Ferdinand, and Isabella, in Spanish.

CARVAJAL (Francis de) a famous Spanish captain, born at Ragama, near Arivala, of a family who were tax gatherers. He served in Italy, was at the battle of Pavia, married a lady there of good family, and returned into Spain. He went afterwards to New Spain, from whence the viceroy sent him to Peru with reinforcements for the Spaniards, against whom the Indians had risen. Francis Pizaro gave him an establishment, and he was about to return into Spain with a considerable fortune, when the inflexibility of the viceroy Vaca de Castro, occasioned the Spaniards to revolt. Gonzalo Pizarro placed himself at the head of the rebels, and chose Carvajal for his colonel. He was then 80, but still

still indefatigable, cruel, and severe in the observance of military discipline. He defeated Ceuteno, and Mendoza, who were of the viceroy's party; but when the president de la Gasca arrived, the whole country declared for the royal authority, Pizarro was conquered, and Carvajal being taken, was quartered in April 1548.

CARVALHO *d'Acosta* (Anthony) born 1650, at Lisbon, author of a Topographical Description of Portugal, 3 vols. fol. 1706, to 1712. He visited every part of the kingdom, that there might be nothing incorrect in his book, which is the best extant respecting Portugal. Carvalho published an Abridgement of Geography, and a System of Astronomy. He died 1715, extremely poor.

CARVILIUS-MAXIMUS (Spurius) a celebrated Roman captain, who was consul with Papirius Cursor, 293, A.C. He conquered Amiternum, killed 2,800 men, took 4,000 prisoners, made himself master of Cominium, Palumbi, Herculaneum, and other places, and was honoured with a triumph on his return to Rome. Carvilius his son who was also consul, is said to have been the first Roman who divorced his wife; about 231, A.C. but others ascribe that innovation to Carvilius Ruga.

CARUS (Marcus Aurelius) a native of Narbonne, distinguished himself by his conduct, and was elected emperor after the death of Probus, 282. He defeated the Sarmatians, and Persians, and made his two sons Carinus, and Numerianus, Cæsars. After reigning 16 months, he was killed by a thunderbolt at Ctetisfonte. Some fragments of his letters and speeches may be found in Vospicus.

CARY (Felix) an academician of Marseilles his native place, who died 1754, aged 55. He wrote *Dissertation sur la fondation de la ville de Marseille*, 1744, 12mo.; *Hist. des Rois de Thrace et du Bosphore Cimmerien*; 1752, 4to.

CASA (John de la) having made himself known by his poems, went to Rome, where he led a more regular life than he had done before that time, and was honoured with the friendship of Paul III. who gave him the archbishopric of Benevento, and sent him as Nuncio to Venice. After the Pope's death he retired to that city, from whence Paul IV. sent for him to take the office of secretary of state. He died there 1556, aged 54. All his works were printed at Florence 1707, 3 tom. 4to. and since at Venice, 1728, and 1729, 5 vols. 4to. and at Naples 1733, 6 vols. 4to. They are poems; *le Capitolo del Forno*; and those of *gli baci*, and *Sopra il noma di Giovanne*, are not now to be found among them; they may be seen in the *Bermi*; Letters, *il Galateo*, &c. He was unjustly accused of having written a book, *de Laudibus Pederastiæ:* the *Capitolo del Forno*, was meant, where there are four Tirceto which mention it.

CASA-NOVA (Mark Anthony) a Latin poet of Rome, who succeeded in the epigrammatic kind of writing, by his gay, lively, pleasant, and satirical style. His verses on the illustrious men of ancient Rome are also esteemed. He died 1527. This author's poems are in *Deliciæ Poetarum Italorum*.

CASALI (Ubertino de) one of the order of friars minor, who joined with the spirituals against the brethren of the community, in the dispute about poverty. What he wrote on this subject 1321, may be found in the *Miscellanea* of Baluzæ. He was author of a very scarce and singular book, entituled, *Arbor vitæ crucifixæ Jesu*, Venice, 1485, fol. It was written to exalt the Franciscan order, of which he would not be sorry to have J.C. considered as the founder. This work contains as many reveries as Albizzi's book of *Conformities*; but less impiety.

CASAS (Bartholomew de las) born 1474 at Seville, followed his father, who went into America 1493, with Christopher Columbus. Returning into Spain he entered the ecclesiastical profession, and was curate in the isle of Cuba. He quitted this situation some time after to attempt procuring the liberty of the Indians whom he saw treated with the greatest cruelty and barbarity by his countrymen; in consequence of which they conceived an insurmountable aversion to Christianity. Bartholomew de las Casas spent 50 years in the zealous endeavours to persuade the Spaniards that they ought to use the Indians mildly, in a disinterested manner, and set them good examples; but he suffered numberless persecutions from the Spaniards, and may

may be said to have been a martyr to the liberty of the Indians. He obtained however from the emperor Charles V. a power of informing against the governors of the Indies. He then entered among the dominicans, and procured several establishments in Peru for the brethren of that order. At his return to Spain 1543, the court moved by his continual remonstrances, made some particular laws for the Indians, which the governors were ordered to observe, and see them put in execution. Bartholomew de las Casai after refusing several bishoprics in America was obliged to accept that of Chiapa, 1544, and resided there till 1551, when declining health making it necessary for him to return to Spain, he resigned his bishopric, and died at Madrid 1566, aged 92. This excellent man left several works which breathe nothing but virtue; they discover a solid judgement, an admirable rectitude of heart, true piety, and deep learning: the principal are, an Account of the Destruction of the Indies, translated into Latin, *Opeinhem*, 1598, 4to. fig. and into French by the abbé de Bellegerde, 1697, 12mo. Several tracts in favour of the Indians against doctor Sepulveda, who had written a book in Latin printed at Rome, to justify the violence and cruelty of the Spaniards towards those unhappy people. The Spanish edition of Seville 1551, 5 parts in one volume 4to. in Gothic characters, is more valued than the subsequent ones in common characters. A very curious but scarce Latin work printed at Tubingen 1625, small 4to. containing 47 pages, on this question: *Whether kings or princes can conscientiously, by any law, or in virtue of any title, alienate their citizens and subjects from the crown, and place them under the domination of any other particular lord.*

CASATI (Paul) a learned Italian, born 1617, at Placenza. He entered early among the Jesuits, and after teaching mathematics and divinity at Rome, was sent into Sweden to queen Christina who was finally determined by his persuasion to embrace the Catholic religion. He died 1707, at Parma, aged 91. Casati left the following works: *Vacuum proscriptum Terra machinis Mota*; Rome 1668, 4to.; *Mechan. Libri octo*, 1684, 4to.; *De igni dissertationes*, 1686, et 1695, 2 parts, 4to. This Treatise is much esteemed. *De Angelis disputatio Theolog. Hydrostaticæ dissertationes, Opticæ disputationes.* It is very remarkable that he composed his Treatise on Optics at the age of 88, after he was blind. There are also several books in Italian by this author.

CASAUBON (Isaac) born February 8, 1559, at Geneva, was educated in what is called the reformed religion, and taught the belles lettres at Geneva, and Paris. He received marks of favour from Henry IV. who made him his library keeper 1603. After the death of that prince Casaubon went into England, where James I. received him kindly; dying there 1614, he was buried in Westminster Abby. He had married Florence Stephens, daughter of Henry Stephens. Casaubon was an excellent critic, well acquainted with the Greek language, and gained the esteem of the learned, not only by his very ingenious commentaries on Theophrastus, Athenæus, Strabo, Polybius, &c. but by his modesty, candour, and integrity. He left besides his commentaries, *Le Libertate Ecclesiastice*, 1607, 8vo. printed only to page 264, because the dispute with Venice being settled, Henry IV. stopt the printing. This fragment may be found with his letters, *Rotterdam*, 1709, fol.; A bad criticism on the annals of Baronius; *Casauboniana*, 1710, 4to.

CASAUBON (Meric) son of the preceding, born 1599, at Geneva. He was educated at Oxford, received public favours from James I. and Charles I. kings of England, and was offered a pension by Oliver Cromwel on condition of writing the history of his time but refused it. He was prebendary of Canterbury, and died July 14, 1671, aged 72. He left notes on Optatus, Diogenes, Laertius, &c. and other works, containing great learning, but written in a dry, disagreeable style.

CASE, v. CASA.

CASEARIUS (John) a missionary of Cochin, who has given a description of the plants in the Hortus Malabaricus, 1678, continued to 12 vols. fol. to which should be added Commelin's *Index* of 1696.

CASEL (John) born 1533, at Gottinghen; professed philosophy and eloquence at Rostoc, and Helmstadt; he had

had a high esteem for the Greek fathers, and died April 19, 1613, at Helmstadt, aged 80, leaving several works, and a Collection of Letters in Latin, *Sedini*, 1604, 8vo.

CASENEUVE (Peter de) born 1591, at Toulouse, had a prebendary in the church of St. Stephen in that city, and died there 1652. He left *les origines ou Etymologies Françoise* in the *Diet. Etym.* of Menage; *le Franc alleu de Languedoc*; Toulouse, 1645, fol.; *la Catalogue Françoise*, 1644, 4to.; *la Caritee* a romance, 8vo.; *Vie de St. Edmond*, 8vo, and other works.

CASES (Peter James) a painter, born at Paris, who was Bon-Boulogne's pupil, and received into the acedemy 1704, and died 1754, aged 79. He may be considered as one of the first painters of the French school. His drawing is correct, and his drapery easy; he understood Chiero Scuro, and his tints are very lively. Many of this artist's works may be seen at Paris, particularly at St. Germain-des-Prez, where he has painted the history of St. Vincent and of St. Germain.

CASIMIR I. king of Poland, went *incog.* to France, studied at Paris, entered the order of Pluni, and was ordained deacon. The Poles having discovered his retreat, obtained from pope Benedict IX 1041, that their prince might govern them, and that he might marry again. He espoused Mary, sister of Ulodomir, duke of Russia, ruled his dominions wisely, civilized the Poles, defeated Maslas, duke of Muscovy, 1044, took Silesia from the Bohemians, founded several churches, and established an episcopal see at Breslau. He died November 28, 1059, after reigning 18 years.

CASIMIR III. *the Great*, born 1309, and crowned king of Poland 1333, defeated John king of Bohemia, from whom he took several places, and conquered Russia. He was of a peaceable disposition, founded and patronized churches, and hospitals, and raised several fortresses. Casimir gained the love of his subjects, by his mildness, clemency, and justice. He is accused of too great a fondness for women, and of having caused a priest, who had reproved him for his faults, to be thrown into the river. He did penance for it, and died September 8, 1370, aged 60, by a fall from his horse, in the 37th year of his reign.

CASIMIR V. (John) son of Sigismond III. by his second wife, Constance of Austria; was designed for the church, became a Jesuit, and received the cardinal's hat from Innocent X. The Poles chose him for their king 1648, after the death of Ladislaus Sigismond, his brother; whose widow Louisa Mary de Gonzaga, he married by a dispensation from the pope. He was defeated by Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden, but afterwards drove him from his dominions, and made peace with his successor, 1660. His army conquered the Muscovites in Lithuania 1661. Casimir repressed a sedition raised against him; and having abdicated the crown, went to France, where he was well received by Louis XIV. who gave him the abbey of St. Germain-des-prez, with a pension sufficient for his maintenance as a prince; but Casimir, being of a weak constitution, fell sick at Nevers, and died there December 14, 1672.

CASIMIR (St.) son of Casimir IV. king of Poland, and grand duke of Lithuania, born 1458. His whole conduct discovered great piety; he preserved an inviolable chastity, and was animated by a holy zeal for the Catholic religion. This prince died March 4, 1482, aged 24, a martyr to chastity. Paul V. canonized him.

CASSAGNES (James) a doctor of divinity, born at Nismes, son of Michael Cassagnes, master of the requests to the duke of Orleans, afterwards treasurer to the demesne of the Seneschally of Nismes. He was admitted into the French academy at the age of 27, in consequence of an ode written in it's praise, 1660; and the poem he published the year following, in which he introduces Henry IV. giving instructions to Louis XIV. gained him the friendship of M. Colbert. This minister procured him a pension from the court, appointed him keeper of the king's library, and nominated him one of the first four academicians, who originally composed the academy of inscriptions. The abbé Cassagnes was preparing to preach at court, when Boileau placed his name by that of Cotin in his third satire; this satirical stroke made him renounce the pulpit.

Imagining, afterwards, that he had entirely lost the esteem of the public, he thought to recover his reputation by publishing a multiplicity of works; but too great application, joined to a morose temper, deranged his head, and his friends were obliged to place him at St. Lazare, where he died, May 19, 1679 aged 46. He left Odes, which are printed separately, and in collections; a Translation of Cicero's Rhetoric, 12mo. and of Sallust, 12mo.; *Tr. moral de la Valeur*, 12mo.

CASSAN, king of the Moguls in Persia, defeated Baidu 1294, and abjured Christianity, to preserve himself upon the throne. Some time after he returned to the faith, leagued with the Christian princes, and subdued Syria. He died 1304, much regretted by the Christians.

CASSANDER, king of Macedon after Alexander *the Great*, son of Antipater. He gained many victories in Greece, and abolished democracy at Athens, where he made the orator Demetrius Phalereus governor. Olympias, Alexander's mother, having destroyed Aridæus, with his wife Eurydice, and several others of Cassander's party, he besieged Pydna, took it by stratagem 316 A. C. and afterwards put Olympias to death. Cassander married Thessalonica, Alexander's sister, and killed Roxana and Alexander, wife and son of that conqueror. He afterwards leagued with Seleucus and Lysimachus, against Antigonus and Demetrius, over whom he gained a great victory near Ipsus, a town of Phrygia, 303 A. C. and died 23 years after, in the 19th of his reign. This prince received political instruction from Theophrastus.

CASSANDER (George) born 1513 at Bruges, or, according to some, in the isle of Cassand. He was skilled in the languages, belles lettres, law, and divinity. No author ever discovered greater zeal for conciliating men's minds, on subjects of religious controversy, more moderation in his writings, mildness, and integrity in his manners, or disinterestedness in his conduct. He was steadily attached to the catholic faith, and died at Cologn, February 3, 1566. All his works were printed at Paris, 1616, fol.

CASSANDRA, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, was beloved by Apollo, who, according to the fable, endowed her with the gift of prophecy, on condition of her consenting to his passion. Cassandra pretended to accept the proposal, but had no sooner received that gift from the god, than she laughed at him. Apollo, enraged, punished her by causing that none of her predictions should be credited; which was the reason that in vain she announced the ruin of Troy. Ajax Locrian, having offered her violence in the temple of Minerva, was slain by a thunder-bolt. Cassandra fell to the share of Agamemnon, who loved her passionately; she foretold him that he would be assassinated in his own country, but in vain: he was killed, with her, by the intrigues of Clytemnestra; but Orestes revenged their death. Lycophron wrote a poem which bears her name.

CASSANDRA-FIDELE, a very learned Venetian lady, widow of a physician. She died at Venice, far advanced in years, about 1567, leaving Letters, and Discourses in Latin, which have been mentioned with great encomiums by the learned, *Padua*, 1636, 8vo.

CASSANDRE (Francis) understood Latin and Greek, and wrote some tolerable French verses; but his morose and savage disposition rendered him insupportable in society, and deprived him of all the advantages his merit might have procured him. He carried his ferocious temper so far, that, when he was dying, it was with great difficulty he could be made to comprehend that he ought to love God; and, while those who attended him endeavoured to demonstrate the necessity of it, he cried out in an angry tone, *Yes, indeed, I am under great obligations to him: He gave me a fine part to act here below!* He died 1695. Boileau mentions Cassandre in his first Satire under the name of *Damon*. He left an excellent translation of Aristotle's rhetoric; the best editions of which are, *Paris*, 1675; *Amsterdam*, 1698; and *the Hague*, 1718, 12mo.; *Les Paralleles historiques*; and the last volumes of M. de Thou, translated into French, which M. du Ryer had left untranslated.

CASSARD (James) born 1672 at Nantz. His father, who was master of a privateer, died when he was very young, and his mother sent him to St.

St. Malo to learn an art which might make him amends for the injustice of fortune. He followed M. de Point's in his expedition to Carthagena 1697. The fame of the valour he displayed at the head of the Flibuatiers under his command, reached the court, and he was employed, 1703, to clear the channel from corsairs, and afterwards to repress the English in the Mediterranean. Cassard succeeded so happily, that he obtained the command of a fleet destined to attack the Portuguese in their colonies, 1712. The infidelity of the governor of Ribiera Grande, capital of the Cape Verd Islands, who fled to the woods, instead of paying a ransom of three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds, which he had agreed to, occasioned the entire ruin of the city, and a booty of above two millions. Thus he revenged the French of the cruelty shewn by the Portuguese in the massacre of a French officer and 800 soldiers, who had made a descent on the coasts of Brasil, and were forced to surrender themselves as prisoners, on a capitulation which promised the safety of their lives. Monserrat, Antigua, Surinam, Berbice, and Curacoa, belonging to the English and Dutch, suffered the same fate, or were ransomed. Arriving at Martinico, he received orders to join his squadron to that of a superior officer, and from that time found himself subordinate. On their return to France they saw an English fleet, and Cassard did all in his power to persuade the commander to attack it, but he had contrary orders, and refused. Cassard, whose valour would bear no curb, detached his squadron from the commander's, dispersed the enemy's fleet, and took two ships. On his arrival at Toulon, he found himself disgraced by the court, to which the commander had already written. Cassard, meeting him at the port, drew his sword, saying, *Let us see whether you can fight, as well as write letters to the minister.* The officers who surrounded them appeased the quarrel, and he had nevertheless the title of captain of a ship in 1713. A peace rendered him useless: his rustic air and his pride prevented his asking rewards: he only solicited the minister's authority to have a court-martial, which he had at Aix, concerning an armament made by him for the city of Marseilles, which they refused to pay for. He did not succeed, and betrayed his discontent by abuse, which the minister growing tired of, he was confined in the castle of Ham, and died there 1740.

CASSIAN (Julius) a famous heretic of the 2d century, who lived about 174. He was the chief of the DOCETÆ, heretics who imagined that the body of Jesus Christ was only a phantom, or appearance of a body. Cassian wrote *Commentaries*, and a *Treatise on Continence*. These two works have not come down to us. St. Clemens of Alexandria quotes them in his *Stromata*, written about 194.

CASSIAN (St. John) a celebrated solitary, native of Scythia, who spent part of his life in the monastery of Bethlehem with the monk Germain, his friend. They engaged openly in the defence of St. Chrysostom, against Theophilus, patriarch of Alexandria. Cassian went to Rome, and from thence to Marseilles, where he founded two monasteries, one of men, the other of virgins. He ranks among the greatest masters of the spiritual life, and died about 448. He left *Collations*, or Conferences of the Fathers of the Desert, and *Institutions*, in 12 books, translated into French by Nic. Fontaine, 1663, 2 vol. 8vo.; seven books upon the Incarnation. These are all written in Latin, with a clearness and simplicity of style excellently calculated to inspire the heart with virtuous dispositions. They were printed at Paris, 1642, and at Leipsic, 1722, fol. and are in the Library of the Fathers. St. Prosper has written against the Conferences.

CASSIMER SARBIEVIUS, v. SARBIEWSKI.

CASSINI (John Dominico) an eminent astronomer, born of a noble family in the province of Nice, Jan. 8, 1625. He taught astronomy at Bologna, and was sent to Rome by the Bolognese, who afterwards made him intendant of the waters of Bologna. Alexander VII. gave him the same charge over those of the ecclesiastical state. He determined, astronomically, the apogee, and eccentricity of the planets, and fixed the famous gnomon at the church of St. Petronius in Bo-

logna. Cassini was prevailed on to go into France, and was admitted member of the academy of sciences 1669. He died September 14, 1712, aged 87, leaving some children, who distinguished themselves as astronomers. There is a treatise by Cassini upon the comet which appeared 1652, 1653, 1664; a Treatise on the Meridian of St. Petronius, 1656, fol.; several Treatises on the Planets, and Memoirs that are valued. He discovered the third and fifth satellite of Jupiter 1671, and the two first 1684. He also invented the method of representing solar eclipses for all the inhabitants of the earth.

CASSINI (James) son of the preceding astronomer, and maitres des comptes, drew the meridian of Paris, from St. Malo to Strasburg. He died, 1756, at his estate of Thury, near Clermont in Beauvoisi, aged 84. James Cassini furnished the academy of sciences with several Memoirs; and published Elements of Astronomy, with Astronomical Tables, 1740, 2 vol. 4to.; Magnitude and Figure of the Earth, 1720, 4to.

CASSIODORUS (Magnus Aurelius) secretary of state to Theodore king of the Goths, and one of the best ministers of his age. He was born about 470 at Squillaci; was consul, 514; and had great influence under Athalaric and Vitiges. At the age of 70, he retired to a monastery in Calabria, and there amused himself with making dials, water clocks, and perpetual lamps. Cassiodorus formed a library, and composed several works, the best edition of which is that published by father Garet at Rouen, 1679, 2 tom. fol. It is in the library of the fathers. He died about 562, aged above 93. His most esteemed works are his *de Divinis Lectionibus*, and his treatise *on the Soul*. The style of this author is simple, and his writings are full of the most useful moral sentences. He used to say, that nature would sooner be found to err in her operations, than a sovereign be found who did not impart his own disposition to the nation he governed. *Facilius errare naturam, quam principem formare rempublicam dissimilem sibi.*

CASSIOPE, v. ANDROMEDA.

CASSIUS (Avidius) a celebrated Roman captain, who distinguished himself by his courage and conduct under the emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Varus; but, having been saluted emperor in Syria, after the death of the latter, which happened 169, he was slain at the end of three months, and his head sent to Marcus Aurelius 175.

CASSIUS-LONGINUS (Caïus) one of the murderers of Julius Cæsar, who said to an accomplice, *Strike, though it should be through my body.* He was an Epicurean, but regular in his manners nevertheless. Brutus honoured him with the title of the last Roman. Cassius was a great warrior; he obliged the Parthians to raise the siege of Antioch, defeated them, and compelled them to abandon Syria. Valerius Maximus relates, that Cassius, pushing forward with great ardour at the battle of Philippi, saw Cæsar under a form of more than mortal dignity, and with a threatening aspect advancing full speed to attack him; on which he turned back in great astonishment, saying, *It is time now to give over.* He obliged Pindar his freed-man to kill him, 42 years A. C.

CASSIUS-LONGINUS (Lucius) a Roman prætor, who lived about 113 A. C. and so inexorable a judge, that his tribunal was called the *Rock of the accused.* He was author of the famous maxim, *Cui bono:* the sense of which is, *that no crime is committed, but with a view of serving some interest.*

CASSIUS-VISCELLINUS (Spurius) a famous Roman, who, after being three times consul, once general of horse, and having twice obtained the honour of a triumph, was accused of aspiring to royalty, and thrown from the Tarpeian rock, 485 A. C.

CASSIUS-SCÆVA, a Roman soldier of whom Cæsar, his master, makes honourable mention. He defended a small castle near Dirrachium, against one of Pompey's lieutenants. In an expedition against Britain, Cassius, having embarked with four others, intended to make a descent there; but, the enemy coming upon them, his companions abandoned him and the vessel. He defended himself alone, till weakened by his wounds, and then leaping into the sea, saved himself by swimming.

CASTAGNEDA, v. FERDINAND.

CASTAGNO (Andrea del) the first Tuscan artist who painted in oil. He obtained

obtained the secret from Dominico of Venice, who had learned it from Antonio de Messina. Castagno entertained so violent a jealousy of his benefactor, that he assassinated him one evening in the street. Dominico, who did not discover his murderer, was conducted, by his own desire, to the house of that perfidious wretch, and died in his arms. Castagno confessed this crime on his death-bed. He painted a picture representing the execution of the conspirators against the Medici, 1478, by order of the republic of Florence.

CASTALDI (Cornelius) born 1480 at Feltrt, employed himself in poetry and law, and died 1537. His Italian and Latin poems were printed 1757, 4to. with his Life prefixed to them, by the care of M. Conti. He had been married, but, having no children, determined to make a college of his house, where he founded three scholarships.

CASTALION (Sebastian) whose true name was *Chateillon*, born in Dauphiny 1515. Being at Strasburg 1540, he acquired the esteem and friendship of Calvin, who procured him a chair in the college at Geneva; but three years after having quarrelled with Calvin, and Beza, he went to Basil, and taught Greek there. He died December 29, 1563, leaving four sons and four daughters. Castalion understood Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and left several works. The principal are, A Latin and French version of the Scripture, which has made much noise, *Basil*, 1556, fol. The French version, printed at Basil, 1555, fol. is very scarce. *Colloquia Sacra*, or four books of Dialogues, which contain the chief Scripture histories in elegant Latin. This work has gone through many editions; the most esteemed is *Basil*, 1565, 8vo.: an anonymous person has lately published it as his own. It is an excellent little work, well adapted to improve young persons both in piety and the Latin tongue. A Latin version of the Sibyline oracles. The Latin version of the Dialogues of Ochinus, whose sentiments respecting Polygamy he is said to have adopted.

CASTEL (Francis Perard) a native of Vire, and a learned advocate of the council. He was expeditionary banker in the court of Rome, and died 1687. Castel left *Definitions du Droit Canon*, Paris, 1700, fol.; *Questions Canoniques*, 1689, 2 vol. fol.; *Regles de la Chancellerie Romaine*, 1685, fol.

CASTEL (Lewis Bertrand) born, November 11, 1688, at Montpellier, entered the Jesuits' society October 16, 1703. He studied the belles lettres in his youth, and taught them, according to the custom of his order; but afterwards applied entirely to mathematics, and natural philosophy. Having made himself known by some essays according to his taste and genius, his superiors sent him from Toulouse to Paris, 1720. From that time father Castel began to shew the public in his works the foundation of his three great systems, viz. that of Universal Gravitation, the Developement of the Mathematics, and Music in Colours, or a Harpsichord for the Eyes. By these three Castel's genius must be estimated. His doctrine of gravitation was, according to his idea, the key to the System of the Universe. All depended on two principles; the gravity of bodies, and the action of spirits; the gravity of bodies, which makes them always tend to rest; the action of spirits, which incessantly renews motion; the gravity of bodies, in all senses and principles, towards the centre: the action of spirits, every-where efficacious, and capable at all times to break the equilibrium, and to prevent the inertness of the machine of the world. This system, which he unfolded in his *Traité de la Pesanteure universelle*, Paris, 1724, 2 vol. 12mo. was attacked by the celebrated abbé de St. Pierre. His *Mathematique universelle*, printed at Paris, 1728, 4to. procured his admission into the royal society of Loudon, without opposition, solicitation, or intrigue. He was also member of the academies of Bourdeaux and Rouen. P. Castel's name became still more famous by the *Ocular Harpsichord*. He announced this project from the year 1725, in the Mercury for November, and explained all the theory to M. le president de Montesquieu, in the six last Journals de Trevoux, 1735. The greatest part of his life was spent in the almost mechanical employment of making this instrument, which, by varying the colours, he imagined would affect the

organ

organ of sight as a common harpsichord does that of hearing by the variety of its sounds. This harpsichord, which was constructed at different times, and at a great expence, has neither answered the design of its inventor, nor the expectation of the public. P. Castel's imagination was lively, aud sometimes eccentric, leading him frequently into sallies and particularities which had something original, and even comic in them: they have been collected by the abbé de la Porte, 1763, 12mo.; but, when he was cool enough to restrain his imagination within the bounds of reason, his style was engaging and judicious: he spoke well and wrote well. The life of P. Castel was exemplary and edifying; he was ever assiduous in performing the duties of his station, and had the highest reverence for religion. He died with great piety, January 11, 1757, aged 69, leaving, besides the books above mentioned, *le Plan d'une Mathematique abregée*, Paris, 1727, 4to. A treatise entitled, *Optique des couleurs*, Paris, 1740, 12mo. and other works. V. the Journal of Trevoux, vol. ii. of April 1757. He was employed 30 years in this Journal.

CASTEL (Peter) of Messina, professor of physic at Rome, and director of the botanical garden at Messina. He published *Hortus Messanensis*, 1640, 4to. fig. and *De Smilace Aspera*, 1652, 4to.

CASTELLAN (Peter) v. CHATEL.

CASTELLANUS, v. CHATEL, CHATELAIN.

CASTELLI (Bernard) an Italian painter, born 1557 at Genoa. He excelled in colouring and portraits, was Tasso's intimate friend, and undertook to engrave the plates for his *Jerusalem Delivree*. He died 1629 at Genoa. Valerio Castelli, one of his sons, born there 1625, became a very celebrated artist, and surpassed his father. He was particularly skilled in painting battles, and died 1659. Barthelemi Biscaino, a good painter, and excellent engraver, was his pupil. He died, 1657, aged 25.

CASTELNAU (James marquis de) marechal of France, descended from a noble and ancient family, signalized himself in several sieges and combats. He commanded the left wing at the battle of the Downs, June 14, 1658, and, being wounded two days after at the siege of Dunkirk, died of his wounds at Calais the 15th July following, aged 38.

CASTELNAU (Michael de) one of the same family, employed in several important negociations under king Charles IX. and Henry III. He was sent ambassador to England five times, and died 1592. There are Memoirs of his Negociations, written by himself, of which M. le Laboreur has published an edition, 2 vol. fol. reprinted, 1731, at Brussels, in 3 vol. fol.

CASTELNAU (Henrietta Julia de) wife of the count de Murat, who wrote some small poetical pieces, songs, and a romance entitled, *Les Lutins de Kernosi*, 12mo. in two parts; *des Contes des Fées*, 12mo.; *le Voyage de Campagne*, 12mo. &c. She died 1716, aged 45.

CASTELVETRO (Lewis de) a native of Modena, known chiefly by his Commentaries on Aristotle's Poetics; a work much valued: the best edition is that of Vienna, 1570, 4to. Castelvetro made himself many enemies by his inclination to criticism, particularly by his dispute with Annibal Caro, an Italian poet who lived at the same time. He was accused of heresy before the inquisition, 1560. The pope promised him that he should be mildly treated; but, after passing three interrogations, he escaped to Basil, fearing that he should be condemned, and died there 1571, aged 66, leaving *Opere Criticke*, 1727, 4to. &c.

CASTIGLIONE (Joseph) a native of Ancona, who settled at Rome, and married there 1582. He was governor of Corneto in 1598, and died about 1616. Castiglione employed himself in writing Latin verses upon the various events of his time; and also wrote some Criticisms, contained in a book printed under the title of *Variæ Lectiones et opuscula*, Rome, 1594, 4to.

CASTIGLIONE, a painter, v. BENEDETTE.

CASTIGLIONE, or CASTELION (Belthasar) a poet of the 16th century, born 1478 at Mantua. He married the celebrated Hippolyta Taurella, or rather Taurelli, more famous for her genius than her beauty, and distinguished himself by his works in verse and prose. Julius Scaliger bestowed

stowed great encomiums on his Latin poems. Castiglioni was sent by Clement VII. to Charles V.; gained the favour of that emperor, and would have been his second had the challenge of Francis I. been accepted of. This prince afterwards made him archbishop of Toledo, where he died, February 5, 1529. His book entitled *The Courtier* gained him great reputation. Some of his poems are in the *Deliciæ Poet. Ital.*

CASTLE (Edmund) a learned English divine, distinguished by his great skill in the oriental languages, who taught Arabic in London, and was afterwards prebendary of Canterbury. He died deeply in debt 1685. This great man had the largest share in the Polyglot Bible of London, and composed the excellent Dictionary of Seven Languages; *Lexicon Heptaglotton*, 1659, 2 vol. fol. which weakened his sight, and ruined him.

CASTOR and POLLUX, brothers of Helen, and sons of Jupiter and Leda, followed Jason to Colchis, and signalized themselves in the conquest of the Golden Fleece. Jupiter granted immortality to Pollux, who shared it with Castor after the latter had been killed. They died and lived alternately, and were placed in heaven as the constellation of the twins. This last part of the fable rose from these stars never appearing together.

CASTORIA (the bishop of) v. NEERCASSEL.

CASTRICIUS (Marcus) a magistrate of Placenza, 85 A. C. Upon his refusing to give hostages to the consul Cneïus Carbo, who wished to engage that city on the side of Marius against Sylla, Carbo, to intimidate him, said, he had many swords; *and I many years*, replied Castricius, intimating how few more he was likely to live. He should be distinguished from Titus Castricius, a celebrated Roman rhetorician in the second century.

CASTRIOT, v. SCANDERBEG.

CASTRO (Francis Alphonso de) a celebrated divine in the 16th century, a native of Zamora, who entered the Franciscan order, and attended Philip II. into England when that prince went thither to marry queen Mary. He was nominated to the archbishopric of Compostella, but died at Brussels, February 13, 1558, aged 63, before he had received his bulls. Father Feuardant published his works at Paris, 1578, fol. The principal, and most valued, is the Treatise against Heresies, *Paris*, 1534, fol. an historical and controversial work.

CASTRO (Leo de) canon of Valadolid, and professor of divinity at Salamanca, known by *Apologeticus pro Vulgata translatione et* LXX. Salamanca, 1585, fol. in which he maintains, against Arias Montanus, that the text of the Vulgate Bible, and of the Septuagint, is preferable to the Hebrew text: but he is much inferior to Arias Montanus in learning. He died 1580.

CASTRO (Paul de) one of the most eminent lawyers of the 15th century, so called from Castro his native place. He taught law at Florence, Bologna, Sienna and Padua, with such high reputation, that it was commonly said of him, *Si Bartolus non esset, esset Paulus.* He died, in a very advanced age, 1437, leaving a son a professor of canon law. There are several editions of his works, 8 tom. fol.

CASTRUCCIO, CASTRACANI, born, March, 1281, at Lucca, of the ancient family of the Antelminelli, or Intelminelli. The Ghibbelines being driven from Lucca by the Guelphs, Castruccio's parents, who were of the first named family, were forced to retire with him to Ancona, where they soon after died. Castruccio went into England, and to Flanders, where he served under Philip the Fair, signalized himself on several occasions, and shewed, from that time, his genius for the military art. In 1313, he returned with great glory to Italy, and loaded with favours from Philip the Fair. He then, with Hugguccione, took such proper measures, that the Ghibbelines entered Lucca 1314, and forced the Guelphs to quit the place. Castruccio made himself so much beloved by the people, by a wise and prudent conduct, that, Hugguccione having been driven out for his cruelties, he was elected governor, took Pistoia, with several other towns, and ravaged Italy. He formed an alliance with the emperor, Louis of Bavaria, against pope John XXII. Robert king of Naples, and the Florentines. Louis of Bavaria gave him the investiture of Lucca, under

der the name of a *dutchy*, with the title of *Roman Senator*. Cardinal John Cajetan d'Orsino, then legate in Italy, being unable to stop Castruccio's conquests, excommunicated him. This did but augment the evil, which ended not till the death of Castruccio, December 3, 1328. He had by his wife five daughters and four sons, who were not so fortunate as their father, nor could they preserve the authority which he possessed. Machiavel has written his Life, but the work is not esteemed. A more exact Life of Castruccio, by Aldus Minutius the younger, has been printed at Lucca, 1590, 4to. Nicholas Tegrimo, a cotemporary author, has also written one, which may be found in tom. xi. of the Italian authors by Muratori.

CAT (Claude Nicholas le) born September 6, 1700, at Blerancourt in Picardy, took the ecclesiastical habit, but quitted it to study physic and surgery. He obtained, by concurrence, the reversion of the head surgeon's place in the Hotel Dieu at Rouen, and settled in that city 1753, where he gave rise to the academy, of which he was perpetual secretary for the sciences; was a member of almost all the academies, and received lettres de noblesse 1762. He died 1768, leaving only a daughter, married to M. David, head surgeon to the Hotel Dieu at Rouen. M. le Cat published *Traité des Sens*, Paris, 1767, 2 vol. 8vo.; *Parallelle de la Taille latérale, avec le Litothome caché*, Amsterdam, 1766, 8vo.; *Traité de la Couleur de la Peau humaine*, 1765, 8vo.; *Theorie de l'Onie*, 1768, 8vo.; *Traité du Fluide des Nerfs*, 8vo.; and some other short Memoirs upon different branches of Physic and Surgery.

CATEL (William) a native of Toulouse, descended from one of the best families in that city, was counsellor to the parliament there, and died October 5, 1626, leaving two daughters married. He wrote a history of the Counts of Toulouse, 1623, fol. and Memoirs of Languedoc, 1633, fol.

CATESBY (Mark) a member of the Royal Society of London, who published the Natural History of Carolina and Florida, 1731 and 1743, 2 vol. fol. with illuminated figures. The explanations are in English and French.

CATHARI, v. NOVATUS.

CATHARINUS (Ambrose) a celebrated divine in the 16th century, native of Sienna, who taught law, till the age of 30, under the name of Lancelot Politi, but took that of Catharinus upon turning Dominican in 1515. He then applied to the study of divinity, and became very eminent; appeared with great distinction at the council of Trent, was made bishop of Minori 1547, and archbishop of Conza 1551. He died 1553, aged 70, leaving several works, Lyons, 1542, 8vo.; and, at the end of his *Enarrationes in Genesim*, Rome, 1552, fol. in which he displays great genius, and maintains singular opinions concerning predestination, and other theological points, he says, that St. John the Evangelist is not dead, but has been taken up to heaven, like Enoch and Elijah; that Jesus Christ would have come into the world, even though Adam had not sinned; that the evil angels fell because they would not acknowledge the decree of the incarnation; and that children, who die unbaptized, enjoy a degree of happiness suited to their state. It was he who first warmly defended the opinion, that the exterior intention is sufficient in him who administers the sacraments, i. e. that the sacrament is valid provided the minister performs such outward ceremonies as are required, though he should in his heart make a jest of it, and of sacred things. Catharinus is very free in his sentiments, and does not scruple to depart from those of St. Austin, St. Thomas, and other divines. His opinion, however, concerning the exterior intention of the minister who gives the sacrament, has been always followed by the Sorbonne, when cases of conscience were to be decided. He wrote Commentaries on St. Paul's, and the other canonical epistles, *Venice*, 1551, fol. and there is a book ascribed to him which is in request, and is entitled, *Remedio alla pestilente Dottrina d'Ochino*, Rome, 1544, 8vo.

CATHERINE (Saint) supposed to have been a virgin of Alexandria, who was so learned, that she disputed against fifty philosophers at the age of 18, and overcame them by the force of her arguments. She is said to have suffered martyrdom under Maximinus; but nothing is certainly known respecting St. Catherine, virgin and martyr;

tyr; nor was she mentioned till the beginning of the 9th century, on account of the corpse of a young woman being found uncorrupted in mount Sinai in Arabia. The Christians of that country concluded this body to be that of a holy martyr, whom they named Catherine, i. e. pure and spotless, and paid religious worship to it, which spread to the Greeks and Latins. This saint's feast is celebrated November 25.

CATHERINE *of Sienna* (Saint) a celebrated nun, of the third order of St. Dominic, born 1347, and made a vow of virginity at eight years old. She took the Dominican habit some time after, and became eminent for her genius, charity, zeal, and writings. Going to Avignon, in order to reconcile the Florentines with Gregory XI. who had excommunicated them, she pressed that pope so much, by her discourses and solicitations, that she engaged him to quit France and go to Rome 1377, where he again fixed the pontifical seat, seventy years after Clement V. had removed it to France. She died 1380, aged 33, and was canonized by Pius II. 1461. Various letters in Italian are ascribed to her, which were printed at Venice, 1500, fol. Italian poems, *Sienna*, 1505, 8vo. and some small devotional treatises. The whole collected at Sienna, 1707, 4 vol. 4to. Her Legend, in Italian, is very scarce, Florence, 1477: those of 1524, 4to. and 1526, 8vo. are also scarce. John du Pins has written the life of St. Catherine in Latin, *Boulogn*, 1505, 4to.; there is another in French by P. de Rechac, *Paris*, 1647, 12mo.

CATHERINE I. empress of Russia, whose name was Alsendey. She was born at the village of Ringen in Stormia, and was brought up by the minister of the parish till the age of 14. At 18 she married a Livonian soldier, and was taken, two days after, at Mariemburg in Livonia, which had surrendered at discretion to the Russians. The Czar Peter I. seeing her by chance at the house of prince Menzikoff, fell in love with her, and married her privately, 1707. He made his marriage public 1712, and she was crowned 1724. Catherine succeeded her husband 1725. She encouraged commerce, maintained the navy in a good state, and governed Russia with great wisdom until her death, May 17, 1727, aged 38. This princess possessed a firmness and greatness of soul above her sex. She attended Peter in his expeditions, and rendered him essential service in the unhappy affair at Pruth. It was by her advice that the emperor tempted the visier with presents, which plan succeeded. When she became empress, she instituted the order of St. Alexander Newski. It has been suspected that Catherine was no friend to the son of the Czar, whom his father put to death: being the eldest, and by a former marriage, he excluded her children from the throne: this is, perhaps, the only reason why she is suspected.

CATHERINE *of Arragon*, daughter of Ferdinand V. and Isabella, queen of Castile, married Arthur, son of Henry VII. king of England, 1501; who dying in a very short time, his younger brother, afterwards Henry VIII. married the widow by a dispensation. Becoming disgusted with this princess, he proposed a divorce to her, but in vain. Henry, however, procured a sentence of repudiation to be pronounced in his kingdom, which the pope would not confirm. Catherine was nevertheless banished to Kimbolton 1531, with the title of princess-dowager of Wales, as Arthur's widow, and died there 1536. Her daughter, Mary I. succeeded her brother.

CATHERINE *de Medicis*, daughter of Laurence de Medicis, duke of Urbino, and Magdelaine de la Tour, descended from the house of Bologne, countess of Auvergne and Lauraguais, born 1519 at Florence. Clement VII. who was related to her, contrived, by his intrigues, that she should marry the dauphin of France, 1533, who was afterwards Henry II. Catherine had the mortification to see Diana de Poitier, who was made dutchess de Valentinois, preferred to her; but she made herself amends by court intrigues, which were naturally the joy of her soul. She had the principal share in public transactions during the reigns of her sons Francis II. Charles IX. and Henry III. The loss of her influence under the latter, brought her to the grave in 1589. She was also mother of the duke d'Alençon, who was crowned duke of Brabant, and of Margaret Ire, wife of Henry IV. Catherine was full

of dissimulation and ambition, scrupled not to try any means which she thought would preserve her influence, and was attached to judicial astrology and magic. She had, in short, all the vices of the Italians, and derived nothing good from them but a taste for the fine arts. She built the Thuilleries, and the Hotel de Soissons, where they have since constructed the public granaries at Paris; no part of it remains but the column, which was her observatory. This princess also built St. Maur-des-fossés, Monceau in Brie, Chenonceaux in Touraine. She patronized men of learning, and brought many ancient and scarce MSS. into France from Greece and Italy, which are still the ornament of the king's library. Some violent satires have appeared against her; such is, *Ligeraa Sanctæ Catherinæ Mediceæ*, 1575, 8vo. The life, actions, and deportment of Catherine de Medicis, by H Stephens, 12mo. and in the Journal of Henry III. 5 vol.

CATHERINE *of Bavaria*, v. HENRY V. *king of England.*

CATHERINOT (Nicholas) born 1628 at the castle of Lusson, near Bourges; married in that city, where he followed the profession of an advocate, and died there 1688. He left several opuscula concerning Berry, which have been collected by some curious persons. It is difficult to meet with one of these collections complete; most of them are collected in 4to. but there are some in 12mo. and 8vo. The list is with them.

CATHO, or CATTHO (Angelo) a native of Tarentum, who being sent to Charles duke of Burgundy, that prince retained him in his service, and gave him a pension, but after the battle of Morat, Catho withdrew to the court of Louis XI. who appointed him his almoner, and archbishop of Vienne. It is said that he served that monarch in the capacity of physician and astrologer. However that might be, Catho who had formed a friendship with Philip de Commines at the court of Burgundy, continued it at that of Louis XI. and persuaded him to write his memoirs, which are well known. He died at Vienne, and was buried there. His motto was, *Ingenium superat Vires.*

CATILINE, *Catilina* (Lucius) a famous Roman of a noble family, who had a lively wit, much courage, and very great talents. Having squandered all his property in debauchery, he formed a plan to oppress his country, destroy the senate, carry off the public treasure, set Rome on fire, and usurp the sovereignty. With this view he engaged in his plot several young persons of the highest rank; and is said to have made them drink human blood as a pledge of their union. This conspiracy was discovered by the vigilance of Cicero, who was then consul; and confessed by Fulvia, mistress to one of the conspirators. Catiline being accused and convicted by Cicero in full senate retired, threatning, *that he would extinguish beneath the ruins of Rome, the flame into which they were precipitating him.* Putting himself afterwards at the head of an army, with several of the conspirators, he fought with incredible bravery against Petreu, lieutenant to the consul Anthony, Cicero's colleague; but was defeated and killed in the combat 62, A.C. Catiline was an ambitious and enterprizing man. Lentulus, Cethegus, and the principal associates had been arrested by order of the senate before the battle. Sallust has given an excellent history of this conspiracy.

CATINAT (Nicholas) marechal of France, born September 1, 1637, of a noble family of the robe, devoted himself first to the bar, but having lost a cause which he thought a just one, went into the army, where he signalized himself by his courage, and rose through all the military ranks to that of marechal of France, March 27, 1693. The battle of Staffarda, which he gained 1690, and that of Marsalle 1695, raised his reputation to it's height. M. Catenat commanded in Italy 1701, and was the victim of a court intrigue. He did not oppose prince Eugene's passage, because he had orders to the contrary, but was nevertheless degraded for letting him pass. He afterwards served as second under the marechal de Villeroy, and died at his estate of St. Gratian, February 25, 1712, aged 74. His life was published 1775, 12mo.

CATO *the Censor* (Marcus Portius) a celebrated Roman born at Tusculum, who went to Rome at the solicitation of Valerius Flaccus, and was elected military tribune of Sicily about 205, A.C. and afterwards questor in Africa under

under Scipio, whom he accused before the senate. He was then made prætor, in which office he acted with great justice. Cato conquered Sardinia, governed it with admirable moderation, and was created consul. Being tribune in the Syrian war, he gave many proofs of courage and bravery against Antiochus *the Great*, and on his return was made censor; an important office, which he discharged with unparalelled integrity. His enemies frequently accused him, but could never tarnish his reputation by their calumnies. It was Cato who advised the third Punic war, and in the deliberations of the senate, always concluded by saying that Carthage should be destroyed. He died 148 A.C. aged 86. Cato had married Licinia, by whom he had a son who distinguished himself under Paulus Emilius, in the Macedonian war, and died prætor, while his father was living. He afterwards married Salonia the daughter of one of his domestics, and had by her Cato Saloniacus, who gave name to the branch of Cato Salonian. Cato the censor was according to Cicero, an excellent orator, an accomplished senator, and a great general; he learned Greek in his old age, and composed some works which are lost. He repented of three things; having gone by water when he might have travelled by land, having trusted his wife with a secret, and having passed a day without learning any thing. Four books of distichs falsely ascribed to him, may be found with Publius Syrus, *Leyden*, 1635, 8vo. and separately, *Amsterdam*, 1754, 8vo. 1759, 2 vols. 8vo. and Latin and French 12mo. but he was author of the Treatise, *de Re Rustica*, in the *Rei rusticæ Scriptores*; Leipsiæ, 1735, 2 vols. 4to. translated into French by M. Saboureux de la Bonetrie, *Paris*, 1771, 8vo. which makes tom. 1. of *l'Œconomie rurale*, 6 vols. 8vo.

CATO *of Utica*, so called from the place where he died, great grandson of the preceding, was educated by his uncle Livius Drusus, and from his childhood discovered so much courage, that when but 14 years of age he asked for a sword to kill the tyrant Sylla. Cato was fond of philosophy, and attached himself to the sect of the stoics; whence he acquired that greatness of soul for which he was so conspicuous in his future life. He made his first campaign in the war against the slaves who had revolted under Spartacus, 73, A.C. and had soon the command of 1000 infantry in Macedonia. On his return he was made questor, and offered himself for the dignity of tribune, that a bad man might not obtain it. Cato joined Cicero against Catiline, and opposed Cæsar in the senate. He was sent to take possession of Cyprus, which had been unjustly confiscated to Ptolemy, this was by the contrivance of his enemies, who hoped by that means to destroy his reputation; but he conducted himself with so much prudence, that they could find nothing to lay to his charge. Cato used every effort to reconcile Cæsar and Pompey, during the civil wars; but finding he could not succeed, joined the latter, whom he considered as the defender of the republic. At length after the battle of Pharsalia, and Pompey's death, he retired to Utica, where having learned that Cæsar was pursuing him, he advised his friends to fly, and his son to try the clemency of the conqueror. He afterwards laid down upon his bed, read Plato's Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul twice over, and stabbing himself with his sword, died 45, A.C. aged 48. Cato is mentioned by historians with great encomiums, but there are many passages in his life which do him no honour, and cannot possibly be defended.

CATO (Valerius) a Latin poet and grammarian, born in Gallia Narbonensis, according to Suetonius. He opened a school at Rome, and acquired so brilliant a reputation as procured him great riches, but he lost them soon, and supported extreme indigence with firmness. A work of his remains, entitled, *Diræ*, or Imprecations, which he wrote on leaving his country and his mistress. This piece was printed at *Leyden*, 1652, and has been often printed with Virgil's *Catalecta*, and in Mattieres *Corpus Poetarum*. Cato died in a very advanced age about 30, A.C.

CATROU (Francis) born December 28, 1659, at Paris, son of Mathurin Catrou, counsellor of state to the king, and Martha de Luber. He declined all the secular advantages offered him by M. de Luber his uncle, who was

treasurer general of the marine; and entered among the Jesuits 1677. Being destined to the pulpit by his superiors, he preached with great applause during seven years; but the necessity of committing his sermons to memory disgusted him, and he gave up that part of the ministerial office. The Journal de Trevoux beginning at that time, Pere Catrou was chosen to assist in it, which he did near 12 years, and applied himself also to other works, by which he became well known to the learned. He died October 18, 1737, at Paris, aged 78, and left *Hist. Générale de l'Empire du Mogul*, 1725, 4to. or 2 vols. 12mo.; *L'Histoire du Fanatisme des Religions Protestantes:* this work contains a history of the *Anabaptists*, *Davidists*, and *Quakers*, 3 vols. 12mo.; A French translation of Virgil, with critical and historical notes; the best edition is 1729, 4 vols. 12mo.; it departs too much from the original, and is not esteemed. Lastly, A large Roman History, with Notes. This is Pere Catrou's principal work. The notes, which are valued, are by Pere Rouillí, who continued it; Pere Routh undertook to finish this work. There are 21 vols. 4to. It is the History of the Republic; the 16 first have been printed in 20 vols. 12mo.

CATTHO, v. CATHO.

CATULLUS (Caius Valerius) an excellent Latin poet, born at Verona 86, A.C. The beauty and delicacy of his verses procured him the esteem and friendship of Cicero, and other great men; but it is to be wished that he had not defiled his poems with obscenity, and lascivious ideas. He wrote some satirical verses against Cæsar, who was contented with a slight satisfaction, and invited him to supper the same evening. Clodia was his favourite mistress; he has given her the name of Lesbia, in allusion to Sappho, who was a native of Lesbos. Catullus spent his life in a state of poverty, and died about 57, A.C. Joseph Scaliger, Passerat, Muret, and Isaac Vossius, have written learned notes on this poet. The edition by Vossius, London 1684, and Utrecht, 1691, 4to. is valued by the curious, because Beverland's famous treatise *de Prostibulis Veterum*, is inserted in the notes, which has never appeared separately. This poet is joined with Tibullus and Propertius, *cum Notis variorum*, Utrecht, 1680, 8vo. *Padua* 1737, 4 vol. 4to. *Baskerville* 1772, 4to. *ad usum Delphini*, 1685, 4to. There is no edition by Elzivir; but that by Coutellier 1743, 12mo. may supply the want of it. The first edition of these poets united, is 1472, fol. without the name of place or printer. A translation of Catullus has appeared by the marquis de Pezai, with Tibullus, and Gallus, 1771, 2 vol. 8vo. Les Amours de Catulle by la Chapelle, are only a romance.

CATULLUS, a Roman consul. v. LUCTATIUS.

CATZ (James) born 1577, at Brouwershaven in Zealand, after many voyages settled at Middleburg, and acquired so high a reputation by his pleadings, that the city of Dort chose him pensioner, as did that of Middleburg soon after. He was appointed pensioner of Holland and West Friesland 1634, and elected keeper of the seal to the same states, and stadtholder of the Feifs 1648; but resigned all his employments some time after, to enjoy the repose which his advanced age required. He went however on an embassy to England, during the delicate situation of the republic while Cromwel was regent; but on his return retired to his beautiful estate of Sorguliet, and there lived in tranquility till 1660, in which year he died. Catz left a great number of poems in Dutch, almost all on moral subjects, greatly valued by his countrymen. The last edition of his works appeared 1726, 2 vol. fol.

CAVALCANTI (Guido) a poet and philosopher of Florence, who left several works in verse and prose; those printed are, *Canzone d'amore, con esposizione*; Sienna, 1602, 8vo. and all his poems in a collection of ancient Italian poets, *Florence*, 1527, 8vo. which is very scarce; Rules for writing well, &c. This author should be distinguished from Bartholomew Cavalcanti, born 1503, who was also well acquainted with the belles lettres; and employed by Paul III. and by Henry II. kings of France. He acted with great prudence, integrity, and capacity, in the affairs entrusted to his care. He died December 9, 1562, at Padua. His principal works are, *della Rhetorica*,

in

in 7 books, Venice, 1558, fol. and *A Commentary on the best state of a republic.*

CAVALIERIO (Bonaventura) a learned mathematician of Milan, who entered among the Jesuits, was the disciple of Galileo and the friend of Toricelli. He professed mathematics with reputation at Bologna, and wrote *Directorium generale Uranometricum*, 1632, *Geometria indivisibilium continuorum*, 1653, besides other excellent works. He died December 3, 1647.

CAVALLINI (Peter) a Roman painter and statuary. The crucifix made by him for St. Paul's church at Rome, is much admired; and if we credit common report, spoke to St. Bridget. Cavallini died in the 14th century, aged 83.

CAUCHON (Peter) son of a vintner, who was bishop of Beauvais, afterwards of Lisieux, and one of the warmest supporters of the king of England against Charles VII. his sovereign. He was one of those appointed to try the maid of Orleans, whom he delivered over to the secular power, and died suddenly a short time after, 1443. Calixtus IV. excommunicated him: his bones were taken up, and refused a grave.

CAVE (William) a learned English divine, canon of Windsor, eminent for his knowledge of ecclesiastical history, who died August 4, 1713. His principal and most esteemed work is, *Historia Literaria on ecclesiastical authors*; the best edition is Oxford, 1740, 2 vol. fol.

CAVEDONE (James) an Italian painter, born 1580, at Sassuolo, in the Modenese. He was Annibal Carracci's pupil, whose pictures and style he imitated with great exactness. Cavedone experienced so many misfortunes in his family, that his mind became deranged; in consequence of which he was reduced to such extreme poverty, as obliged him to beg his bread. Being taken ill one day at Bologna, he was dragged into a neighbouring stable, and there died 1660.

CAVENDISH (William) duke of Newcastle, published a *Treatise of Horsemanship*, at the beginning of the 17th century, which has been translated into French and printed at Antwerp, 1658, fol. This edition is scarce, and more valued than the following ones, for the beauty of the plates, of which there are 42.

CAVICEO (James) a priest, who had great disputes with the bishop of Parma, his native place; from whence he was banished, and committed homicide in his own defence, of which crime he was acquitted. He afterwards became vicar general to the bishop of Rimini, then to the bishop of Ferrara, and died 1511, aged 68. He is known by his romance of Peregrino, *Venice*, 1526, 8vo. translated into French by Francis Dassy, 1528, 8vo.

CAULASSI, v. CAGNACCI.

CAULET (Francis Stephen, de) born 1610, at Toulouse, of a respectable family of the robe, was abbot of St. Volusien de Foix, at the age of 17, and consecrated bishop of Pamiers 1645, in which diocese he revived the happy days of the primitive church. The affair of the *Formulary*, which he opposed, made the Jesuits his enemies; and he was obliged to make use of interdiction, and excommunication to repress their insolence. These first troubles were calmed by the peace of Clement IX; but the Jesuits soon involved him in greater, respecting the *Regale*, from which M. Caulet was persuaded his church was exempt, and refused submission to it. This opposition to the king's designs was followed by the seizure of his temporalities, which was executed with so much rigour that the holy bishop was reduced to a state of indigence. M. Pelletier des Touches sent him 6,000 livres, which Pere de la Chaise wished to represent as a crime; but Louis XIV. replied, that no one should be punished for alms-giving in his dominions. M. Caulet had also the vexation of seeing his chapter persecuted, which was one of the most regular in the kingdom, and died 1681, in great reputation for sanctity. He was author of the *Traité de la Regale*, 1681, 4to.

CAULIAC (Guy de) an eminent physician of the university of Montpellier, in the 14th century, author of a Treatise on Surgery 8vo. which is esteemed. He was physician to popes Clement VI. and Urban V.

CAUMARTIN (Lewis le Fevre de) was appointed chancellor of France 1622,

1622, and died the same year. Louis XIII. hesitated about nominating him, because he stammered; but the great dexterity with which he had acquitted himself in his embassies and commissions, determined him to the choice.

CAUMONT, v. AMBOISE.

CAVOYE (Lewis d'Oger de) grand marechal of the king's houshold, born 1640. The advantage of being brought up with Louis XIV. procured him a favour, which his personal qualities would have merited without that advantage. While serving in Holland he signalized himself by the noble bravery with which he cut the cables of the boats that conducted a fire-ship which was coming upon admiral Ruyter, so that it burned quite harmlessly in the middle of the sea. This intrepid action, which he shared with the Chevaliers de Lorraine, de Coislin, and M. de Busca, gained him the title of the *Brave Cavoye*. On his return the king married him to mademoiselle de Coetlogon, by whom he had only one son, who died young. Cavoye was not less eminent for his generous disposition; he distributed the reward given him by the states general, among the ship's crew; and took delight to employ his interest in favour of the unhappy, especially of those whom he saw destitute of the means to make known the injustice which oppressed them. He died 1716, and his widow 1729.

CAURROY (Eustace) a Frenchman, one of the most eminent musicians of his age, who died 1609, aged 60. He left a mass for the dead; the learned and expressive music of which, represents all that is pathetic, and all that is horrible in death.

CAUSSIN (Nicholas) a celebrated Jesuit, born 1583, at Troies, who having acquired great reputation by his eloquence and writings, was appointed confessor to Louis XIII. but not conducting himself in that situation so as to please cardinal Richelieu, he was banished to Brittany, from whence he did not return till after the king's death. Caussin died July 2, 1651. He left several works, the most known among them is entitled *La Cour Sainte*, fol. or 5 vol. 8vo.

CAUX (Gilles de) a French poet, born in the parish of Ligueris, in the precinct of Alençon. He was author of two tragedies, entitled, *Marius*, and *Lisymachus*; and of some small fugitive pieces; among others of that entitled *L'Horloge de Sable*, *Figure du Monde*; which may be found in the *Choix des Poésies morales*, 3 vol. 8vo. He died at Bayeux, 1733, aged 51.

CAXTON (William) a native of Kent, who first introduced printing into England. He was brought up in a commercial line; and king Edw. IV. employed him in a public and important negociation, in which he gave him the rank of *Ambassador*. Caxton printed several books at Westminster, some of his own, and others which he had translated. The most ancient of them that bear any date, are of the year 1477. He died 1494, being above 80 years of age.

CAYET, v. CAIET.

CAYLUS (Charles Daniel de Lévi de Fubieres de) born, 1669, at Paris. He was grand vicar to cardinal de Noailles 1700, and bishop of Auxerre 1705. Caylus always opposed the bull *Unigenitus*. He died 1754, aged 85. His works are in 4 vol. 12mo. his life in 2 vol. 1765. v. MAINTENON.

CAYLUS (Anne Claude-Philippe de Tubieres de Grimoard de Pestels de Lévi, comte de) born, Oct. 31, 1692, at Paris. He served in the army till the peace of Rastat, and afterwards travelled a considerable time in Europe and Asia, visited Diana's temple at Ephesus, and always repented of not having gone as far as China. Returning to his native country, he devoted his attention entirely to the arts, which he cultivated himself, and greatly encouraged, seeking out genius even in the obscure retreats, where poverty kept it concealed; and, by his liberality and advice, enabled it to rise to perfection. He improved the art of engraving, by removing the air of stiffness with which it then appeared, and giving it life and elegance. In 1742 he was admitted honorary member of the Academy of Inscriptions, where he founded a prize of 500 livres, the object of which is to explain ancient customs, by authors and monuments. He had before given a prize in the Academy of Painting, where he had been admitted 1731, for that pupil who should best succeed in characterizing any one of the passions. This attachment

ment to the fine arts was accompanied with every desirable quality of the heart. He died after a year of suffering, September 5, 1765. He published a Collection of Antiquities, 7 vol. 4to. 1752 to 1757. The public are indebted to him for a magnificent work, the Engraved Stones in the King's Cabinet, 2 vol. fol. The drawings were by the celebrated Bouchardon, the explanations by M. Mariette. He also made the Drawings of Homer and Virgil, 1757, 8vo. the Hist. of Hercules, 1758, to furnish painters with new ideas; and had engravings taken from the coloured drawings which the famous Pietro St. Bartoli made at Rome from antique paintings. Only thirty impressions of them were taken. Of books of amusement he left the following: A Translation of *Tiran le Blanc*, 1740, 2 vol. 12mo.; of the *Caloandre fidèle*, 1740, 3 vol. 12mo.; *les Ecosseuses, ou les Œufs de Pâques*, 12mo.; *Féeries nouvelles*, 1742, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Contes Orientaux*, 1743, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Cinq Contes des Fées*, 1745, 12mo.; *les Manteaux*, 1746, 12mo. &c.

CEBA (Ansaldo) a Genoese, who died 1623, aged 58, author of two comedies, *Le Gemelle Capuane*; and *L'Alcippo*; which the marq. Maffei has inserted in his Italian theatre, 3 vol. 8vo. He also wrote, *Il Cittadino di Republica Genoa*, 1617, fol.; *Il Gonzaga o del Poema Eroico*, 1621, 8vo. &c.

CEBARES, v. ŒBARE.

CEBES, a philosopher of Thebes in Bœotia, and disciple of Socrates, to whom a dialogue entitled, The picture of Human Life, is ascribed; but this is the work of a more modern author. Gilles Boileau of the French academy has given a French translation of it in 12mo. which is esteemed. Gronovius published it in Greek, 1689, 12mo. It is often joined to Epictetus.

CECCO *D'Ascoli* (*Cecco* is the diminutive of *Francesco*, Ascoli, the name of his birth-place, his family name was Stabili) born 1257. The great reputation he had acquired as a physician occasioned his being invited to Avignon to attend John XXII. in that capacity, but the jealousy of some of the courtiers forced him to leave the place. He went to Florence, from thence to Bologna, where he taught philosophy and astrology from 1322, to 1325. Being obliged to draw the horoscopes of the wife and daughters of the duke of Calabria, Robert king of Naples' son, he foretold that they would give themselves up to licentiousness; this deprived him of the duke's protection; his enemies took the opportunity to accuse him of having said that Jesus Christ was under the influence of the stars, and he was burned by the inquisition at Florence 1327. He wrote a poem on physic, the first edition of which is Venice 1478, 4to. Those of Milan and Venice 1484 and 1492, 4to. are very scarce. Those of Venice 1487, 4to. 1516, 1519, and 1550, 8vo are also sought after. The two last have been corrected.

CECCO, a painter. v. SALVATI.

CECILIA (St.) honoured as a martyr in the Latin church from the fifth century, but nothing is known of her life, actions, or death.

CECILIANUS, deacon of Carthage, elected bishop of that see 311, after Mensurius; but some priests of the same church encouraged by Botrus, Celesius, and a rich lady named Lucilia, stirred up the Numidian bishops against him. They elected Majorinus in his place, and declared his ordination void; under pretence that he was ordained by Felix of Aptungus, who stood accused of having given up the sacred books to the persecutors of Christianity. Donatus of Casa-nigra, and several bishops of Africa joined Majorinus; the rest persisting in the communion of Cecilianus: which made a schism in the African church. The emperor Constantine declared in favour of Cecilianus in 312, and ordered Anulinus, pro-consul of Africa to acknowledge him a legitimate bishop; but the partizans of Majorinus having presented memoirs to the pro-consul, he referred it again to the emperor, who nominated Maturnus bishop of Cologn, Rheticius bishop of Autun, and Marinus bishop of Arles, to sit in judgement on the matter, with pope Melchiades. They assembled 313, in the palace of the Lateran, and there held a council, in which Cecilianus was declared a lawful bishop, and Donatus of Casa-nigra condemned. The Donatists however persisting in their obstinacy, demanded a fresh determination

nation from the emperor, who appointed the famous council of Arles, held 314. Cecilianus was again acquitted, and his adversaries condemned. At length the Donatists having again appealed to Constantine, he determined, November 8, 316, that Cecilianus was innocent, and his accusers calumniators, by which sentence Cecilianus continued in peaceful possession of his bishopric of Carthage, and died about 347. He had assisted at the council of Nice, 325. This schism of the Donatists disturbed the African church during two centuries.

CECILIUS, v. METELLUS.

CECROPS, an Egyptian, first king of the Athenians, who built, or, according to others, embellished the city of Athens. He married Agraules, daughter of Acteon, and civilized the people of Attica, about 1582, A.C.

CEDRENUS (George) a Greek monk of the 11th century, who left Annals from the Creation, to the reign of Isaac Comnenus emperor of Constantinople. This work is a compilation, made without choice or judgement. It was printed at the Louvre 1647, 2 vol. fol. and forms part of the Byzantine.

CELADA (Didacus) a learned Jesuit of the 17th century, who wrote Commentaries on several books of the Bible. They were printed together at Lyons, 1658, 6 vol. fol.

CELESTINE I. (Saint) a Roman, succeeded Boniface I. 423. He condemned the Nestorian doctrine, in a council held at Rome 430, and sent deputies to the general council of Ephesus 431. A dispute had arisen 426, between him and the African bishops; who would not acknowledge the appeals made to the holy see. He died 432, after having governed the church with great prudence and wisdom. Several valuable letters of his are remaining, in one of which he approves the doctrine of St. Austin, respecting the dogmas of Grace, in *Epist. Rom. Pont.* by Constant, fol.

CELESTINE II. a native of Tiferna, he was elected pope September 25, 1143, and died five months after.

CELESTINE III. a Roman, succeeded pope Clement III. 1191. He was zealous for the conquest of the holy land, and declared in favour of Richard king of England. After the death of the emperor Henry, Celestine gave Sicily to his son Frederic, on condition of his paying a tribute to the holy see. He died 1198, leaving 17 letters.

CELESTINE IV. of Milan, elected pope September 22, 1241. He died 18 days after, regretted by all good men.

CELESTINE V. (Saint) before called Pietro di Morroni, born 1215, at Isernia. He entered the Benedictine society, and retired in 1244, to Mont Majella, where he founded the Celestine order, approved by Gregory X. at the second general council of Lyons 1273. These monks having refused to adhere to the edict of 1768, concerning the reform of the regulars, consented to have their order dissolved, which was effected in France by letters patent, April 5, 1778; but the house of Marcoussis was left for the retreat of those who wished to continue in their religious profession. Celestine was elected pope July 5, 1294, and voluntarily abdicated the pontificate five months after, at the solicitation of Benedict Cojetan who was at the head of political affairs, and wanted to be elected himself. He succeeded, and took the name of Boniface VIII. but as Celestine was retiring to solitude, Boniface shut him up in the castle of Fumone, where he died 1296. Clement V. canonized him 1313, several of his opuscula are in the library of the fathers.

CELLARIUS (Christopher) born 1638, at Smalcold. After teaching philosophy and the oriental languages in several cities of Germany, he was appointed professor of eloquence and history, at Hale in Saxony, and acquired great reputation there. He died June 4, 1707, aged 68, leaving two sons and two daughters. Cellarius was author of a learned ancient geography in Latin *Leipsic*, 1731, 2 vol. 4to. and several other works upon the holy scriptures, each printed separately 4to. or 8vo. v. KELLER.

CELLIER (D. Remi) a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Vannes, born 1688, at Bar-le-Duc, died 1761, aged 73. He published *l'Hist. des auteurs Ecclesiastiques*, Paris, 1729, continued to 23 vol. 4to. *Apologie de la Morale des P.P.* 1718, 4to.

CELLINI (Benevenutto) a painter, sculptor, and engraver, born 1500, at Florence. He was one of the most celebrated artists of the 16th century. Francis I. loaded him with favours, and pope Clement VII. entrusted to him the defence of the castle of St. Angelo, where Cellini acquired great glory by his prudence and bravery. He died 1570, at Florence, leaving the history of his life, *Cologn* 1730, 4to.; a Treatise on Sculpture, and the method of working gold, *Florence* 1568, 4to.

CELSUS (Cornelius) a celebrated physician in the first century, who left eight books. He is the Hippocrates of the Latins. Quintilian mentions him, book XII. chap. II. He excels in the parts which treat of surgery. The best edition is Padua, 1722, 8vo. The first is of Florence, 1478, fol. That of Elzivir, 1657, 12mo. pleases by it's size, but is less elegant than that of Paris, 1771, 12mo.; M. Ninnin has translated it into French, *Paris*, 1753, 2 vol. 12mo. This author gives a description of the *Elephantiasis*, which was the leprosy, and not the venereal disease, as some have thought.

CELSUS, an Epicurean philosopher in the 2d century, author of a work against the Christians, entitled, *True Discourse*, to which Origen wrote a very learned answer at the request of his friend Ambrose, translated by Bouhereau, *Amsterdam*, 1700, 4to. Lucan's *Pseudomantis*, is dedicated to this Epicurean philosopher.

CELSUS (Julius) lived some time before the birth of Christ. He wrote a life of Cæsar, 1473, fol. and in the edition of Cæsar *cum notis variorum*, Leiden, 1713, 8vo.

CELTES (Conrade) a Latin poet, born 1459, at Sweinfurt near Wurtzburg, who wrote, Odes, *Strasburg*, 1513, 8vo.; a Poem on his Amours, *Nuremberg*, 1502, 4to. scarce; a Poem on the manners of the Germans 1610, 8vo. and in Scardius; a book on the customs and situation of Nuremberg, *Strasburg*, 1513, 4to. He died 1508, at Vienna. The emperor Maximilian had given him the care of his library, and granted him the poetic crown, and the privilege of distributing them.

CENALIS, in Fr. Cenau (Robert) a learned doctor of the society of the Sorbonne, and bishop of Avranches in the 16th century. He wrote a Book in 8vo. *Pro tuendo Sacra Cælibatu*, Paris, 1545; *de Ponderibus*, 1547, 8vo. and several other works. He died 1560, at Paris, his native place.

CENE (Charles le) a celebrated Protestant divine, born 1647, at Caen. After having been some time minister at Honfleur, he was invited to Charenton, 1682. Some sermons he preached there, occasioned him to be suspected of Arminianism, and involved him in difficulties, but before they were terminated, the revocation of the edict of Nantes obliged him to leave France. Le Cene then went to England, where he applied closely to a new translation of the Bible, and published the plan of it, 1696. This plan is one of the best works which have been composed upon the holy scriptures; it contains a great number of excellent remarks, but is rather too free. He died 1703, in London. His son, who was a bookseller at Amsterdam, printed Charles le Cene's version 1741, fol. with the second part of the plan, which had not appeared till then. This translation has never been received by any communion; the new translator having taken liberties which disfigure the scriptures, and cannot but disgust. His other works are, *De l'état de l'homme aprés le péché, et de la Prédestination au salut*; Amsterdam 1684, *Entretiens, ou l'on examine particulierement les questions de la grace immédiate, du franc arbitre, du péché originel; de l'incertitude de la Metaphysique, et de la Prédestination.* There is a second part, but that was written by M. le Clerc, Amsterdam 1685, 8vo.; *Conversations ou l'on fait voir la toleration que les Crétiens des differens sentiments doivent avoir les uns pour les autres; &c. avec un Traité de la liberté de Conscience. Philosophie*, Amsterdam 1687, 12mo.

CENSORINUS (Appius Claudius) a Roman senator, and a great captain in the third century, who was twice consul, prefect of Rome, and ambassador in Pertia, and Sarmatia. He was raised to the empire about 269, in opposition to Claudius II. but was killed seven days after, on account of his extreme severity, by the very same persons who had elected him.

CENSORINUS, a writer of the third century,

tentury, well known by his treatise *De die Natali*; a valuable work for chronology, *Cambridge* 1695, 8vo. or *Leyden* 1743, or 1767, 8vo. which is joined to the collection of authors, *Cum Notis Variorum.*

CEPHALUS, son of Mercury and Herse, and the husband of Procris, daughter of Erechtheus. He was carried away by Aurora, who being unable to touch his heart permitted him to return to his wife. To try her fidelity Cephalus went in disguise, and, finding she listened to him, discovered himself, loading her with reproaches. Procris to hide her shame, retired to the woods, where she was killed by Cephalus who was hunting, and supposed he was aiming at a wild beast. He killed himself in despair, and Jupiter changed them both into stars.

CEPHEUS, king of Arcadia, who according to the fable became invincible by a lock of hair which Minerva fixed on his head, after having torn it from that of Medusa. v. ANDROMEDA.

CERCEAU (John Anthony du) a Jesuit, and French poet, born 1670, at Paris. He affects to imitate Marot, but is much inferior to that excellent poet, though he wants neither wit nor talents. He died July 4, 1730, at Veret near Tours. His poems and dramatic pieces written for the pensioners at the college of Louis XIV. are printed in 2 vol. small 12mo. He also published *les Revolutions de Perse*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *la Conjuration de Rienzi*, 12mo. v. ANDROUET. P. Cerceau published a volume of poems in Latin, which are esteemed, *Paris* 1705, 12mo. The collection of his dramatic pieces was printed at Holland, 2 vol. 12mo. but *Les Incommodités de la grandeur*, and *L'Enfant Prodigue*, were sufficient.

CERDA (John Lewis de la) a learned Jesuit of the 16th century, born at Toledo, who left large commentaries on Virgil, *Lyons*, 1619, 3 vol. fol. on part of Tertullian, and other works, and died 1643. He should be distinguished from de la Cerda, a celebrated Spanish poet, whose tragedies are greatly esteemed in Spain.

CERDA (Bernarda Ferreïra de la) an illustrious Portuguese lady, who lived in the middle of the 17th century, daughter of Ignatius Ferreïra, knight of St. James. She distinguished herself by her wit and learning, not only in the belles lettres, but also in philosophy and mathematics: wrote well both in verse and prose, and published a Collection of various Poems, a volume of Plays, a Poem, entitled, *Espagna Liberata*, and other works. v. SPAIN.

CERDO, a famous Heresiarch, who lived at the end of the first, or beginning of the second century, said to have maintained the existence of two gods, one good, the Creator of heaven, the other bad, and Creator of the earth; to have rejected the law, the prophets, and all the new testament, except part of St. Luke's gospel, and some of St. Paul's epistles. He is also said to have been Marcion's master; but it is much more probable that he was only his disciple, if, as is asserted, he taught that the body assumed by Jesus Christ was a phantom, i. e. an apparent body, but not a real one, composed of flesh and bones like the human body; and all the ancient writers call Marcion the author of this heresy.

CERES, daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter, and mother of Proserpine, mentioned by prophane authors as the goddess of grain, and fruit. They relate that she went from Egypt, or Sicily, into Greece about 1409, A.C. taught the Athenians to sow corn, and that the first field where Triptolemus sowed it, was the field Rarius, near Eleusis. Ceres, according to the fable, anxious to recover her daughter whom Pluto had carried away, lighted two torches on mount Ætna, that she might seek for her night and day throughout the earth. During this search, being at the court of Celeus king of Attica, she took the charge of educating his son Triptolemus, and to render him immortal, fed him by day with celestial milk, and hid him at night in the fire. The goddess afterwards taught Triptolemus to till the ground and sow corn; sent him all the world over in a chariot drawn by winged serpents, to teach mankind agriculture. Ceres returning into Sicily, obtained of Jupiter that her daughter should be restored to her, provided she had not eaten any thing in the infernal regions. But Proserpine having tasted seven seeds of a pomegranate

granate in Pluto's garden, could not return to the earth. Jupiter however to console his sister Ceres, granted that her daughter should pass six months in the infernal regions with Pluto, and six in heaven with her mother. This goddess is represented with full breasts all over, and sometimes holding a sickle in one hand, and ears of corn in the other.

CERETUS (Daniel) a physician of Brescia in Italy, who lived about 1470, and left some Latin poems, which are to be found in the Sannazarus of Amsterdam 1728, 8vo.

CERINTHUS, a famous Heresiarch in the time of St. John the apostle. He was a disciple of Simon the magician, and taught at Antioch, maintaining the necessity of circumcision, and the ceremonies of the law. He also said that this world was not created by the sovereign God, that Jesus was a mere man, that the Christ fled to heaven while Jesus suffered, &c. St. John's gospel was written to refute him at the solicitation of the faithful. The heresies of Cerinthus have been refuted at large by St. Trenæus.

CERISANTES, v. DUNCAN.

CERQUOZZI, a painter, v. MICHAEL-ANGELO, *delle Battaglie.*

CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de) a celebrated Spanish writer, born 1549, at Seville, said by some authors to have been a common soldier at the famous battle of Lepanto, and to have lost his left hand there, while he was fighting courageously. He was afterwards secretary to the duke of Alva, and went to Madrid, where, perceiving that the duke of Lerma, first minister to Philip III. and the other Spanish noblemen were infatuated with Chivalry, he wrote his romance called Don Quixotte, an immortal work, in which he ridicules the bad taste of the duke of Lerma, and his countrymen, in a witty, instructive, and delicate style. However upon his publishing the first part in 1605, he met with some ill treatment by the minister's order, which prevented his going on with it; but a bad continuation appearing 1614, by Fernandez de Avellaneda, Miguel de Cervantes published the second part himself. The most elegant edition is London 1738, 4 vol. 4to. That of Amsterdam 1755, 4 vol. 12mo. is very neat, and the plates are fine. There is an excellent French translation of this romance, 4 vol. 12mo. by M. Filleau de St. Martin. It has been continued to 14 vol. 12mo. The succeeding volumes were not written by Cervantes, nor are they to be compared with his. The principal adventures of Don Quixote have been printed at the Hague, 1746, fol. or 4to. with elegant plates. Miguel de Cervantes died 1616. He left also twelve novels, *Hague*, 1739, 2 vol. 8vo. fig. translated into French *Hague*, 1744, 2 vol. 12mo. *Paris* 1775, 8vo. eight comedies: *Galatea*; *Persiles and Sigismonda*, which has been translated into French 4 vol. 12mo.

CERULIARIUS, v. MICHAEL.

CESALPINI (Andrew) a learned physician born at Arezzo, who, after teaching a considerable time at Pisa, was appointed first physician to pope Clement VIII. and died at Rome, February 23, 1603, aged 84, suspected of atheism. His sentiments approach to spinosism. He held that there were intelligences more or less perfect, but all material. Several works which he left show clearly that he was acquainted with the circulation of the blood. Cesalpini may be also ranked among the principal botanical writers: he enters much deeper into that science than any of those who preceded him, as may be easily proved by his 16 books *de Plantis*; Florence, 1583, 4to. It appears from this work, which is very scarce, that he compares the seeds of plants to the eggs of animals, and divides them according to their properties; and was the first who invented this method. His work *de Metallicis*, Romæ, 1596, or *Noribergæ*, 1602, 4to. is scarce and valuable. *Appendix ad Libros de Plantis: et Questiones Peripateticæ*; Romæ, 1603, 4to.; *De Medicamentorum Facultatibus:* Venet. 1593, 4to.; *Dæmonum investigatio, in quo explicatur locus Hippocrates: si quid divinum in Morbis*, Florentiæ, 1580, 4to.

CESARIUS (St.) brother of St. Gregory of Nazianzen, and physician to the emperor Julian. He one day proved the impiety of worshipping idols, before this prince with so much eloquence, that Julian cried out, *O happy father! O unhappy children!* meaning to express his esteem for the father,

ther, and the firmness which he found in the religion of the two brothers. Cesarius quitted Julian's court at the request of Gregory of Nazianzen, and was afterwards quæstor of Bithynia. He died about 368. Four dialogues in the library of the fathers are ascribed to him, but they are the work of a more modern author.

CESARIUS (St.) archbishop of Arles, in the beginning of the sixth century, born 469, in the territory of Châlons-sur-Saône. He became illustrious by his doctrine and piety, presided at the council of Agde 506, at the second council of Orange 529, and at several others; and received the pallium from pope Symmachus. He founded a convent of nuns at Arles, giving them a rule, which has since been adopted by other convents, and may be found in the code of rules by St. Benedict of Anians. St. Cesarius was unjustly accused of corresponding with the enemies of the state; but his innocence being proved, his name became only the more celebrated. He died August 27, 544, leaving some homilies published by Baluze, *Paris*, 1669, 8vo. and other works, of which a good edition is much to be wished for. They are in the library of the fathers.

CESARI (Alexander) a skilful engraver *en creux*, mentioned by Michael Angelo with great encomiums.

CESARI (Henry de St.) a gentleman, and Provençal poet of the 15th century, whose works were greatly esteemed at that time. He has continued the history of the Provençal poets which was begun by le Monge des Isles d'or.

CESARINI (Julian) a celebrated cardinal of the 15th century, skilled in the belles lettres, law, and public affairs. He presided at the council of Basil, and was also at that of Florence. Pope Eugenius IV. sent him afterwards into Hungary to persuade Ladislaus to break the peace which he had made with Amurath; Cesarini succeeded in his undertaking, but perished at the battle of Varna which was fought November 1444, in consequence of the peace being broken.

CETHEGUS, a noble Roman, whose influence in Rome was so great, that nothing could be obtained but through his interest. He had a favorite mistress to whom he could refuse nothing, so that all Rome was at her disposal. Lucullus was obliged to make his court to this lady, before he could get permission to make war against Mithridates. He must not be confounded with Caius Cornelius Cethegus, Catiline's principal accomplice, who was strangled in prison. This family affected a particular manner of dressing, by which they passed for robust laborious men. Another senator of the same family, was convicted of adultery, and beheaded under Valentinian, 368.

CEUS, son of Titan and Terra, he took arms against Jupiter, who had abused Latona, but was killed by a thunder-bolt like his brethren.

CEZELLI (Constancia de) wife of Barri de St. Aunez, governor of Leucate for Henry IV. This lady's name is immortalized by a courage above her sex. The Spaniards having taken her husband prisoner 1590, as he was going to communicate a project to the duke de Montmorency, went and beseiged Leucate. Constance placed herself at the head of the garrison, and repulsed the enemy several times; at length they threatened this heroine, that if the place was not surrendered, Barri should be put to death; Constance replied, that she was willing to give up every thing she possessed for her husband's ransom, but would not by a cowardly action, purchase for him a life which he would be ashamed to accept. The enemy however had the baseness and cruelty to kill Barri before they raised the siege: which the besieged would have revenged on a prisoner of the League, but Constance opposed it. Henry IV. struck with admiration, sent her the commission of governor of Leucate with the reversion for her son.

CHABANES (James) seigneur de la Palice, and marechal of France, one of the greatest generals of his time, descended from a noble and illustrious family. He signalized himself by his courage and conduct in several sieges and battles, under king Charles VIII. Louis XII. and Francis I. and was killed 1525, at the battle of Pavia. He had wisely counselled the king to retire, but admiral Bonivet's opinion prevailed.

CHABOT (Philip) sieur de Brion, admiral

admiral of France, knight of the orders of St. Michael, and of the garter; governor of Burgundy, and Normandy, was taken prisoner 1525, at the battle of Pavia, with Francis I. with whom he was a favorite. He commanded in Piedmont 1535, and would have extended his conquests there, had not Montmorency, and cardinal de Lorraine accused him of misdemeanor. A commission, at the head of which was chancellor Poyet, condemned him to be deprived of his employment, and fined him 70,000 crowns, which he was unable to pay. After being confined two years, he obtained as a favour, the just privilege of being referred to his proper judges, and was sent to the parliament of Paris, who acquitted him of all accusations. He died 1543, with the character of a better courtier than politician, and was interred at the Celestines in Paris.

CHABRÆUS (Dominico) author of *Stirpium Sciagraphie et Icones*, Geneva, 1677, fol. He died in the middle of the 17th century.

CHABRIAS, a famous Athenian general, who gained a great victory over Pollis, general of the Lacedemonians 378, A.C defended the Bœotians against Agesilaus, re-established Nectanebo, in the kingdom of Egypt, 362, A.C. and rendered signal services to his country. He perished before the island of Chio, which he was besieging, by the sinking of his ship, 357 A.C.

CHAISE (Francis de la) a Jesuit, confessor to Louis XIV, born August 25, 1624, at the castle of Aix in Forez, of a noble family. He was Pere Cotton's great nephew. His studies being finished, he taught philosophy and theology among the Jesuits with reputation, and was afterwards provincial. Pere de la Chaise so well concealed his inclination to luxury and pleasure that he was chosen by Louis XIV for his confessor 1675, and held that post till he died, January 20, 1709, aged 85. He prejudiced his penitent against the partisans of Port Royal, but was much more moderate than his successor, Pere Tellier. Pere de la Chaise was admitted into the academy of inscriptions 1701.

CHAISE (John Filleau de la) brother to the translator of Don Quixotte, was born at Poitiers, and went to Paris, where he attached himself to the duchess of Longueville, and the other solitaries of Port Royal, and died 1693. He published a History of St. Louis, 2 vol. 4to. from Tillemont's Memoirs, which had such great success, that the adversaries of Port Royal, to counterbalance it, engaged the abbé de Choisi to write one, which was finished in three weeks. Although this work was very superficial, there was something light and pleasing in the style, and the exactness of M. de la Chaise was forgotten.

CHALAIS (Henry de Taleyrand, prince de) born with every talent to please, was one of the instruments employed by cardinal Richelieu to preserve his credit with Louis XIII. by whom he knew himself not beloved. M. de la Chalais became master of the wardrobe, but too much favour turned his head; he wanted to support himself without the cardinal's assistance, and even to drive him from court. For this purpose he formed a league with the discontented courtiers, who had gained over the king's elder brother; but the plot being discovered, Chalais was beheaded August 19, 1626. His friends had sent the executioner out of the way, in hopes by the delay to gain time to obtain a pardon, but this step proved a great misfortune to Chalais; for a prisoner was employed, by trade a shoemaker, who could not separate the head from the body with less than 34 strokes!

CHALCIDIUS, a celebrated Platonic philosopher in the third century, author of a valuable commentary on Plato's Timæus. This commentary has been translated from Greek into Latin, *Leyden*, 1617, 4to. It appears certain that Chalcidius was not a Christian, as several writers have supposed.

CHALCONDYLES (Demetrius) a learned Greek of Constantinople, who went into Italy after that city had been taken by the Turks, taught there in several towns, and wrote a Greek Grammar, printed at Milan, 1499, fol.; 1525 and 1546, 4to. He died at Rome 1513.

CHALCONDYLES (Laon.) a celebrated Grecian historian of the 15th century, native of Athens, by whom we

we have an excellent history of the Turks, in 10 books, from Othoman, who reigned about 1300, to Mahomet II. in 1463, *Paris*, 1650, fol. which forms part of the Byzantine. There is a French translation of this work continued by Mezerai, 1662, 2 vol. fol.

CHALES (Claude Franc. Millet de) a learned mathematician, born of a noble family at Chambery, 1621. He entered among the Jesuits, and professed mathematics with reputation at Marseilles, Lyons, and Paris, and died 1678 at Turin. There is a Course of Lectures on Mathematics by him in Latin, which contains some very curious and interesting things. The best edition is 1690, 4 vol. fol. His Treatise on Navigation is esteemed a master-piece.

CHALINIERE (Joseph François Saut du Bois de la) canon and grand penitentiary of the church at Angers, senior professor of divinity, and member of the academy in that city. He died 1759, being author of the Conferences of Angers on Grace, 3 vol. 12mo. Though there is less clearness and precision in this work than in the other volumes by Babin and Blandiniere, it is valued. The last edition of the whole work is, *Paris*, 14 vol. 12mo. to which two have been added, on Sin and Human Actions, 1775.

CHALLE (Charles Michael Ange) knight of the order of St. Michael, professor at the royal academy of painting and sculpture, who died February 1778 at Paris. Many of his pictures may be seen in that city; among others, one of St. Hippolite, which represents the clergy of Rome going to congratulate the saint upon his conversion.

CHALON (Philibert de) prince of Orange, descended from the ancient and illustrious house of Châlon-sur-Saône. He offered his service to Francis I. who treating him with contempt, he engaged in that of the emperor Charles V. On the death of the constable de Bourbon at the attack of Rome, which was taken by assault, the emperor's troops elected him general, and his manœuvres were so successful, that he found means to conduct his army into Naples, which M. de Lautrec afterwards besieged. Hugh de Moncade, viceroy of Naples, dying, the army again elected the prince of Orange general, who obliged the French to raise the siege, and was killed at that of Florence at the age of 30. He was in love with Catherine of Medicis, afterwards queen of France, and the pope had promised her to him. His only daughter carried his titles and possessions into the house of Nassau.

CHALUET (Matthew de) counsellor to the parliament of Toulouse, judge of French poetry, and maintainer of the jeux Horaux, appointed counsellor of state by Henry IV. He is known by a translation of Seneca, 1604, fol. in which he changes the concise and lively style of his original into long and turgid phrases. He died 1607, aged 79, leaving several children.

CHAMBONNIERE, a French musician, author of several works, divided into two books. He died about 1670.

CHAMBRAI (Roland Freard, seigneur de) called also *Chantelou*, author of an excellent work, entitled, *Parallele de l'Architecture antique avec la moderne*, which he published at Paris, 1650, fol. reprinted 1702. It was he who brought Poussin from Rome to France M. Desnoyers, baron de Dangu, minister and secretary of state, was his relation and intimate friend.

CHAMBRAI (James Francis de) chevalier grand-croix of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, who acquired so much reputation in the war against the infidels, which he was engaged in all his life, and particularly by taking a sultana, with a rear-admiral's flag 1732, that the grand-master made him commander of all the troops of the order of Malta, by sea and land. This brave man fortified the isle of Gose at his own expence, and died 1756. He was buried in the church of St. John at Malta. The Order granted to his nephew, Lewis de Chambrai, marquis de Conflans, permission to wear the cross of Malta.

CHAMBRE (Francis Illharrart de la) an ingenious doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, born Jan. 2, 1698, at Paris. He lived a sedentary life, was appointed canon of St. Benoit, and died of a malignant fever at Paris, August 16, 1753, aged 56. His genius was extremely accurate, with great clearness and precision of ideas; his temper

temper mild, easy, and sociable. The principal works of this author which have been printed are, a Treatise on the Truth of Religion, 5 vol. 12mo.; a Treatise on the *Formulary*, 4 vol. 12mo.; another on the Bulls against Baius, 2 vol. 12mo.; another on the Constitution *Unigenitus*, 2 vol. 12mo.; and a volume in 12mo. entitled, *la Realité du Jansenisme.* It appears from all these treatises, that a good Thomist may accept the bulls against Baius and Jansenius, and the Constitution *Unigenitus.* The dogma is unfolded with much clearness and solidity; the theological opinions treated in a very methodical manner, and with great precision. *Introduction a la Theologie*, 1 vol. 12mo.; *Exposition claire et précise des differens points de doctrine qui ont Raport aux Matieres de Religion, Paris*, 1745, 12mo. This contains the substance of 22 theological treatises. *Tr. de l'Eglise*, 6 vol. 12mo.; *Tr. de la Grace*, 4 vol. 12mo.; *La Logique*; *la Morale, et la Metaphysique, Paris*, 1754, 2 vol. 12mo. &c.

CHAMBRE (Marin Cureau de la) a native of Mans, and king's physician in ordinary. He was received into the French academy 1635, afterwards into that of sciences. Chancellor Sequier and cardinal Richelieu gave him public testimonies of their esteem; and he acquired great reputation by his knowledge in physic, philosophy, and the belles lettres. He died November 29, 1669, at Paris, aged 75, and left many works; the principal are, *les Caracteres des Passions*, 4 vol. 4to.; or, Amsterdam, 1658, 5 vol. 12mo.; *L'Art de connoître les Hommes*; *De la Connoissance des Bêtes*; *Conjectures sur la Digestion*; *De l'Iris*; *De la Lumiere*; *Le Systême de l'Ame*; *Le Debordement du Nil*; each 1 vol. 4to. Of Paris, &c. Peter de la Chambre, his second son, was curate of St. Bartholomew, and one of the 40 members of the French academy, and died 1693, leaving several panegyrics, printed separately in 4to.

CHAMIER (Daniel) a learned minister of what is called the reformed religion, professor of divinity at Montauban in the 16th century, who was much engaged in the affairs of his party, and drew up the famous edict of Nantes. He was killed by a cannon-ball at the siege of Montauban, as he stood upon a bastion performing the duty of a soldier, 1621, and left several children. Chamier was author of a System of Divinity, entitled, *Panstratia*, against Bellarmine, 4 vol. fol. which contains some very curious particulars.

CHAMILLAIS (Michael de) gained the favour of Louis XIV. by his skill at billiards, and became successively counsellor to the parliament of Paris, master of requests, counsellor of state, comptroller-general of the finances, 1699, and minister of war 1707. The public complaints against his mal-administration obliged him to resign his employments; and he died, 1721, with the character of an honest private man, but a weak minister.

CHAMILLARD (Stephen) a Jesuit, who died 1730, aged 74. He wrote a Commentary on Prudentius *ad usum Delphini*, 1687, 4to. and published *Dissertations sur des Medailles et Pierres gravées*, Paris, 1711, 4to. There was a doctor of the Sorbonne named Chamillard, who is remembered only by his name being found with those of Messrs. de Port-Royal, whom, as champion of the Jesuits, he attacked incessantly.

CHAMILLY (Noel Bouton de) received the staff of marechal of France for his noble defence of Grave, 1675. He died, without issue, 1715, but his elder brother left children. He was author of *Lettres d'une Religieuse Portugaise*, 1682, 12mo. reprinted frequently since that time.

CHAMOUSSET (Charles Humbert Piarron de) a native of Paris, maitre des comptes. He spent his life in studying to be of use to his fellow citizens; his house was always open to the unhappy, and his whole fortune spent in alleviating their afflictions; but that being insufficient to answer his wishes, he laboured to form establishments by which they might be fulfilled. He published the plan of a *Maison d'Association* for the sick; which has been reprinted under the title of *Vues d'un Citoyen*, 1757, 12mo.; *Memoir sur la Conservation des Enfans*; another, *sur l'Emploi des biens l'Hopital St. Jacques*, 12mo.; *Observations sur la Liberte du Commerce des Grains*, 12mo. Paris is indebted to him for the establishment of the little post. This virtuous citizen died, too soon for mankind, March 27, 1773.

CHAMPAGNE (the earls of) descended from the earls of Blois, possessed that fine province from the 11th century. They kept a magnificent court there, and took the cross like the other lords of that time. One of them, Thibaut IV. died 1152, much lamented by his subjects, to whom he had been a great benefactor. Thibaut VI. his great grandson, was king of Navarre, in right of his mother, and died June 10, 1253, at his return from a crusade. There are songs written by him, printed 1742, 2 vol. 12mo. by the care of M. the bishop of la Ravaliere, who maintains, that the pretended love of Thibaut for queen Blanche is a fable. The facility with which this princess brought him to an accommodation when he was among the mal-contents during her regency, may have given rise to the story. His grand-daughter, Jane, married Philip IV. called *the Fair*, and carried him the earldoms of Champagne and Brie as a dowry. She died 1334, aged 33. Her grand-daughter Jane, daughter of Louis-Hutin, carried these earldoms to Philip, earl of Evreux; but Philip de Valois gave some other lands in exchange for them, and they were reunited to the crown. Jane died 1349. v. NAVARRE.

CHAMPAIGNE, or CHAMPAGNE (Philip) a celebrated painter, born May 16, 1602, at Brussels. He was rector of the royal academy of painting at Paris, and died August 22, 1674. Q. Mary de Medicis, Louis XIII. and cardinal Richelieu, gave him public testimonies of their favour. This artist was employed to paint the dome of the Carmelite's church in the faux-bourg St. James, where there is a crucifix done by him which is much admired. He had design, invention, colouring, but coldness. John Baptist Champagne, his nephew, born, 1643, at Brussels, was also a painter, and professor in the academy of painting; but his pictures are much inferior to those of his uncle. He died, 1688, at Paris.

CHAMPEAUX (William de) a learned divine in the 12th century, so called from the place of his birth. He was archdeacon of Paris, and founded a community of regular canons at St. Victor-les-Paris, where he taught with reputation. Abelard, who was his disciple, had great disputes with him. William de Champeaux was afterwards bishop of Châlons-sur-Marne, entered among the Cistertian monks 1119, and died 1121. In the *Thesaurus Anecdotorum* of Martenne, is a treatise written by him *on the Origin of the Soul*; some other works of his remain in MS.

CHAMPIER (Symphorien) sheriff of Lyons, his native place, in 1520 and 1533, and physician to the duke of Lorraine. He died about 1539, leaving a great number of works: *La Nef des Dames*; *la Nef des Princes*, 4to.; *les grandes Chroniques de Savoye*, 1516, fol.; *Rosa Gallica*, 1514, 8vo.; *Castigationes Pharmacopolarum*, 1532, 8vo 4 tom.; *Hortus Gallicus*, 1533, 12mo.; *Campus Elysius*, 1533, 12mo. &c. Claude Champier, his son, wrote a volume *des Singularités des Gauls*, 1538, 16to.

CHAMPLAIN (Samuel de) a native of Saintonge, was sent by Henry IV. into Canada, 1603, where he built Quebec: he also established a trading company for that country. He died 1635. His *Voyage* was printed 1632, 4to.

CHAMPMELE' (Mary Desmarets, wife of Charles Chevillet de) born 1641 at Rouen. After travelling about the province as an actress, she appeared first on the theatre du Marais at Paris, 1667, and passed successively with her husband to that of Bourgogne 1670, and of Guenegaud 1679. At the reunion, 1680, she was retained, and died 1698. This actress excelled in tragedy, having been instructed by Racine. Her husband, who died 1701, succeeded best in comedy: he published some *Plays*, 1742, 2 vol. 12mo.

CHAMPS (Stephen Agard de) a Jesuit, born 1613 at Bourges. He taught theology with reputation at Paris, was three times provincial of his order, and acquired the esteem of the great Condé, the prince of Conti, cardinal Richelieu, &c. He died July 31, 1701, at la Fleche, aged 88. His principal work is entitled, *de Hærisi Janseniana*, Paris, 1728, fol. which he dedicated to pope Innocent X. 1654. v. DES-CHAMPS.

CHANAAN, or CANAAN, son of Ham: being cursed by Noah, his descendants were, in consequence, conquered and destroyed by the Israelites.

CHANDIEU (Anthony de la Roche)

a learned minister of what is called the reformed religion, descended from a noble and ancient family of Dauphiny, where he was baron of Chandieu. There had been canons, comtes de Lyon, in his family, from the 13th century. He retired to Geneva with his wife and children 1583, and died there 1591, aged 57. Several controversial works of his remain, 1592, or 1615, fol. in which he takes the names of *Sadeel*, and *Zamariel*, which, in Hebrew, signify, *Song of God*, and *Field of God*.

CHANDOS (John) a famous captain in the service of Edward III. king of England, who was made knight of the garter, and lieutenant-general of all the dominions that prince possessed out of England. He took the celebrated Bertrand du Guesclin prisoner in a battle in Brettany 1364, and was afterwards constable to the prince of Wales, son of Edward III. and his *senechal* in Poitou. He was killed at the battle of Lussac in Poitou 1369.

CHANDOUX, a philosophical chymist, hanged 1631 in Greve for coining. He was one of those free spirits who shake off the scholastic yoke; but, in attempting to open a new path for himself, he run into extravagancies which proved his ruin.

CHANTAL, v. FREMIOT.

CHANTEAU, v. FEUILLET.

CHANTELOU, v. CHAMBRAI.

CHANTELOUVE (Francis de) a Bordelese gentleman, knight of Malta, author of two scarce dramatic pieces, *Pharaon*, 1582, 16to. *Coligni*, 1575, 8vo. reprinted 1740.

CHANTEREAU *Le Fevre* (Lewis) born September 12, 1588, at Paris, son of Francis Chantereau le Fevre and Louisa de Saint Yon. Louis XIII. made him intendant of the fortifications in Picardy, then of the *gabelles*, and afterwards of the valuation in the principality of Sedan; and he was, lastly, appointed intendant of finances for the duchies of Bar and Lorrain, which office he executed with success a long time. His house was the resort of men of letters, who met there every Tuesday to converse on learned subjects. Chantereau le Fevre was also president of the treasurers of France in the district of Soissons. He died July 2, 1658, at Paris. He left *Memoires historiques des Maisons de Lorraine et de Bar*, 1642, fol.; a Treatise respecting the marriage of *Ansbert et Blitilda*, 1647, 4to.; another on this question, *Whether the country between the Meuse and the Rhine belongs to the Empire?* 1644, 4to. or 8vo.: a treatise *on Fiefs*, which was printed by Peter Chantereau le Fevre, his son, 1662, fol. &c. by which last work he countenanced this great mistake, *that hereditary fiefs did not begin till after the time of Hugh Capet.*

CHANUT (Martial) son of the ambassador from France to queen Christina, who died 1662, of whom there are *Memoirs*, 3 vol. 12mo. He was abbot of Issoire, almoner to queen Ann of Austria, and died 1695, leaving translations of some religious books of the council of Trent, and of the Life and Works of St. Theresa.

CHAPEAUVILLE (John) canon and gr. penitentiary of Liege, his native place, who died 1617, aged 66. He wrote an *Ecclesiastical History of Liege*, 1612 and 1618, 3 vol. 4to.

CHAPELAIN (John) one of the 40 members of the French academy who gained great reputation in the time of cardinal Richelieu, to whom he addressed an ode, which was admired; but his poetical fame vanished the moment his poem entitled *la Pucelle* appeared. It had been promised and expected twenty years, which gave occasion to the two following lines by M. de Monmor, master of the requests:

Illa Capellani dudum expectata Puella,
Post tanta in lucem tempora prodit Anus.

Linier has thus translated M. de Monmor's epigram:

Nous attendions de Chapelain
Une Pucelle
Jeune et belle,
Vingt ans a la former il perdit son Latin,
Et de sa main,
Il sort enfin,
Une vielle sempiternelle.

This poem never appeared entire; the 12 first books were printed in fol. 1656, the other 12 are in MS. in the king's library. Chapelain had a considerable share in the *Critique* on the *Cid*. He died February 22, 1674, at Paris, his native place, aged 79.

CHAPELLE (Claude-Emmanuel Luillier) natural son of Francis Luillier, *maitre des comptes*, took the name of Chapelle from a village between Paris and St. Denys, the place of his birth. He distinguished himself by his little poetical pieces, which are written with great delicacy, an easy turn, and pleasing facility. Gassendi, Maliere, and other great men of that age, were among his friends. Chapelle was an amiable Epicurean, who, content with an annuity of 8000 livres, was the delight of his friends, and even of the great, to whom, however, he never sacrificed his liberty. The public are partly indebted to him for that work in verse and prose, entitled, *Voyage de Bachaumont*. He died September 1686, aged 70. All his poems were printed 1755, 12mo.

CHAPELLE (John de la) receiver-general of the finances for Rochelle, *secretaire des commandemens* to M. the prince of Conti, and one of the 40 members of the French academy, born 1655 at Bourges, and died May 29, 1723, at Paris, aged 68. He left *Lettres d'un Suisse a un François, sur les interêts des princes Zayde, Telephonte, Cleopatre*, tragedies: *les Carrosses d'Orleans*, a comedy: *les Amours de Catulle et Tibulle*, 5 vol. in which he introduces various poems from these authors, translated into slovenly verse. v. BESSE'.

CHAPPE D'AUTEROCHES (l'abbé John) born 1728 at Mauriac, received into the academy of sciences 1759. After being employed by government to draw various plans, he was sent to Tobolsk in Siberia, to observe the transit of Venus over the Sun, 1761. His *Voyage en Siberie*, printed 1768, 3 vol. 4to. contains the result of these observations, and is filled with remarks relating to astronomy and mineralogy. The execution of this work is magnificent. Another transit of Venus induced the abbé Chappe to undertake a voyage to California, where he observed it, June 3, 1769; but an epidemical disease put an end to his life in that country the 3d of August following. M. Cassini has published his *Observations, Paris*, 1772, 4to. v. HALLEY.

CHAPPUZEAU (Samuel) a protestant writer, born at Geneva, whose family were originally of Poitiers. He was preceptor to William III. king of England; afterwards governor of the pages to George duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, which post he held till his death, August 31, 1701, at Zell. He collected and printed Tavernier's Voyages, 1675, 4to. Jurieu having written against what is there said of the Dutch, in his book entitled, *l'Esprit de M. Arnauld*, Chappuzeau answered him in 1691, by a work called, *Defense du Sieur Samuel Chappuzeau contre l'Esprit de M. Arnauld*. He wrote, besides, *Eloge de la Ville de Lyons*, 4to.; *une Relation de Savoye*; *l'Europe vivante, ou Relation nouvelle, historique, et politique, de tous les Etats, tels qu'ils etoient en* 1666, *Paris*, 1667, 4to. He also published *Traite de la Maniere de Prêcher, suivi de quatre Sermons prononcées a Cassel*. Chappuzeau tried every kind of writing, even comedies, some of which have the following titles: *l'Academie des Femmes*; *le Partisan dupé*; *le Riche Mécontent, ou le Noble Imaginaire*; *le Collin Maillard*; *Damon et Pithias*. The greatest part of these have been collected under the title of *La Muse enjouée, ou le Théâtre Comique*.

CHAPT. v. CHAT,

CHAPTERS. v. THREE CHAPTERS.

CHAPUIS (Claude) born in Touraine, appointed canon of Rouen, valet de chambre, and library-keeper to the king, died in an advanced age about 1572. There are various poems of his in a book entitled, *Blasons anatomiques du Corps féminin*, by different authors, *Lyons*, 1537, 16to. *Discours de la Cour*, Paris, 1543, 16to. &c.

CHAPUIS (Gabriel) nephew of the preceding, was born at Nozeroy, and lived at Lyons till 1583, then settled at Paris, and died there about 1611. He left several translations, among them are the following: *Discours Politiques et Militaires*, from different authors, *Paris*, 1593, 8vo.; *Primaleon de Grece*, 1618, 4 vol. 16to. Several volumes of *Amadis de Gaule*, which consists of 24 books, and 24 volumes; the first twenty-one in 16to. the three last in 8vo. There are double volumes produced by the imagination of the pretended translators. These are the 7th, 15th, 16th, 19th, and 20th. *Le Tresor des Amadis*, 1606, 2 vol. 16to. is joined to it.

CHARAS (Moses) a learned physician of Usez, who gained immortal reputation by his skill in pharmacy, which he practised at Orange, in Paris, in England, and Holland, and at Madrid. The Spaniards, at that time, were firmly persuaded that vipers had no venom within the space of twelve leagues round Toledo, because an archbishop had deprived them of it. The French physician exclaimed against this error, upon which the court physicians accused him before the Inquisition; nor could he get free but by abjuring the protestant religion. On his return to Paris he was admitted into the academy of sciences, and died 1698, aged 80. He left a *Pharmacopeia*, 1753, 2 vol. 4to.; a treatise on the *Theriaca*, 1668, 12mo.; and another *on Vipers*, 1694, 8vo. All which are valued.

CHARDIN (John) a celebrated traveller, born November 16, 1613, at Paris, son of a jeweller. He was educated in what is called the reformed religion; travelled into Persia and the East Indies; traded in jewels; and died at London, January 5, 1713. The collection of his voyages was published at *Amsterdam*, 1711, 10 vol. 12mo. or 3 vol. 4to. and, 1735, 4 vol. 4to. This last edition is fuller and more valued.

CHARENTON (Joseph Nicholas) a Jesuit, born at Blois 1649, and died 1735 at Paris. He translated Mariana's *Hist. of Spain*, *Paris*, 1725, 5 vol. 4to.; Mahudel's dissertation *on the Spanish Coin* should be at the end.

CHARES, a skilful statuary of Lydia, the pupil of Lysippus. He made the famous Colossus of the Sun at Rhodes, 105 feet in height, which had one foot placed on a rock at the entrance of the harbour, and the other on the opposite rock; so that ships passed between its legs. An earthquake overthrew it 46 years after.

CHARIBERT, or CARIBERT, king of Paris, succeeded his father Clotaire I. 562, and died at the castle of Blaye, May 7, 567. This indolent and voluptuous prince spoke Latin well. He should be distinguished from Charibert, king of Aquitaine, and brother of Dagobert I. who died 629.

CHARILAUS, king of Lacedemonia, succeeded his father under the regency of Lycurgus 898 A. C. He conquered the Argians, and declared war against the people of Tegea, by whom he was taken prisoner, but recovered his liberty by making peace.

CHARISIUS, a Latin grammarian mentioned by Priscian. His work may be found in the Collection of Ancient Grammarians made by Putschius, *Hanoviæ*, 1605, 4to.

CHARITABLE SISTERS, v. GRAS.

CHARITABLE BROTHERS, v. JOHN DE DEO.

CHARITON, *of Aphrodisium*, secretary to a rhetorician named Athenagoras, lived at the end of the 4th century, if these are not fictitious names, which there is great reason to think. A Greek romance, in his style, has been lately found, entitled, *The Loves of Chæreas and Callirhoé*, an edition of which was published by M. d'Orville, professor of history at Amsterdam, 1750, 2 vol. 4to. with a Latin translation and notes. A French translation appeared at Paris, 1763, 2 vol. 8vo. and M. Fallet published a new one, 1775, 8vo. Gesner, Fabricius, and M. Huet, had spoken of this romance as being only known by name.

CHARLAS (Anthony) a divine, born at Couserans, who was superior of the seminary at Pamiers under M. Caulet, and went afterwards to Rome, where he died, April 7, 1698. His principal work is entitled *Tractatus de Libertatibus Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ*, 1720, 3 vol. 4to. in which he attacks the liberties of the Gallican church.

CHARLEMAGNE, or CHARLES I. *Carolus Magnus*, king of France, first emperor of the West, and one of the greatest princes who have reigned in Europe, born about 742, at Saltzburg, in the castle of Upper Bavaria, and not at Ingelheim. He was the eldest son of Pepin *le Bref* and Bertrade; was crowned at Noyon, October 9, 768; defeated Hunaud, duke of Aquitaine, and became sole monarch of France 771, on the death of his brother Carlomau. He gained a great victory over the Saxons near Osnaburg, marched into Italy with a powerful army, took Pavia, conquered Desiderius king of the Lombards 774, whom he carried prisoner into France, and put an end to the kingdom of Lombardy. He returned afterwards to fight against the rebellious Saxons, who unhappily

found that Christianity had not changed the sanguinary temper of the French kings; for Charlemagne caused 4500 to be beheaded in one day; a horrible execution, which determined them more than ever not to submit to him. However, he subdued them at length by a war which was continued 33 years, after compelling their king, Witikind, to be baptized. Charlemagne then went into Spain, against the Saracens, from whom he took Huesca, Barcelona, and several other places of importance. As he was returning, the rear of his army was defeated at Ronceveaux, where the famous Roland, and many other brave officers, were killed. He went again to Italy, and had his two sons, Pepin and Louis, crowned by pope Adrian; the first, king of Italy; the second, of Germany; sent Herbert to preach the gospel in Sweden; subdued Britain, defeated Aragisa, duke of Benevento, and Tassillon duke of Bavaria; subdued the Huns and Abares, and was crowned emperor by Leo III. at Rome on Christmas-day 800. Charlemagne then took the names of Augustus and Cæsar, with the Roman eagle; to which titles of honour Nicephorus, emperor of the East, agreed; and the boundaries of the two empires were determined and fixed. Charlemagne now devoted himself to the cultivation of morality, religion, and the sciences. He invited men of learning into France, introduced the Gregorian chant into the churches of his empire, founded a great number of monasteries, made the laws which remain under the title of *Capitularia*, and summoned the council of Frankfort, with several other ecclesiastical assemblies. It is said, that he studied the Holy Scripture himself, and had the book of St. Austin, called *The City of God*, always on his pillow. He undertook to form a communication between the ocean and the Euxine sea by a canal which should join the Rhine and the Danube. But this great project was not executed. He died, 814, at Aix-la-Chapelle, aged 72. Charlemagne was tall, well-proportioned, and had a majestic air, mild, benevolent, easy of access, and charitable to the poor. He did not imitate the first race of kings, who had several wives at once; but he divorced them, and married others, as he pleased. Besides his *Capitularia*, the best edition of which was published by Baluze, *Paris*, 1677, 2 vol. fol. he wrote a *Grammar*: some fragments of it may be found in the *Polygraphia* of Trithemius, and other works in different collections. This prince made the first sumptuary laws for regulating the price of stuffs, and the rank and state of each individual. It appears astonishing that so wise a monarch should order, by his will, that all contests which might arise between the three princes his sons, about the limits of their dominions, should be submitted to *the trial of the Cross*, which is well known to have consisted in adjudging the victory to him who could longest hold his arms extended and motionless. The title of *Carlovinian Books* has been given from his name to a treatise on *image worship*, of which the last edition is Hanover 1731, 8vo. entitled, *Augusta Concilii Niceni II. censura*. M. de la Bruere has published a History of Charlemagne, 2 vol. 12mo.

CHARLES II. *the Bald*, king of France, and afterwards emperor, youngest son of Louis *le Debonnaire*, born at Franckfort on the Maine, June 13, 823, succeeded his father 840. He defeated his brothers Lothaire and Pepin, who attempted to usurp his dominions; punished Bernard, duke of Septimania; subdued the revolted Bretons 845, and was crowned emperor 875. At length, after having been at war all his life with his brothers and relations, this prince, who was a man of learning for that age, died at Briord in Bresse, October 6, 877, aged 54, being poisoned by his physician Sedechias. During this reign, France, desolated by civil wars, between the children of Louis *le Debonnaire*, had fallen a prey to the Normans. The French lords being each compelled to defend his own territory, fortified themselves there, and became formidable to the successors of Charles, whom they suffered to remain on the throne no longer than it was in their power to enrich them; and, when at length they were deprived of all, the grandees, who had nothing farther to hope for, caused themselves to be proclaimed kings. Among these were Eudes and Raoul; but their power did not descend to their posterity, till

Hugh

Hugh Capet, one of the greatest noblemen in France, was elected and proclaimed king, to the prejudice of Charles duke of Lorraine, the legitimate heir to the crown, who was then in Germany, and had not sufficient power to claim a mere title—the whole which the king of France possessed at that time; for all the power, all the lands and offices, were in the hands of the nobles by hereditary right, and there was consequently no hope of their returning to the crown.

CHARLES III. *the Simple*, king of France, posthumous son of Louis *the Stammerer*, born September 17, 879. Foulques, archbishop of Rheims, a prelate of great resolution, replaced him on the throne, usurped in his minority, and crowned him at Rheims, January 29, 893. He was forced to give up Neustria to the Normans, that his subjects might be freed from their piracies. Haganon, his favourite, having drawn upon him the hatred both of the grandees and the people, he was forsaken at Soissons, 920. Robert, earl of Paris, then caused himself to be crowned 922, but Charles killed him in a battle the following year. He gained, however, no advantage from this victory, being taken prisoner by Herbert, earl of Vermandois, at St. Quintin, who sent him to Chateau-Thierry-sur-Marne, and from thence to Peronne, where he died, after seven years confinement, Oct. 7, 929, aged 50. This prince, and his successors, were so poor, that they ceased holding plenary courts, where the magnificence of the nation was displayed, because their vassals would have out-shone and despised them; but they were introduced again by Hugh Capet, and Robert. St. Louis, humble as he was, carried the sumptuousness of his ceremonial days to excess. But those plenary courts were not spent wholly in justs and tournaments; they treated of state affairs in them, and sat in judgment on rebellions of the great vassals.

CHARLES IV. *the Fair*, king of France and Navarre, third son of Philip *the Fair*, succeeded his brother Philip *the Tall* 1321, and to the kingdom of Navarre, in right of his mother, Jane, queen of Navarre. He confiscated the goods of the farmers of the revenues, and placed his uncle, Charles de Valois, at the head of an army, who seized most part of Guienne, 1324; but, queen Isabella of England going into France, with her eldest son Edward, to do homage for Guienne and the duchy of Ponthieu, Charles concluded a treaty of peace, 1326. He refused the pope's offer of the empire, having neither sufficient courage, nor skill in intrigue, to take and keep possession of it. Tenths were first granted by this prince to the pope, who promised to divide them with him. Notwithstanding his zeal to administer justice, his reign was not prosperous. He died at Vincennes, February 1, 1328, aged 33, leaving the state loaded with debts. Philip VI. *de Valois*, succeeded him.

CHARLES V. *the Wise, and the Eloquent*, one of the greatest kings of France, eldest son of king John and *Bonne* of Luxemburg, born January 21, 1337, at Vincennes; the first prince who had the title of dauphin. He succeeded his father 1364, seldom took the field, but conducted the war in his cabinet with great prudence and success. Having at first engaged his brother Philip *the Bold* on his side, and appointed Bertrand du Gueselin, and the marechal de Boucicant, commanders of his armies, he gained the battle of Cocherel in Normandy, May 23, 1364, against his most powerful enemy, the king of Navarre. He then sent succours into Bretany, to Charles de Blois, against Peter *the Cruel*, who had strangled his wife Blanche of Bourbon to please his concubine. Soon after this, Charles V. at the instigation of the people of Guienne, confiscated all the possessions of the English in France; recalled du Guesclin from Spain, to make him constable; drove the English from Berry, Touraine, Anjou, Limosin, and Rouergue; defeated them at Chizé in Poitou 1370, and in a celebrated naval engagement on the coast of Rochelle 1372, in which the earl of Pembroke, and 8000 men, were taken prisoners. But these wars did not divert his attention from the administration of justice. Till that time the members of parliament had been nominated by the king, but he decreed that they should be chosen by ballot, in an assembly of the princes, prelates, and barons, with all the presi-

dents

dents and counsellors of parliament; even the chancellor was elected in an assembly of this kind. The king received the emperor Charles IV. with great magnificence at Paris 1377, and died September 16, 1380, aged 43, in consequence of a slow poison given him, by order of the king of Navarre, some years before. The emperor's physician had checked the violence of its progress by making an issue in his arm to discharge the venom; but, his whole blood being corrupted by the poison, there was no farther remedy. It was Charles V. who determined, by an irrevocable edict, that the French monarchs should be of age at 14. The *Songe du Vergier* was written in his reign, which treats of the ecclesiastical and temporal powers, and has been ascribed to various learned men; Philip de Maizieres, Raoul de Prestes, John de Vertu, or Charles-James de Louviers, *Paris*, 1491, fol. and in *the Liberties of the Gallican Church*. It is said at the beginning of this book, that Charles V. had some work upon government read to him every day. His library was placed in the Chateau du Louvre. A catalogue being taken of the books after his death, they were found to amount to 900 volumes, including those left him by king John; which was a large number for that age. The French dramatic pieces called *Mysteries*, were also first composed in the reign of this prince.

CHARLES VI. *the Well-beloved*, born at Paris, December 3, 1368, succeeded his father Charles V. 1380. Louis, duke of Anjou, his uncle, regent, and head of the council, oppressed the people by extraordinary subsidies for his expedition to Naples, where he died 1384. These subsidies excited the sedition of the *Maillotins*, which would have been attended with fatal consequences had not the king suppressed it directly on his return from Flanders, where he had been to punish the people of Ghent, who had rebelled against their earl. He defeated them at the famous battle of Rosebeck 1382, and killed 25,000 men. Charles compelled the duke of Guelderland to return to his duty 1388, granted a truce to the English, and ratified, in 1391, the alliance made with the king of Scotland. He afterwards marched into Bretany, to revenge himself of the duke, John de Montfort, for sheltering Peter de Craon, assassin of the constable Oliver de Clisson. During the journey, Charles, who had before discovered some symptoms of a disorderd understanding, was so affected by the heat of the sun, that he lost his senses all at once, and fell into a fit of phrenzy. His disorder was encreased by an accident which happened to him at a ballet 1393, but he had intervals of reason to the end of his life. The animosities between the houses of Burgundy and Orleans began soon after, about the administration of state affairs. John *the Fearless*, duke of Nevers, who had succeeded his father Philip *the Bold*, duke of Burgundy, caused the duke of Orleans to be assassinated 1407. This death divided the whole kingdom into several factions, a circumstance which gave the English an opportunity of entering France, and of gaining that famous battle of Agincourt, October 25, 1415, in which four princes of the blood, and the flower of the French nobility, were killed, or made prisoners. The English took Rouen, with all Normandy and Maine. The duke of Burgundy filled Paris with blood and slaughter, but was himself killed, 1419, by Tanegui du Chatel. Philip *the Good*, his son, joined with Henry V. king of England, to revenge his death; and Isabella of Bavaria, wife of Charles VI. entered into the plot, contrary to the dictates of nature, and at the expence of the dauphin her son, who was declared incapable of succeeding to the crown. At the same time Catherine, the last daughter of France, married Henry V. king of England, who was declared regent, and heir to the throne, 1420. The dauphin retired to Anjou, and the war broke out afresh. Charles died at Paris, October 20, 1422, aged 54. A catalogue of his library being taken, it was found to consist of 853 volumes, which were valued at 2323 liv. 4s. It was in this king's reign that the parliament became perpetual. Mademoiselle de Lussan has written his history in 9 vol. 12mo.

CHARLES VII. *the Victorious*, and *le bien servi*, king of France, born February 22, 1403, at Paris, took the title of regent 1418, and was crowned at Poitiers

Poitiers 1422. This prince began his reign very unhappily. Isabella of Bavaria, his mother, joined with the Burgundians to proclaim Henry VI. son of Henry V. of England, king. The English won several battles, and scoffingly called Charles VII. *king of Bourges*, because he resided in Berri. That prince, however, was reconciled to the duke of Bretany, gained the battle of Gravelle 1423, and that of Montargis 1427. But the English, encouraged by success, laid siege to Orleans, then defended by the brave comte de Dunois. The city was upon the point of surrendering, and the king was meditating his retreat into dauphiny, when he was encouraged by a young girl about 18 years of age, who presented herself before him. Joan d'Arck (for that was her name, since called the Maid of Orleans) drove the English from before that city, May 8, 1429, and won the battle of Patay. A favourable change now took place in the king's affairs: Auxerre, Troyes, Châlons, Soissons, Compiegne, and several other places, surrendered to him; Rheims also opened its gates; the Maid of Orleans assisted at his coronation, July 17, 1429; and the prince of Orange was defeated at the battle of Anton in Dauphiny, May 4, or June 11, 1430. Joan d'Arck, having accomplished her undertaking, which was to raise the siege of Orleans, and crown the king, would have retired; but, being prevailed on to stay, she was taken prisoner near Compiegne, carried to Rouen and burned as a witch, June 14, 1431. The English crowned their young king at Paris, but were soon driven from thence. Charles made his entrance in that city 1437, forced Metz to submit, won the battle of Fourmigni against the English 1450, and took Rouen, Normandy, and Guienne. At last, Talbot, the English general, being killed at the battle of Carlile 1451, the earls of Dunois, Penthievre, Foix, and Armagnac, generals of Charles VII. drove the English so completely from every part of France, that they had only Calais left, which was retaken about 100 years after by the duke of Guise, 1558. Charles VII. was indebted chiefly to the earls of Dunois, and the constable de Richemont, for his crown. It may be said that his generals served him in spite of himself. The constable, a little man, but whose courage was unbounded, perceiving that Giac, the king's favourite, appropriated the money designed for the army to his own use, which occasioned his men to desert, seized him in bed, January 1426, and, after some legal forms, had him thrown into the river. Le Camus Beaulieu, another favourite, who did not act much better, was killed almost in the king's sight, in the streets of Poitiers, by marechal de Boussac, by orders from the constable. The king forbid him to march against the English 1429, but he marched nevertheless, and won the battle of Patay. The following year Charles had the further mortification of seeing this constable seize and imprison his favourite, la Trimouille; but being sensible he could not do without a man of his abilities, bore these pretended injuries; and the constable continued to serve him to the utmost of his power. Without these generals the king's courage could not have saved him from ruin. His passion for Agnes Sorel induced him to spend his time in gallantry, diversions, and feasts. La Hire going to him to give an account of an important affair, the king, whose mind was wholly intent upon a *fête*, showed him the preparations for it, and asked what he thought of them. *I think*, replied La Hire, *that a kingdom cannot be lost with more gaiety.* This monarch's indolence, with some other pretences not better founded, encouraged the revolt of Louis the dauphin, who was impatient to reign, and who withdrew to the duke of Burgundy, from whence he did not return till after the death of Charles VII. who starved himself for fear of being poisoned, and died at Meun in Berri, July 22, 1461, aged 58. It was this prince who established the *Pragmatic Sanction* at Bourges, July 7, 1438. Tallage was made perpetual in his reign, and the *gendarmerie* reduced to 15 companies of 100 men; each *gendarme* had his light horse. He also established 5400 archers, of whom some fought on foot, and the rest served as light cavalry. France then gained new strength. When Charles came to the crown, every city, every town, had its garrison: nothing was to be seen but castles built on eminences, rivers, and

and highways: nor had the kings at that time any forces but what their feudatories were obliged to furnish; who supplied them only for a stipulated number of days; and with these they could only fight one battle, and do nothing more. But when Cha. VII. had troops of his own, he demolished several of these fortresses; and Louis XI. many more. Plenary courts also ceased to be held in his reign, for which the war with England was the pretence: they were very expensive, both to the king and the nobility: the latter ruined themselves on those occasions by gaming, and the former by enormous sums spent on the table, equipage, and dress; for the king was obliged to new clothe his officers every time, as well as those belonging to the queen and the princes. In the ancient plenary courts of the first race, the lords made presents to the king which indemnified him; and these presents, originally voluntary, were afterwards claimed. But, under the weak administration of the monarchs of the second race, the lords excused themselves, and Hugh Capet chose rather to conciliate the favour of the French nobility by his bounties, than to exact any thing from them against their will. Thus these assemblies were ruinous both to the king and the nobles, who saw the end of them with little concern. The states-general, which appeared to be as a substitute, were held at much less expence: but the king became as much master in the states-general of the kingdom, as he had been in those of his own private dominions. This change, with the alteration made in the military, placed all that authority, finally, in the king's hands which was divided before between him and the lords; and tax-gathering carried it to the height. Till the states-general had, according to the necessities of the kingdom, imposed a tax, some slight duties, called *aydes*, on liquors sold by retail; or a gabel; and nominated the persons who were to gather them; these imposts continued only for a time: but under Charles VII. they became perpetual, and receivers were appointed by the king. This was not opposed by the people, because their case was not worse for it. But Charles kept always gaining new degrees of authority: he, or his officers, sat in judgment on all misdemeanours committed by these collectors, who would have been judged by the people, had the people continued to chuse them. M. Baudot de Jully has written the history of this king, 2 vol. 12mo.

CHARLES VIII. *the Affable*, and *the Courteous*, king of France, born June 30, 1470, at Amboise, succeeded his father Louis XI. 1483, at the age of thirteen. Anne of France, dame de Beaujeu, his eldest sister, was his personal guardian, which occasioned the duke of Orleans, first prince of the blood, who aspired to the regency, to take up arms; but he was defeated, and made prisoner at the battle of St. Aubin du Cormier, July 26, 1488. Charles was to have married Margaret of Austria, Maximilian's daughter, who had been educated at the French court; but the duke of Bretany dying, he married Anne of Bretany, 1491, heiress of the duchy, betrothed to Maximilian, to whom the king sent Margaret. Charles, flattered by an idea of conquering the kingdom of Naples, founded on the rights of the house of Anjou, ceded to Louis XI. and instigated by de Vesc, and Briçonnet, made peace with Henry VII. king of England, with the king of the Romans, and the king of Arragon, to whom he restored Cerdaigne and Roussillon; thus losing realities for a mere chimera. He entered Rome by torch light at the head of his army, 1494, and pope Alexander VI. was forced to give him the investiture of the kingdom of Naples, and to crown him emperor of Constantinople, the rights of that crown having been yielded to him by Andrew Paleologus, the ligitimate and sole heir of that empire. Charles afterwards took Capua, and entered Naples as a conqueror, February 21, 1495, from whence Ferdinand, son of Alphonso king of Naples, had retired. This acquisition, gained in less than six months, was lost as rapidly. The Neapolitans rebelled, and the pope, the Venetians, Sforza duke of Milan, with Ferdinand, and the other princes of Italy, entering into a league with the emperor, opposed the king's return to France with an army of 40,000 men; but Charles, whose force was much inferior, defeated them, won the battle of Fornova,

Fornova, July 6, 1495, and set the duke of Orleans, his cousin, at liberty, who was besieged in Novara. He died, three years after, at the castle of Amboise, April 7, 1498, aged 27. One of his faults was too great a fondness for gaming; his mildness and clemency are commended by all historians. The grand council was erected into a sovereign court in this king's reign.

CHARLES IX. king of France, second son of Henry II. and Catherine de Medicis, born June 27, 1550, at St. Germain-en-Laye. He succeeded his brother, Francis II. December 15, 1560, when but ten years of age, and was crowned at Rheims, May 15, 1561. Catherine de Medicis, his mother, had the administration of the kingdom, and Anthony de Bourbon, king of Navarre, was declared lieutenant-general. The prince of Condé was immediately set at liberty, and a kind of triumvirate was formed between the duke of Guise, the constable de Montmorenci, and the marechal de St. André. Thus the kingdom was divided into two parties, that of the Bourbons, and that of the Guises; from which cause arose all the civil wars, murders, and horrible scenes, in this monarch's reign. The queen had an assembly of *notables* held at St. Germains, and the Colloquy of Poissi, 1562, hoping to appease religious disputes: but this served only to inflame the people's minds still more. The king of Navarre joined the triumvirate, which induced Catherine de Medicis to grant the Calvinists the public exercise of their religion in 1562, with a view of counterbalancing this party. Francis duke of Guise, having been wounded at the massacre of Vassi, the flames of civil war were kindled afresh. The prince of Condé surprised Orleans; and the Calvinists, of whom he was the head, took possession of Rouen, and several other places; but they were defeated by the duke of Guise at the battle of Dreux, December 19, 1562, and the generals of both armies taken prisoners, as were also the prince of Condé and the constable. In the following year, Francis duke of Guise was assassinated by Poltrot at the siege of Orleans; Cha. IX. took Havre from the English, and was declared of age, being thirteen years and a day old. He visited the provinces of his kingdom, concluded a peace with the English, and had a conference with his sister Isabella of France, queen of Spain, at Bayonne, 1565. The year following he held an assembly of the states at Moulins. An attempt being made by the Huguenots to seize him on his way from Meaux to Paris, the civil war broke out again, and they were defeated at St. Denys, November 10, 1567, by the constable, who died of his wounds. Henry duke of Anjou, the king's brother, then headed the troops. He won the battle of Jarnac, after which the prince of Condé was killed in cold blood by Montesquiou, March 13, 1569. The duke also gained the bloody battle of Montcontour, October 3, in the same year 1569, and a peace was made with the Calvinists at St. Germain, 1570. The following year, suspicions being entertained by the Huguenot party, Charles IX. to satisfy them, proposed a marriage between Henry king of Navarre (afterwards Henry the Great) and Margaret, sister of the king; but, immediately after the nuptial ceremony, admiral de Coligni was wounded with an arquebuse by Maurevel, and was the first who fell, some days after, in the cruel massacre of St. Bartholomew, Sunday August 24, 1572. A dreadful slaughter began at Paris, and spread almost through the kingdom. The king of Navarre and prince of Condé abjured to save their lives. Charles IX. who had charged the duke of Guise with being the author of those horrible executions, took it upon himself; and the admiral was hanged in effigy, by order of the parliament, on a gibbet at Montfaucon. This massacre inflamed people's minds still more. The Calvinists would not give up the places of safety which had been granted them, and the duke of Anjou raised the siege of Rochelle, which city was defended by la Noue, 1573. Cha. IX. died at the castle of Vincennes, May 30, 1574, aged 24. This prince had lively wit, and great courage, which he was permitted to display only in the chace. He wrote a treatise *on Stag Hunting*, Paris, 1625, 8vo. He possessed great eloquence, and had a genius for poetry; but the marechal de Retz, a Florentine, had perverted his good dispositions, accustomed him to

swearing and dissimulation, and engaged him in improper amusements, his greatest delight being to forge and hammer a horse-shoe. Charles lamented bitterly, on his death-bed, that he had not been able to govern for himself, but had referred every thing to his ministers. A bad history of this king has been written by Varillas.

CHARLES *the Fat*, elected emperor 881, third son of Louis *Germanicus*. He signalized himself at first by his actions, and courage, but falling sick lost the use of his limbs, and became incapable of any application; this obliged him to resign the empire to his nephew Arnolph, 887; after which he was reduced to extreme poverty, and died of vexation, January 13, 888.

CHARLES IV. emperor, king of Bohemia, and duke of Luxemburg, grandson of the emperor Henry VII. and son of John king of Bohemia. He was elected 1346, and in 1356, issued the famous *Golden Bull*, respecting the election of the emperors, which Bartolus drew up. It has been said of this prince that he ruined his family to gain the empire, and afterwards ruined the empire to re-establish his family. He died November 29, 1378, at Prague, which city he built.

CHARLES V. emperor, king of Spain, and one of the greatest princes the house of Austria has produced, eldest son of Philip I. archduke of Austria, and Jane queen of Castille. He was born at Ghent, February 24, 1500, succeeded to the dominions of Burgundy 1506, to the crown of Spain 1517, and was elected emperor two years after on the death of his grandfather Maximilian I. Francis I. king of France, was his competitor for the empire, and these two princes engaged in an open war, 1521. Charles entered France, took Ardres, and Tournay, and in Italy made himself master of the Milanese, defended by Lautrec. He formed a league with pope Leo X. and Henry VIII. king of England, and found means to bribe Charles de Bourbon, constable of France. The French commanded by admiral Bonnivet, were defeated at Biagras. and lost the famous battle of Pavia, 1525, when Francis was taken prisoner, and carried into Spain. The constable de Bourbon, who was general of the Imperial troops, marched towards Rome, and was killed before that city, 1527, which did not however prevent its being taken and pillaged. The Imperialists committed unheard of cruelties on this occasion. Charles pretending to disapprove of such proceedings, put on mourning, and made public processions for the pope's deliverance, who bought his liberty dear, in 1529. The emperor concluded the treaty of Cambray with Francis I. August 5, in the same year. He compelled Solyman to raise the siege of Vienna, replaced Muley Hassan on the throne of Tunis, and carried his arms into Provence 1536, from which he was forced to retire with the loss of almost the whole of his army, after having in vain formed the siege of Marseilles; a truce was made at Nice, 1538. The year following, Charles V. requested the king's permission to pass through France, in order to chastise the people of Ghent, who had revolted, promising him the investiture of the Milanese for which of his children he chose. The emperor was received in France with the highest honours, and the public knew not which to admire most, Charles who entered Paris with intire confidence, putting himself into the power of a prince he had so often irritated, and whom he had treated harshly during his imprisonment; or Francis, who, on this occasion, preferred his honour to his interests and resentments. Charles however broke his promise after having punished the inhabitants of Ghent, and the war was renewed 1542. The Imperial army was defeated at Cerisoles, 1544, and peace concluded at Crepi, 1545. The German *Protestants* so called from their having protested 1529, against a decree of the diet of Spires, which obliged them to conform to the Romish church, drew up the *Confession of Augsburg*, 1530, and formed a league offensive, and defensive at Smalcade, by which they compelled the emperor to grant them liberty of conscience till a general council should be called. This prince gained the famous battle of Muhlberg against them 1547, in which John Frederic, elector of Saxony, and the landgrave of Hesse, were taken prisoners. The year following he published

lished the *Interim*, a temporary rule in favour of the Lutherans, respecting articles of faith, till they should be decided by a general council; but Maurice, elector of Saxony, and Joachim, elector of Brandenburg, having entered into a league 1551, with Henry II. king of France, against the emperor, they obliged him to make peace, 1552, by the treaty of Passau, and to grant the Lutherans liberty of conscience, besides a release of the prisoners. Charles afterwards marched towards Metz with a powerful army; but that city was so bravely defended by Francis duke of Guise that he was compelled to raise the siege 1552. The next year he did nothing remarkable, except taking Therouëne, which he entirely destroyed. Charles resigned the crown of Spain at Brussels in favour of his son Philip II. October 25, 1555; concluded a truce with Henry II. at Vaucelles, and abdicated the empire in favour of his brother Ferdinand, 1556: but his abdication was not accepted by the German princes till 1558, an assembly of the states of the empire having been delayed by various occurrences till that time. He retired afterwards to the monastery of St. Justus, in the province of Estramadura, and died there September 21, 1558, being nearly 59 years of age, and having reigned 38. Charles V. was witty, enterprising, vain, skilled in dissimulation, and a great politician. He had courage, and an unbounded ambition, sacrificing every thing to his passion for dominion, and was capable of bringing all Europe under subjection, if he had not had so great a prince as Francis I. for an opponent. Several historians have written his life, Leti, 4 vol. 12mo.; Robertson, whose work has been translated into French, *Paris* 1771, 2 vol. 4to. or 6 12mo.

CHARLES VI. sixth and last emperor, of the house of Austria, fifth son of the emperor Leopold, and brother of the emperor Joseph, born October 1, 1685, became archduke 1687. He was taught from his childhood to have a zealous regard for the Catholic religion, and a particular esteem for the clergy; and was properly instructed in languages, the sciences, and military exercises. Charles II. king of Spain dying without heirs November 1, 1700, Philip of France, duke of Anjou, M. the dauphin's second son, was proclaimed king of Spain at Madrid, and Versailles, by the name of Philip V. The archduke on the other hand, caused himself to be proclaimed at Vienna, 1703, by that of Charles III; upon which a bloody war began about the succession of the Spanish monarchy. The archduke had greatly the advantage at first, and made his public entry into Madrid; but Philip V. having received a considerable reinforcement, commanded by the duke of Vendôme, Charles left the city, and retired into Catalonia, where he lost all, excepting Barcelona and Tarragona. On the death of the emperor Joseph, he was obliged to quit Spain, leaving his wife regent, and the count de Stharemberg commander of the army, and was proclaimed emperor the same year, 1711. Notwithstanding the treaties of Utrecht, Radstadt, and Baden, the war went on in Spain; which did not hinder Charles from declaring war against the Turks, June 5, 1716. Prince Eugene defeated them at Peterwaradin, took Temeswar, Belgrade, and several other places, so that they were forced to sue for a peace, which was concluded at Passarowitz 1718, and the emperor by this treaty retained all his conquests. Hostilities had been suspended in Italy, in consequence of a treaty of neutrality; but cardinal Alberoni, prime minister of Spain, raised fresh disturbances by the taking of Sardinia, which enterprise gave rise to the quadruple alliance, concluded August 2, 1718, at London, between Great Britain, France, the emperor, and the states general. The emperor engaged to acknowledge Philip V. as king of Spain, and renounced all future claim to that kingdom. The allies on their part, engaged to maintain the emperor in possession of his dominion, as archduke of Austria, and that he should have Sicily instead of Sardinia. To this treaty the court of Spain would not accede, and hostilities continued; but the Spaniards met with many repulses, and cardinal Alberoni falling into disgrace, Spain joined the quadruple alliance, January 26, 1720, which terminated the war. Charles VI. afterwards endeavoured every

where to introduce and establish the Pragmatic sanction, respecting the succession in his hereditary dominions; and having procured it's acceptance in the majority of the German states, he concluded a treaty with Spain at Vienna, April 30, 1725, in which each party renounced all claim to such kingdoms and countries as the other was at that time possessed of, and agreed to guarantee the hereditary succession of Don Carlos to the dominions of Tuscany and Parma, also the Pragmatic sanction of Austria. This was called the alliance of Vienna. In 1733, Charles was engaged in a new war. Augustus king of Poland dying, France determined to place and support king Stanislaus Leczinski on the throne; while Charles elected and supported the elector of Saxony, by the name of Augustus III. The French took Kehl, Treves, Trarbach, and Philipsburg, and were victorious at the battles of Parma and Guastella in Italy. Don Carlos, assisted by the Spanish army, which the duke de Montemar commanded, attacked the kingdom of Naples, where he was declared king after the battle of Bitonto: he also got possession of Sicily, 1735. The Imperialists had then nothing left in Italy except Mantua; but the Russians and Saxons arriving with reinforcements for the emperor's army on the Rhine, hostilities suddenly ceased, and a peace was made. Augustus III. remained king of Poland; Stanislaus had the duchies of Lorraine and Bar, on condition that they should return to France at his death; Parma, Placenza, and the Milanese were restored to the emperor, France was guarantee of the Pragmatic sanction, the duke of Lorraine had the reversion of Tuscany, and Don Carlos kept the kingdom of Naples with Sicily. This war was succeeded by one with the Turks, 1737; which proved unfortunate to the empire, and Charles was obliged by a treaty of peace concluded 1739, to give up Belgrade, Servia, and all that the house of Austria possessed in Walachia. He died after this disadvantageous peace, October 20, 1740, aged 55. In him ended the male branch of the house of Austria, which was grafted into that of Lorraine, by the marriage of this emperor's eldest daughter with the duke of Lorraine. A wretched compiler of Gazettes, has published his history, 6 vol. 12mo.

CHARLES VII. emperor of Germany, son of Maximilian Emmanuel, elector of Bavaria, and Theresa Cunigunda, daughter of John III. king of Poland. He was born at Brussels, August 6, 1697, and christened Charles Albert; married the emperor Joseph's daughter 1722, and succeeded the elector his father 1726. On the death of the emperor Charles VI. he refused to acknowledge his eldest daughter the archduchess Maria Theresa, as sole heiress of the house of Austria, or the Pragmatic sanction made in her favour. Having received troops from France, he took Passau, assumed the title of archduke of Austria, got possession of Lintz, and upper Austria, entered Bohemia, and being successful there, was proclaimed king. He was afterwards elected emperor January 24, 1742, but his prosperity was of short duration. The queen of Hungary protested against his election, recovered Passau, Lentz, and upper Austria. Her troops then entered Bavaria, siezed Braunau, Landshut, Munich, and laid the greatest part of of the electorate under contribution. The Bavarians were afterwards reduced to the greatest extremities by this princess; but the king of Prussia declaring in favour of Charles, he recovered his dominions, and died two months after at Munich, January 20, 1745.

CHARLES I. king of England, Scotland, and Ireland, born November 19, 1600, at Dumfermling, succeeded his father James I. 1625. He married the same year Henrietta of France, daughter of Henry IV. and sister to Louis XIII. Charles, two years after, sent assistance to the Calvinists at Rochelle, but the English were defeated, and the taking of that place was followed by a treaty of peace between the two crowns. Some time after, the Scotch and the parliament of England took up arms against him, on pretence that both the reformation and liberty were in danger from the counsel of lord Strafford, whom the king was forced to condemn to the scaffold; but the factious party nevertheless raised a bloody civil war. After many sieges and battles, Charles was obliged to leave

leave England, and the Scotch, with whom he took refuge, having basely delivered him up to the English, Cromwel procured sentence of death to be passed upon him, and he was beheaded before the palace at Whitehall, January 30, 1649, in the 49th year of his age, and 25th of his reign. This prince is revered in England as a martyr for the church, and the anniversary of his death is kept as a general fast. A small piece entitled, *Icon Basilike*, is ascribed to him; which has been translated into French by the title of *Portrait du Roi*, 12mo. which had as great an effect on the English, as Cæsar's will upon the Romans; this work replete with religion and benevolence, made them detest those who had deprived them of such a king. His trial has also been translated into French, it makes a small volume 12mo. reprinted in the last edition of Rapin Thoiras.

CHARLES II. son of the preceeding, born May 29, 1630, being informed at the Hague of the cruel death of his father, went to Scotland, where the people proclaimed him king of Scotland, England and Ireland; but Cromwel who had usurped the sovereign authority under the title of *Protector*, marched against him with the English rebels, defeated him at Dunbar, and Worcester; and made a terrible slaughter in his army 1651. The king escaped in the disguise of a countryman, and afterwards in that of footman, and arrived at Rouen, from whence he retired to Cologn, on finding France had treated with Cromwel. The Spaniards then declared war against the protector, and settled a pension on Charles, who went into Flanders, and from thence into Holland, where he continued till the death of Cromwel, September 3, 1658. General Monk having then made himself absolute master of the parliament, recalled the king and his two brothers, 1660. Charles was crowned the following year, and married Catherine, infanta of Portugal, 1662. He was afterwards engaged in a war with the Dutch and French, but made peace with them 1667; and in 1672, he joined the French against the Dutch; peace was concluded two years after. From that time he devoted his attention to extinguishing faction in his dominions, and promoting union, trade, arts, and the belles lettres. His religious sentiments were unknown during his life; however at his death he refused the attendance of his chaplain, an English divine, and received the sacraments from a Benedictine. He died February 16, 1685, aged 55. The duke of York his brother succeeded him by the name of James II.

CHARLES II. of Austria, king of Spain, succeeded his father Philip III. Equally weak in mind and body, he knew not even the names of the countries over which he reigned. His only occupation in life was the choice of a successor; having no children, either by Mary Louisa of Orleans his first wife, or Mary Anne of Neubourg his second. He first made a will in favour of the elector of Bavaria's son, and that young prince dying, he made another, in which he nominated Philip of France, duke of Anjou, and died the same year, 1700, aged 39. v. PHILIP V.

CHARLES GUSTAVUS X. king of Sweden, son of John Casimir, count palatine of the Rhine, and Catherine daughter of Charles IX. king of Sweden, born 1622, at Upsel; succeeded queen Christiana his cousin 1654, who abdicated her dominions in his favour. Charles Gustavus engaged immediately in a war against the Poles from whom he took Warsaw, Cracow, and several other places; but was at last defeated by their king Casimir, and driven out of Poland, after various battles. Charles afterwards made war against the Danes, and gained many victories. He was brave and enterprising, and had planned greater undertakings, but death put an end to his projects. He died at Gottemburg, February 13, 1660, aged 37. Puffendorf has written a history of this prince, 2 vol. fol.

CHARLES XI. king of Sweden, son of the preceding, born December 25, 1655. The queen his mother governed with great prudence during his minority, and took care that he should be properly instructed in military affairs, the languages, and sciences. He was crowned 1674. Christian V. king of Denmark then attacked Sweden, Charles opposed him with great success, and won the battles of Halmstadt, Lunden, and Landskroon; which did not

not however hinder the king of Denmark, and the elector of Brandenburg, from depriving him of all his possessions in Pomerania; but these places were restored to him by the treaty of Nimeguen, 1679. The king of Denmark having siezed the person and dominions of the duke of Holstein Gottorp, Charles obliged him to set that prince at liberty, and restore his duchy. He afterwards preserved an entire neutrality during the wars of Europe, and would have been admired for his wisdom, and prudence, had he not abolished the authority of the senate, reigned despotically, and tyrannized over his subjects. He died April 15, 1697, aged 42, after having been chosen mediator by the powers who treated respecting the peace at Ryswic. A small but curious book containing anecdotes of his reign, was printed 1716, 12mo.

CHARLES XII. king of Sweden, one of the most celebrated warriors, who have appeared in the world; born June 27, 1682. His father Charles XI. ordered by will, that the queen Dowager Hedwige Eleonora of Holstein Gottorp, should have the administration of the kingdom, conjointly with five senators, till the young prince her grandson was 18, but he was declared of age at 15, by the states of the kingdom, crowned December 24, 1697, and immediately concluded the peace of Ryswic, began by his predecessor. Frederic Augustus, king of Poland, and elector of Saxony, Frederic IV. king of Denmark, and Peter Alexiowitz, czar of Muscovy, thinking to take advantage of his youth, soon entered into a league, by which it was agreed, that they should each on their own side, endeavour to overpower him. The first effect of this secret undertaking fell on the duke of Holstein, the king's brother in law, against whom the king of Denmark committed some hostilities. England, Holland, and the princes of the house of Lunenburg joined with Sweden, which he had long evaded; August 18, 1700, and submitted to conditions prescribed by the sovereigns who were guarantees of the treaty of Altena, 1689. This peace was hardly settled, when Charles received advices that Nerva was besieged by 100,000 Muscovites. He marched immediately against the czar, notwithstanding the severe season, and assembling 8,000 men, arrived before the enemy's camp, November 30, attacked them, and gained that signal victory which will make his name immortal; 30,000 Muscovites were killed or drowned, 20,000 begged for quarter; the rest were taken or dispersed. This conquest cost the victor only about 2,000 men killed or wounded. The Muscovites were compelled to evacuate the provinces they had overrun. In the following spring 1701, Charles marched to Riga against the Saxons, who were entrenched on the banks of the Duna, and his army passing it in boats, he attacked the enemy, drove them from their posts, and obtained a complete victory. He pursued his conquests till the diet of Poland, at which he caused the throne to be declared vacant. All the efforts of king Augustus proved ineffectual, his troops were every where defeated by the Swedes, and he narrowly escaped being made prisoner at the battle of Cracow. Charles elected Stanislaus Leczinshi king of Poland, and after conquering most part of the electorate of Saxony, at last compelled Augustus to resigh the crown of Poland, and acknowledge king Stanislaus. The articles of this treaty were ratified on both sides, and peace proclaimed in the king of Sweden's camp, at Leipsic, and at Dresden, November 24, 1706. All Europe heard with astonishment the success of this important enterprize, and admired the king of Sweden's disinterested conduct, who demanded nothing for the enlargement of his dominious, nor desired to reap any other advantage from so many victories, than the glory of having gained them. Charles having thus subdued the kings of Denmark, and Poland, declared war against Peter *the Great*, czar of Muscovy. He gained many advantages at first, won several battles, forced the Muscovites to abandon Poland 1708, and pursued them even into Muscovy, but advancing too far, lost the famous battle of Pultowa, in which he was wounded, and lost 8,000 men. General Lewinhaupt with 18,000 men, the remains of the Swedish army, was forced to surrender three days after to prince Menzikow, the

the czar general. This decisive battle between two of the most celebrated monarchs in the world, was fought July 8, 1709: Charles XII. having thus lost in one day, the fruit of so many years spent in the toils of war, retired to the Turks at Bender. The grand Signor at his solicitation declared war against the czar; but the grand Vizier having immediately made peace, and the king of Sweden refusing to return home unless escorted by an army, the grand Signor sent one of Tartars to compel him. Charles fortified himself in the house which he occupied near Bender. The Tartars attacked it, February 11, 1713, the king defended it with astonishing bravery, but having received two or three wounds, and his house being set on fire, he was obliged to surrender, and was carried to Adrianople. The grand Signor withdrew his favours, and spoke no more of his departure. At length after remaining above five years in the Turkish dominions, he left Demotika, October 1, 1714, and arrived at Stralzund in disguise November 22, with only three followers; he was conducted to General Duker, who knew him directly. Charles found a great change in the state of affairs, king Augustus had reascended the throne of Poland, Sweden had lost several provinces, and was without trade, money, credit, or forces. The old soldiers were killed, or had perished through hardships; in this deplorable situation did Charles find Sweden at his return. The very next day he visited the fortifications of Stralzund, but neither his presence nor valour could secure it. The kings of Denmark and Prussia took the isle of Rugen, November 17, 1715, and Stralzund, December 22, the same year. After this loss Charles entered Norway with 20,000 men, and undertook the siege of Fredericshell, but was killed by a random ball, while surveying the place, December 12, 1718, at the age of 37. This prince, the terror of the north, was tall and thin, had a fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, a noble and graceful air, and a robust constitution. He spoke little, but very justly; his manner was affable and prepossessing, his temper lively and agreeable; he esteemed merit, and rewarded courage even in his enemies; the same in prosperity as in adversity, ever intrepid, enterprising, and magnanimous. But with all these good qualities, he was rather an extraordinary, than a great character; more to be admired than imitated. His long wars exhausted his dominions, and reduced Sweden to an unhappy state from which it has never yet recovered. He never married. v. The history of Charles XII. by Voltaire, Adlerfeldt, and Norberg. This last written in a heavy style is in 3 vol. 4to. Amsterdam, 1742.

CHARLES MARTEL, mayor of the palace, an illustrious French general, son of Pepin *Heristal*, and Alpaide, defeated Rainfroi, mayor of the palace to Chilperic II. and took the government of France 718, under the name of different kings, till Thieri dying 737, he reigned alone, as duke of France. His martial disposition gained him the name of *Martel*, being seldom without arms in his hands. He conquered the Saxons, Germans, Bavarians, Noricians, Eudes, duke of Aquitaine, and the Saracens commanded by Abderama; took Burgundy and Provence afterwards, and died at Cresby sur Oise, October 22, 741, after having governed 24 years. It was during the time of Charles Martel, that the laity by his example, seized the ecclesiastical possessions.

CHARLES, of France, comte de Valois, and Alençon, surnamed *Defender of the Church*, younger son of king Philip *the Bold*, born 1270. It was said of this prince that he was *brother, uncle, and father of a king, without being a king himself*. He fought with success in Guionne, Flanders and Italy, died November 16, 1325, at Nogent, and was buried at Paris in the choir of the Jacobins, where his tomb may be seen. He was father of Philip VI. called *de Valois*, and of Charles, who was duke d'Alençon.

CHARLES, duke of Bourbon, constable of France, son of Gibert of Bourbon comte de Montpensier, and Clara de Gonzaga, born February 27, 1489. He discovered great marks of courage from his youth, and signalized himself in Italy and Burgundy. King Francis I. made him constable January 10, 1515, and he fought with great valour

at the battle of Marignan, and the conquest of the Milanese: but quarrelling afterwards with Louisa of Savoy, mother of Francis I. about the succession of the house of Bourbon, he treated with Charles V. and took up arms against the king. He entered Provence 1524, and was at the battle of Pavia the following year, where Francis I. was taken prisoner. He afterwards commanded the troops of Charles V. and was killed at the siege of Rome as he went among the first to the assault, May 6, 1527. The affection of the soldiers did not end with his life; fearing lest his body should be taken up by the Romans with a view of insulting his ashes, if buried in Rome, they carried it to Gaietta, and there raised a tomb worthy of him. This tomb has been destroyed since the council of Trent, and his body embalmed is preserved in a case, and shown to travellers. M. Baudot de Jully has published a romance under his name 1706, 12mo.

CHARLES of Bourbon, cardinal, archbishop of Rouen, and legate to Avignon, son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendôme, born 1523, at Ferté-sous-Jouare. He assisted at the colloquy of Poissi, presided in the assembly of the clergy 1580: held a council 1581, and distinguished himself by his zeal for the Catholic religion. The heads of the league declared him king on the death of Henry III. by the name of Charles X. He died at Fontenai-le-Comte, where he was detained by the partizans of Henry IV. May 9, 1590. Some coins had been struck with his name. He should be distinguished from cardinal de Bourbon, his nephew, who died 1594.

CHARLES, duke of Burgundy, surnamed *the Bold*, *the Warrior*, and *the Rash*, son of Philip *the Good*, duke of Burgundy, and Isabella of Portugal, born November 10, 1433, at Dijon. He signalized himself in several battles, and became an inveterate enemy to Louis XI. king of France. He succeeded to his father's dominions 1467, defeated the Leaguers at the battle of St. Tron, and involved France in great troubles. His treacherous conduct towards the constable de St. Pol, whom he delivered up to Louis XI. procured him St. Quentin, Ham, &c. but covered him with dishonour. From that day all his undertakings proved unfortunate; he lost the battles of Granson, and Morat, against the Swiss, and was killed at the siege of Nanci, January 5, 1477.

CHARLES of France, king of Naples and Sicily, son of Louis VIII. king of France, and brother of St. Louis, born 1220, married to Beatrice, daughter and heiress of Raimond Berenger, comte de Provence. He followed St. Louis to the Levant 1248, and on his return received the investiture of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily. He won a bloody battle against Manfred, who was killed in it 1266, and another two years after, against Conradin duke of Suabia, who being taken prisoner with his cousin Frederic, Charles ordered them both to be beheaded. This prince was at the siege of Tunis, 1270; at his return the Italian princes grew jealous of him, and the Sicilians, irritated by his having stripped John, lord of the island of Procida, of his possessions, rebelled. They murdered all the French on Easter day, 1282, at the hour of vespers, from which circumstance this massacre is called the *Sicilian Vespers*. Charles in consequence of it, died with grief, January 1, 1285, at Foggia, in Puglia.

CHARLES II. king of Navarre, comte d'Evreux, called *the Bad*, because the goodness of his head was eclipsed by the badness of his heart. He ordered Charles d'Espagne, constable of France, to be murdered because the earldom of Angoulême had been given him, which he had demanded for his wife, daughter of king John. Charles V. imprisoned him, but he escaped, and going to Paris endeavoured to kindle the flames of discord, in hopes of being proclaimed king of France: he was however driven from thence and made the treaty of 1365. He died 1387, burned to the bone, by the fire having caught two sheets dipped in sulphur and brandy, in which he was wrapped up, with a view to restore the vital heat, worn out by debauchery.

CHARLES I. duke of Lorraine, younger son of Louis *d'Outremer*, born at Laon 953, did full homage for his dominions to the emperor Otho II. his cousin, which offended the French

lords.

lords. On the death of his nephew Louis *the Indolent*, he was deprived of the crown of France by the assembled states 987, and Hugh Capet sat on the throne. Charles vainly attempted to make good his title by arms; he was taken at Laon, April 2, 991, and shut up in a tower at Orleans, where he died three years after.

CHARLES II. duke of Lorraine, son of John duke of Lorraine, who was poisoned at Paris, September 27, 1382, and Sophia of Wirtemberg. He distinguished himself in several battles; was constable 1418, and died 1430.

CHARLES IV. son of Francis comte de Vaudemont, and grandson of Charles III. duke of Lorraine. He was a generous, brave, and enterprizing prince, but fickle and unfortunate. Louis XIII. seized his dominions, but restored them to him. Charles afterwards entered into a league with the Spaniards; they arrested him at Brussels 1654, conducted him to the citadel of Antwerp, and then to Toledo; from whence he did not return, till 1659. The history of his imprisonment may be found at the end of Beauvais' memoirs, *Cologn*, 1690, 12mo. Three years after he entered into a treaty with Louis XIV. by which he ceded all his dominions to that prince on advantageous terms; but was scarce returned home when he repented of having made this treaty, and was incessantly raising troubles in France. The king siezed Lorraine 1670, and Charles retired into Germany. He was beaten at Sintheim, 1674, by M. de Turenne, and defeated in his turn the Arrier ban of Anjou, and the marechal de Crequi, whom he besieged and took prisoner in Treves. He died near Birkenfield 1675, aged about 72. Charles was as capricious in his amours as his dominions; though the husband of the dutchess Nicole, he espoused the princess de Cantecroix, and formed a contract of marriage with an apothecary's daughter at Paris, whom Louis XIV. put into a convent, and would have married a canoness of Pouissai, had it not been opposed by the princess de Cantecroix.

CHARLES V. duke of Lorraine, one of the greatest captains of his age, second son of duke Francis, and the princess Claude of Lorraine, sister of the dutchess Nicole. He was born at Vienna in Austria, April 3, 1643, and went to Paris after the peace of the Pyrenees, where the king would have married him to the princess de Montpensier, and afterward to mademoiselle de Nemours; but both these matches being prevented by the caprice of Charles IV. he went to the emperor and attached himself for ever to his service. Charles V. signalized himself against the Turks at the passage of Raab, and was general of the cavalry sent by the emperor into Hungary against the mal-contents. In 1674 he was a candidate for the throne of Poland, but being unsuccessful went into Flanders, where he fought bravely at the battle of Senef. His uncle Charles IV. dying, he took the title of duke of Lorraine, and served against France. He married the queen dowager of Poland, 1678; and refusing to take possession of his dominions on the terms which France insisted on by the treaty of Nimeguen, chose rather to return to Vienna, where he was appointed generalissimo of the Imperial forces against the Turks. He won many battles, took several important places from them, and died with sentiments of great piety at Weltz in Austria, April 18, 1690, aged 47. Labrune has published his life in 12mo. A Political Testament has also appeared under his name, *Leipsic*, 1696, 8vo. attributed to cardinal de Furstemberg, or to M. Destrumar, an Austrian minister.

CHARLES *de Lorraine*, a learned and celebrated cardinal, son of Claude de Lorraine, first duke of Guise, and Antoinette de Bourbon; born February 17, 1525, at Joinville. He distinguished himself by his learning and eloquence, was archbishop of Rheims and Narbonne, and minister of state. Cardinal de Lorraine declared with great zeal against the Calvinists, assisted in a distinguished manner at the colloquy of Poissi, and the council of Trent, and held a provincial council at Rheims on his return, 1564. He was much concerned in the government of the kingdom, established several foundations, and died at Avignon, December 26, 1574. Many of his works remain.

CHARLES EMMANUEL, duke of Savoy, surnamed the *Great*, born January

ary 12, 1562, at the castle of Rivoli. He signalized himself by his valour in several sieges and battles, and brought many misfortunes upon himself by his ambition. He died July 26, 1630, at Savillan, aged 78. This prince possessed wit and learning, and patronised men of letters. He was considered as one of the greatest captains of the age, and kept his designs so closely concealed, that it became a common saying, *the secrets of his heart were more inaccessable than his country.* He is to be distinguished from Charles Emmanuel II. duke of Savoy, who died 1675.

CHARLES EMMANUEL III. became king of Sardinia by the abdication of his father Victor Amadeus, 1730 His bravery shone conspicuously in the war of 1734, where he won the battle of Gunstatta. That of 1744, was equally favourable to him; and both brought an addition to his dominions. Not satisfied with enlarging them, he gave them laws, the code of which, translated into French, has been printed at Paris, 2 vol. 12mo. He was mediator at the peace of Fontainebleau, 1763. His court was simple, for he considered all superfluous expence, as plunder unjustly taken from his subjects, who were never happier than in his reign. Death deprived them of him, February 20, 1773, which stroke must have been lamented as coming too soon, had not his son Victor Amadeus III. trodden in his steps. He had been three times married.

CHARLES *the Warrior*, duke of Savoy, son of Amadeus IX. and brother of Philibert I. whom he succeeded 1482. This prince was handsome, wise, virtuous, affable, liberal, and had been well educated. In the beginning of his reign he had many difficulties and troubles to encounter, which induced him to chuse for his device, a sun rising over a storm, with these words, *Non tamen inde minus.* He married Blanch de Montferrat, daughter of William Paleologus VI. marquis of Montferrat, by whom he had a son who succeeded him. Charles *the Warrior* gave hopes of a glorious reign, but died March 13, 1489, aged 21. It was suspected that the marquis de Salluzzo, whom he defeated in person, and whose country he had subdued, procured his death by poison.

CHARLES *de St. Paul*, superior general of the congregation of Feuilans, known by his *Tableau de la Rhetorique Françoise*, and his *Geographie Sacrée*, printed with that of Sanson, and Eusebius, Amsterdam, 1707, 3 vol. fol. His name was Vialard, and he died bishop of Avranche, 1644.

CHARLETON (Walter) an English physician, who published *Exercitationes Physico-Medicæ, sive Œconomia animalis*, London, 1659, 12mo. The edition of the Hague, 1681, 12mo. is more ample: *Exercitationes Pathologicæ*, London, 1661, 4to.; *De differentiis et nominibus animalium*, Oxford, 1673, fol; *De Scorbuto*, London, 1671, 8vo. and several other medical works in English. He died about 1695, aged 76.

CHARLEVAL (John Lewis Faucon de Ris seigneur de) the friend of Sorrasin, and Scarron, a polite writer in verse and prose. He died 1693, aged 80, leaving a Collection of his Letters and Poems, MSS. Such of his works as are dispersed in the collections of that time, were collected 1759, 12mo.

CHARLEVOIX (Peter Francis Xavier de) a Jesuit, born at St. Quentin, 1684, and died 1761, aged 78. He assisted in the Journal de Trevoux, 24 years, and also published the history of Japan, 2 vol. 4to. or 9, 12mo. since in 6. The history of St. Domingo, 2 vol. 4to.; or Amsterdam, 1733, 4 vol. small 8vo.; History of Paraquay, 6 vol. 12mo. or 3 vol. 4to.; History of new France, 6 vol. 12mo. or 3 vol. 4to. fig. curious and ingenious works, but there is a want of precision in the style.

CHARLIER (John) a celebrated doctor, better known by the name of Gerson, a village in the diocese of Rheims where he was born, December 14, 1363. He studied in the college de Navarre at Paris; was canon of Paris, doctor of the Sorbonne, 1392, and succeeded Peter Ailli his master as chancellor of the church and university of Paris 1395. He distinguished himself at the councils of Pisa, and Constance; had the principal management of affairs that were transacted in this last named council, and might be called the soul, and voice of it. Gerson afterwards retired to Lyons, fearing the

the duke of Burgundy's displeasure; because he had induced the Parisian doctors at the council of Constance, to condemn John Petit's propositions, who had basely defended the murder of the duke of Orleans, which murder was committed by order of the duke of Burgundy; he there lived retired, spending his time in exercises of humility, and penitence, and the instruction of youth, and there died July 12, 1429, aged 66. The best edition of his works is by M. Dupin, 1706, 5 tom. fol. Gerson was one of the greatest men of his age; wise, prudent, inflexible in the defence of truth, and joined to his knowledge in the science of divinity, solid piety and great devotion. Some authors ascribe to him that excellent book on the *Imitation of Jesus Christ*.

CHARLIER (Gilles) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Cambray, of which place he was elected dean 1431. He distinguished himself at the council of Basil, 1433, and died dean of the faculty of Theology at Paris, 1472. Several of his works are in Canisius, and printed at Brussels 1478, and 1479, 2 vol. fol. under the title of *Carlierii Sportæ et Sportulæ*.

CHARNACE (Hercules, baron de) a skilful negotiator, and a brave officer, one of cardinal Richelieu's creatures, and ambassador from Louis XIII. to the states general, Gustavus king of Sweden, and other places. He was killed at the siege of Breda 1637, at the head of a regiment which he commanded in the service of the states.

CHARON, son of Erebus and Night, and ferryman of hell, whom, according to the fable, every one was obliged to pay for passing over the river Lethe. From whence it became a custom among the Pagans to put some piece of money in the mouth of the dead, that they might be able to satisfy Charon in his boat. Charon in the Egyptian language signifies a boatman.

CHARONDAS, a native of Catania, and celebrated legislator of the Thurians, who forbad any one to appear armed in the public assemblies under pain of death; but going thither himself in haste one day, forgetting he had his sword on, he instantly drew it upon being told of the mistake, and stabbed himself, about 440, A.C. By one of his laws he excluded all persons from public offices, who married a second time having children; from an idea that having proved bad fathers, they would be bad magistrates.

CHARONDAS, or LOUIS *Le Charon*, a learned advocate in the 16th century, lieutenant general of Clermont, a native of Paris who left various works. He died 1617.

CHARPENTIER (Francis) born February 15, 1620, at Paris. He was admitted into the French academy 1651, afterwards into that of inscriptions and belles lettres; became well skilled in antiquities and criticism, and was esteemed by M. Colbeur and the learned. He died April 22, 1702, aged 82. His principal works are, *La vie de Socrate*, 12mo.; A Translation of the *Cyropædia*, 12mo.; *Discours touchant l'etablisement d'une Compagnie Françoise pour le Commerce des Indes Orientales*, 4to.; *De l'excellence de la Langue Françoise*, 1683, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Carpentariana*, 12mo. &c.

CHARPENTIER (Mark Anthony) one of the most learned and laborious musicians of the 17th century, born 1634, at Paris. He was master of the music at the Holy Chapel in that city, and superintendant to the band of the duke of Orleans, grandson of France, whom he instructed in composition. He died 1702, at Paris. He left *Médée Philomele*, and other operas; motets, and several other celebrated pieces of music.

CHARPENTIER (Hubert) a worthy priest, born November 3, 1565, at Couloumier in the diocese of Meaux. He was licentiate in divinity of the house and society of the Sorbonne, established the *Priests of Calvary* on the mountain of Betharam in Bearn, on mount Valerien near Paris, and at Notre Dame de Garaison in the diocese of Auch. He died December 10, 1650, at Paris in the presbytery of St. John en Greve, aged 89, in great reputation for sanctity.

CHARRON (Peter) born 1541, at Paris, famous for his book *de la Sagesse*, Bourdeaux, 1601, 8vo.; Elzivir, 12mo.; 1646, or without date. He took a doctor of law's degree at Bourges, and followed the profession of advocate at Paris, five years. He devoted himself afterwards entirely to preaching, and the study of divinity, in which he dis-

tinguished himself so much, that several bishops were eager to employ him. Charron held considerable benefices, was successively prebendary of several cathedrals, and secretary to the assembly of the French clergy 1595. He died November 16, 1603, at Paris. Besides the treatise *de la Sagesse*, he left *les trois Vérités, contre les Athées, les Payens, et les Hérétiques*, 1595, 8vo.; *Seize Discours Chretiens*, Bourdeaux, 1600, 8vo.

CHARTIER (Alain) secretary to king Charles VI. and Charles VII. He was so highly esteemed, on account of his writings, by Margaret of Scotland, first wife of Louis XI. that, finding him one day asleep in a chair, she drew near and kissed him. The nobility of her suit expressing their surprize at this action, Margaret said, laughing, *I did not kiss the man, but the mouth which has uttered so many excellent things*. Alain Chartier, who wrote better in prose than in verse, was called the Father of Eloquence. He is supposed to have died about 1458. His works were printed 1617, 4to. The *Curial*, and the *Traité de l'Esperance*, are particularly admired. This collection contains many pieces which have been falsely ascribed to Chartier.

CHARTIER (John) a monk, and chanter of St. Dennis, who wrote a life of Charles VII. which Dennis Godefroye has printed with remarks, and other pieces, *Louvre*, 1661, fol.

CHARTRES (Renaud de) archbishop of Rheims 1414, cardinal 1438, and chancellor 1425. Charles VII. received great services from him. He died 1445.

CHASLES (Gregory de) born August 17, 1659, at Paris. He studied at the college de la Marche, and there became acquainted with M. de Seigneley, who procured him an employment in the marine. The greatest part of his life passed in voyages to the Levant, Canada, and the East Indies. In Canada he was taken prisoner by the English; he was also a prisoner in Turkey. Chasles was gay, sprightly, and loved good cheer, but yet satirical, particularly against the monks, and the constitution. He was banished from Paris to Chartres for some of his lively sallies, where he was living in a sordid manner in 1719 or 1720. He wrote *les Illustres Françoises*, 3 vol. 12mo. containing 7 histories, to which two others are added in the edition of Utrecht, 1737, 4 vol. 12mo. and of Paris, 4 vol.; but these two are much inferior to the rest. *Journal d'un Voyage fait aux Indes Orientales sur l'escadre de M. du Quesne en* 1690, et 1691, *Rouen*, 1721, 3 vol. 12mo.; and the 6th volume of Don Quixote. Though Chasles was an advocate, the *Dict. de Justice, Police, et Finances*, written by Francis James Chasles, 1725, 3 vol. fol. must not be ascribed to him.

CHAISSAIGNE (Anthony de la) doctor of the Sorbonne 1710, afterwards director of the seminary of foreign missionaries, born at Chateaudun, and died 1760, aged 73, leaving the life of M. Pavillon, bishop of Aleth, 3 vol. 12mo. too negligently written. He suffered much from his attachment to the party which opposed the bull Unigenitus.

CHASSENEUZ (Bertrand) born at Issy-l'Evêque in Burgundy, 1480. He held the office of king's advocate at Autun till 1522, when Francis I. appointed him counsellor to the parliament of Paris, then president of that of Provence. Chasseneuz was in the latter office when that court gave sentence against the inhabitants of Cabrieres and Merindol. He prevented the execution of it during his life, and died 1542, leaving several works: among the rest, a Commentary on the Custom of Burgundy. The last edition is by the president Bouhier, 1717, 4to. new modelled in that which he has since published in 2 vol. fol.

CHASTELET (Gabrielle Emilie de Breteuil, wife of Florent Claude, marq. du) a lady celebrated for her wit and attachment to the sciences, born 1706, and died 1749. She left Commentaries on Newton, 1759, 2 vol 4to. and published, in her lifetime, *Institutions Physiques*, 1740, 8vo.

CHASTEUIL, v. GALAUP.

CHASTRE (Edmund, marq. de la) comte de Nanci, known by the Memoirs he has left, which are to be found with those of la Rochefoucaut, was master of the king's wardrobe, then col. gen. of the Swiss and Grisons 1643. He distinguished himself at the battle of Nordlingen, where he remained a prisoner, and was killed during the German war, 1645.

CHASTRE (Claude de la) marechal of

of France, knight of the king's orders, and governor of Berry and Orleans, rose by his merit, and the constable de Montmorenci's interest, to whom he had been page. He signalized himself in various sieges and battles, and, having joined the League, took Berry, which he afterwards restored to king Henry IV. who continued to him the dignity of marechal of France. He died December 18, 1614, aged 78. The family of Chastre has produced several other illustrious men; among them, Lewis de la Chastre, son of the preceding, who, though without any distinguished merit, obtained the marechal's staff 1616, and died 1630. Peter de la Châstre, archbishop of Bourges, and cardinal, who died 1171.

CHAT (Aymeri) of the house of Chapt de Rastignac, was, first, treasurer of the Roman church, according to Ughelli, then appointed bishop of Volterra, and governor of Bologna; afterwards translated to the bishopric of the same city 1361. In 1365 he obtained a confirmation of the privileges of his church from the emperor Charles IV. and the title of prince of the empire. He gave the church of St. Michael des Bois to the monks of Mount Olivet; established the Camuldulites, and Celestines, at Bologna; built a considerable part of the Chartreuse there 1367; and brought the university, of which he was chancellor, into a flourishing state, by inviting the learned thither from all parts. In 1371 he was appointed bishop of Limoges, and governor of all the vicomté of Limoges. He died 1390, on the eve of St. Martin.

CHAT (Raymond Chapt de Rastignac) seigneur de Massilhac, captain of 50 men at arms, governor of Auvergne, the most respectable general of his age for valour and fidelity to his sovereigns, giving the most signal proofs of zeal and attachment during the troubles which agitated France. He opposed the undertakings of the League in Auvergne with equal courage and success; defeated their measures, took several places from them, gained the battle of Issoire against the comte de Randan 1590; that of Villemur against the duke de Joyeuse 1592, and took such effectual steps for the king's interest, that he restored peace entirely in that province. In 1594 he marched against the rebels known by the appellation of *Late Comers*, who were assembled in Limosin, attacked them, killed 2000 men near Limoges, and put them completely to the rout. The king, as a reward for his services, created him knight of the Holy Ghost, 1594. He was killed Friday, January 26, 1596, at la Fere, where he went to settle some affairs with the king. M. de Thou calls him a man of indefatigable courage; *virum indefessæ virtutis.* v. RASTIGNAC.

CHATEAU (William) a skilful engraver of Orleans, by whom there are some beautiful prints from Poussin. He was esteemed by M. Colbert, who rewarded his merit. He died 1683, at Paris, aged 50.

CHATEAUBRIAND (Frances de Foix, wife of John de Laval, comte de) mistress to Francis I. before the duchess d'Estampes. Varillas relates, that her husband caused her veins to be opened; but that is an idle story. She advanced her brothers, the marechal de Lautrec, and the marechal de Foix, and died 1537.

CHATEAUBRUN (John Baptiste Vivier de) born 1686 at Angoulême, was sub-governor of M. the duke de Chartres, and a member of the French academy. He wrote several tragedies. *Mahomet II.* 1714; *les Troyennes*, 1754; *Philoctete*, 1755; *Astyanax*, 1756. He died 1775.

CHATEAUNEUF (Charles de l'Aubespine, marquis de) counsellor-clerk to the parliament. He was sent to several places as ambassador, and received the seals 1630. In 1632 he presided at the trial of the marechal de Marillac; but lost the seals Feb. 25, 1633, and was sent to prison. The cause of his disgrace is supposed to have been the joy he expressed during the cardinal's sickness, whom he hoped to succeed as a favourite. Anne of Austria set him at liberty in the beginning of her regency; restored the seals to him 1650, and took them away the year following, because he had caballed against cardinal Mazarine. He died 1653. v. AUBESPINE.

CHATEAURENAUD (Francis Lewis Rousselet, comte de) entered the marine service 1661; was wounded in the expedition of Gingeri, signalized himself

self so much with a single ship against the corsairs of Sallee, and did such great service in the Spanish seas, that he was raised to the rank of commodore 1673. He there was the commander in chief against the younger Ruyter, whom he defeated 1675. He went with a convoy to Ireland 1689, and carried back the French troops the year following, with 18,000 Irish. In the war about the Spanish succession, he brought back the Spanish galleons into Europe, though they had been plundered at Vigo; but the comte having put in there against his will, because the Spanish officers refused to do so in France, the king wrote to him that he was satisfied with his conduct. He was appointed marechal of France 1703, and died 1716, aged 80, leaving several children.

CHATEAUROUX, v. MAILLY.

CHATEIGNERAIE (Francis Catherine de la) the intimate friend of Guy Chabot, seigneur de Jarnac. Some indiscreet women having told Jarnac's father that his son boasted of a criminal intrigue with his mother-in-law, and that they heard it from la Chateigneraie, he reproached the young man with it, who protested that the story was false, and immediately published a denial, which was evidently addressed to la Chateigneraie. They obtained from Henry II. what they could not from Francis I. the liberty of deciding the matter by arms. The combat took place in the park of St. Germain-en-Laye, July 10, 1547; the king, the constable de Montmorency, and several other lords being present, La Chateigneraie, after receiving several wounds, fell to the ground by a back stroke on his ham. Jarnac entreated the king to accept the gift he made him of Chateigneraie, who would not beg his life. The king, moved by his prayers, and those of Montmorency, permitted him to be carried to his tent, and dressed; but he tore open his wound in despair, and died three days after. He had been the assailant in the combat, and Jarnac the defendant.

CHATEL (Tanneguy du) a gentleman of Bretany. He went into England, 1404, to revenge his brother's death, who had been killed by the English before the island of Jersey; did much mischief, and returned from his expedition with a rich booty. He afterwards commanded the forces of Louis d'Anjou, king of Sicily, in Italy, and defeated the army of Ladislaus, 1410. Returning to France, he was appointed king's chamberlain, provost of Paris, and marechal of Guienne for Charles, dauphin of France, to whom he did great service against John *Sans Peur*, duke of Burgundy, who was stabbed at Montreau-faut-Yonne, September 10, 1419. Tanneguy du Chatel is accused of being among the murderers; others say, that he cleared himself from the accusation before Philip *the Good*. However that may be, he died in Provence, 1449. He must not be confounded with Tanneguy du Châtel, vicomte de la Belliere, his nephew, who had great power during the reign of Charles VII. and Louis XI. and was killed at the siege of Bouchain 1477. It was this vicomte who ordered the funeral obsequies for Ch. VII. when his courtiers, wholly employed in paying their court to Louis XI. had left him. He spent 30,000 crowns on this funeral, and was not repaid till ten years after. Francis II. being neglected in the same manner when he died, by the Guises, these words were found written on his pall: *Tanneguy du Châtel, where art thou?*

CHATEL (Peter du) *Castelanus*, one of the most learned prelates of the 16th century, a native of Arc-en-Barrois. After having studied and taught at Dijon, he travelled into Germany, where he was in great esteem with the learned. Returning into France, he was appointed reader and librarian to king Francis I.; in 1539, bishop of Tulle; of Maçon, 1547; grand almoner of France, 1548; and bishop of Orleans, 1551; where he died of an apoplexy as he was preaching, February 3, 1552. This prelate was skilled in the oriental languages, was a very eloquent preacher, and left some works. Peter Galland wrote his life, which Baluge printed at Paris 1684, 8vo.

CHATEL (John) son of a woollen-draper at Paris, attempted to kill Henry IV. whom he struck on the under lip with a knife, which broke one of his teeth, December 24, 1594. This youth, aged 19, was arrested, and sentenced to death. The Jesuits were considered

considered as the authors of the intended assassination, Chatel's resolution being taken in consequence of their instructions: they were expelled, therefore, from France, by the same sentence which condemned him, and did not return till ten years after. Two of the order, Guignard and Gueret, were hanged, writings in favour of that design being found in their possession.

CHATELAIN (George) *Castellanus*, a Flemish gentleman, who was educated at the court of the dukes of Burgundy, and esteemed as one of those by whom the French language was at that time best understood. John Molinet was his pupil. He died 1475, leaving, in French verse, an account of all the extraordinary things which happened in his time, 1531, 4to.; and, at the end of the Legend of Fairfeu, 1723, 8vo. *le Chevalier délibéré, ou la Mort du Duc de Bourgogne devant Nanci*, 1489, 4to. Some attribute this work to Oliver de la Marche. *Hist. du Chevalier Jaques de Lalain*, Antwerp, 1634, 4to.; *les Epitaphes d'Hector et d'Achille*, 1525, 8vo.

CHATELAIN (Claude) canon of the church of Paris, his native place. He possessed a very superior degree of knowledge in the liturgies, rites, and ceremonies of the church; had travelled over Italy, France, and Germany; studying everywhere the particular customs of each separate church. He died 1712, aged 73, leaving a Universal Martyrology, *Paris*, 1709, 4to. and the Life of St. Chaumont, 1697, 12mo.

CHATELAIN (Henry) born 1684 at Paris, was carried into Holland after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was pastor of the Walloon church at Amsterdam, in which city he died, May 19, 1743. His Sermons were printed there 1759, 6 vol. 8vo.

CHATELET (Paul Hay, seigneur du) a gentleman descended from an ancient family in Bretany, one of the 40 members of the French academy, advocate-general to the parliament of Rennes, afterwards master of the requests, and counsellor of state. The court entrusted him with several important commissions; but, upon his refusing to be among the judges at the trial of the marechal de Marillac, he was sent to prison, and set at liberty some time after. It is said, that, being one day with M. de St. Preuil, who was soliciting the duc de Montmorenci's pardon, the king said to him, *I believe M. du Chatelet would willingly part with an arm to save M. de Montmorenci.* To which he replied, *I would, Sire, that I could lose them both, for they can do you no service, and save one who has gained many battles for you, and would gain many more.* Du Chatelet died April 6, 1636, aged 43. He left the history of Bertrand du Guesclin, 1666, fol. and 1693, 4to.; Observations on the Condemnation of the marechal de Marillac, 4to.; a *Prose rimée* against the Marillacs in the Journal of cardinal Richelieu; a collection of pieces for history, 1635, fol.; and several works in prose and verse.

CHATELUS (Claude de Beauvoir, seigneur de) vicomte d'Avalon, and marechal of France, descended from a noble and ancient family, followed the party of the dukes of Burgundy, whose subject he was born, and from whom he had received great favours. He was employed in affairs of importance, and died at Auxerre 1453.

CHATILLON (Gaucher, seigneur de) followed king Philip Augustus to the Holy Land, and signalized himself at the siege of Acre 1191. On his return he was made senechal of Burgundy, and bouteiller of Champaigne. He accompanied the king in the conquest of the duchy of Normandy 1203 and 1204, and afterwards took the name of comte de St. Paul, his wife having inherited that comté. He followed the comte de Montfort into Languedoc against the Albigenses, commanded the king's army in Flanders, took Tournay, displayed great courage at the battle of Bouvines 1214, took the cross again, against the Albigenses 1219, and died the same year in the month of October. He must be distinguished from Gaucher seigneur de Chatillon, constable of France under *Philip the Fair*, who had the principal direction of affairs in the reign of Louis *Hutin*, and died, loaded with honour and glory 1329, aged 80. The house of Chatillon has produced a great number of illustrious persons, and celebrated warriors. It takes its name from the town of Chatillon-sur-Marne, between Epernay and Chateau-Thiery.

CHATILLON (Odet de) v. COLIGNI.

CHATILLON, Poet. v. CASTIGLIONI.

CHAUCER (Geoffry) an English poet of the 14th century, born in London, who, when his studies were finished, travelled into Holland, France, and other countries. At his return to England, he introduced himself at court, where he had some considerable places through the interest of John duke of Lancaster, and became very rich under Edward III. and Richard; but, embracing the new opinions propagated by Wickliff, he was obliged to fly to Hainault; from whence, returning some time after to his native country, he was sent to prison by order of the king, but was set at liberty upon obtaining his pardon. Chaucer, having married Philippina Swynforth, a lady of the court, sister of Catherine Swinforth, whom the duke of Lancaster espoused when he had appeased the troubles of England, by that means became brother-in-law to the duke, whose friendship he conciliated. The eulogiums published by Chaucer on this prince, contributed much to his gaining the crown; and the poet's fortune rose or fell according to the various changes in that of the monarch, who took the name of Henry IV. Chaucer died 1400, aged 72, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. He left a great number of works much esteemed by the English, London, 1721, fol. His best pieces are, *The Testament of Love*, and a treatise on *the Astrolabe*. He had studied astronomy and foreign languages. His *Tales* are taken from the Troubadours, and Boccasio, very few of them being his own.

CHAVIGNY, v. BOUTHILEAR.

CHAULIAC, v. CAULIAC.

CHAULIEU (William Amfrye de) abbé d'Aumale, one of the most ingenious and polite French poets, born, 1639, at the castle of Fontenay, in Vexin-Normand, of a noble family. He was Chapelle's pupil, and the intimate friend of the duke de Vendôme. He died June 27, 1720, at Paris, aged 81. The most complete editions of his poems are 1733, 2 vol. 8vo.; and 1751 by M. de St. Marc, 2 vol. 12mo.; and one since published by his family 1774, 2 vol. 8vo.

CHAULNES (Honoré d'Albert, due de) by his marriage with the heiress of the name of Ailly, brother of the constable of Luynes, whose interest procured him the marechal's staff 1619. From his attachment to cardinal Richelieu, he was appointed to command on several occasions; among others, at the siege of Arras. He died 1649. Charles, his second son, who distinguished himself in three embassies on which he was sent to Rome, died 1698, aged 74, without issue. In him ended the elder branch of Chaulnes, which Charles Honoré d'Albert, duke of Luynes, revived in the person of Lewis Augustus, one of his sons, who was marechal of France 1741, and died 1744, aged 67, leaving Louis Marie, governor of Picardy and Artois, captain-lieutenant of light-horse in the king's guards, who died 1769. He was a member of the academy of sciences, in the *acts* of which academy is a treatise by him on the division of mathematical instruments and microscopes, fol. He left a son.

CHAUMONT (Charles d'Amboise de) rose to the rank of marechal and admiral of France, by the interest of his uncle cardinal Amboise. He wanted neither courage nor skill in the art of war, but his obstinacy proved often hurtful to him. He was at the battle of Aignadel 1509; missed taking the pope prisoner 1511, and lost Mirandola; which gave him so much vexation, that he died in consequence of it in the month of January the same year. When dying, he repented of having fought against the pope, and begged his absolution.

CHAUMONT (James de) keeper of the books in the king's closet. Though married, he studied divinity; and died 1667, leaving several controversial works.

CHAUMONT (Paul Philip) son of the preceding, succeeded him in his office of keeper of the king's books, and was admitted of the French academy 1654. The king gave him the bishopric of Acqs 1671, which he resigned 1684, and died, 1697, at Paris. He left only one very solid work, against infidelity, entitled, *Réflexions sur le Christianisme*, Paris, 1693, 3 parts in 2 vol. 12mo.

CHAUSSE (Michel Ange de la) a native

native of Paris, who lived at Rome that he might indulge his taste for antiquities, in which science he distinguished himself at the beginning of this century. He published *Musæum Romanum, seu Thesaurus eruditæ Antiquitatis*; the first edition of which is *Rome*, 1690, fol.; the last, 1746, 2 vol. fol.; *le Gemme antiche figurate*, 1707, 4to.; *Picturæ antiquæ Cryptarum Romanorum et Sepulchri Nasonum*, 1738, fol.

CHAUSSE'E, v. NIVELLE.

CHAUVEAU (Francis) an ingenious engraver, who excelled principally in drawing, in which he had great facility. He died 1674.

CHAUVEAU (René) son of the preceding, distinguished himself chiefly in sculpture. He was encouraged by Louis XIV.; and Charles XI. sent for him into Sweden. On his return to France, several noblemen employed him; among others, the marquis de Torcy, at his castle de Sablé. After he had worked some time, the marquis asking him twice how much he expected to have by the day, Chauveau was so much piqued and affronted at the question, that he left the castle and his work, and went on foot to Paris. Fatigue, added to the loss of his money, which he had converted into bank notes, brought him to the grave 1722. The statues of St. Peter and St. Genevieve, which are upon the altar of the abbey of St. Genevieve in Paris, were executed by this artist.

CHAUVIN (Stephen) a protestant minister, born at Nismes, who left France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and went to Rotterdam, where he began a *Nouveau Journal des Savans*, 1694, which he continued during 1696, 1697, and 1698, at Berlin. He was appointed to a philosophical chair in that city, which he filled with great reputation till his death, in 1725, at the age of 85 years. His principal work is a Philosophical Dictionary, in Latin, *Rotterdam*, 1692, and enlarged at Lewarden, 1713, fol.

CHAZELLES (John Matthew de) born July 24, 1657, at Lyons. He was professor of hydrography at Marseilles, and first formed the plan for steering gallies on the ocean, which proved successful. He served afterwards in the French fleet as engineer, and travelled into Greece and Egypt. It was de Chazelles who measured the pyramids, and found that the four sides of the largest answer exactly to the four quarters of the globe, i. e. east, west, north, and south. In 1695 he was admitted a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and died January 6, 1710, at Marseilles. De Chazelles was author of many very useful observations, particularly on geography; and of almost all the maps in the *Neptune François*, 1693, fol. Vander Aa published a supplement to them in 1700, containing Africa from the Portuguese maps, some coasts in Asia, and flags of different nations.

CHAZOT *de Nantigni*, v. NANTIGNI.

CHEDORLAOMAR, king of Elam, one of the first conquerors, reigned about 1625 A. C. The kings of Babylon and Mesopotamia were subject to him, and he extended his conquests even to the Dead Sea. The kings of Pentapolis rebelling, he marched against them, defeated them, and took a great number of prisoners, among whom was Lot, Abraham's nephew; but the patriarch surprized and conquered Chedorlaomar's army, and carried Lot back, with all that the king had seized.

CHEFFONTAINES (Christopher) *à Capite Fontium*, a learned divine, fifty-fifth general of the Cordeliers, a native of Bretany, descended from a noble and ancient family. He was titular archbishop of Cæsarea, to exercise the episcopal office in the diocese of Sens, in the absence of cardinal de Pelevé. He died May 26, 1595, at Rome, aged 63, leaving several valuable theological works; among them, *De necessaria Theologiæ Scholasticæ correctione, Paris*, 1586, 8vo.; be careful that the leaf marked E be not wanting, or is not from another book, for it is frequently retrenched. A book against duels, entitled, *Confutation du Point d'Honneur*, 1579, 8vo. and *De Virginitate Mariæ et Josephi*, 1578, 8vo. &c.

CHEKE (Sir John) born at Cambridge, of a distinguished family, and professor of Greek in that university. He made himself famous by his dispute with Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, respecting the true pronunciation of Greek, the treatise on which was printed at Basil, in Latin, 1555, 8vo.

8vo. Henry VIII. knighted him, and appointed him preceptor to his son, and secretary of state; but, after the death of Edward, he was banished for his religion. He taught Greek at Strasburg 1555; after which, going into Flanders, he was taken and committed to the tower at London, where, having publicly abjured the religion of the church of England, he was absolved by cardinal Pole, and received an equivalent for his confiscated property. He died September 13, 1557, aged 43. He wrote a treatise on superstition, which is added to his Life, written by John Strype, London, 1705, 8vo.

CHEMIN (Catherine du) wife of the celebrated Giradon, distinguished by her genius for painting flowers, which gained her admission into the royal academy of painting and sculpture. She died at Paris 1698, and her husband raised that beautiful mausoleum to her memory, which is in the church of St. Landri at Paris. This mausoleum was executed by Nourisson, and le Lorrain, two of Girondon's pupils, from a model of his own.

CHEMINAIS (Timoleon) a Jesuit, born January 3, 1652, at Paris, who acquired great reputatiou by his preaching, and died September 15, 1689, aged 38. He left 3 vol. 12mo. of excellent Sermons, published, 1693, by P. Bretonneau, to which two others have heen added, which were not written by P. Cheminais. He was also author of *Sentimens de Pieté*, 1691, 12mo.

CHEMNITZ (Martin) *Chemnitius*, a famous divine, and Lutheran minister, Melancthon's disciple, born 1522 at Britzen in Brandenburg. He was well acquainted both with divinity and mathematics, and employed by the princes of his communion in various important negociations. He died April 8, 1586, aged 64. His principal work is the Examination of the Council of Trent, in Latin, *Francfort*, 1585, fol. v. ANDRADA.

CHEMNITZ (Christian) great nephew of the preceding, born 1615 at Koningsfeldt. After being minister at Weimar, he was appointed professor of divinity at Jena, and died there 1666. He left *Brevis instructio futuri Ministri Ecclesiæ*; *Dissertatio de Prædestinatione*; *De Arbore Scientiæ boni et mali*, 4to.; *De Tentationibus Spiritualibus*, &c. He must be distinguished from Bogeslaus Philip de Chemnitz, author of a very valuable history of the Swedish war in Germany under Gustavus Adolphus, in 2 vol. fol.

CHENU (John) an advocate of Bourges, who married 1594, and died 1627, aged 68. He wrote *Antiquités de Bourges*, Paris, 1621, 4to.; *Chronologie des Archevêques de Bourges*, in Latin, 1621, 4to.; and some books upon law, which are forgotten.

CHERBURY, v. HERBERT.

CHERILAS, a celebrated Greek poet, the friend of Herodotus, author of a poem on the victory gained by the Athenians over Xerxes, which was so much admired, that he obtained a piece of gold for every verse; and orders were given that his poem should be recited with those of Homer. Lysander, the general, wished to have Cherilas always with him. The fragments of this writer which remain in Aristotle's Rhetoric, in Josephus against Appion, and in Strabo, b. 7th, are extremely beautiful, and have made the loss of his works much lamented.

CHERON (Elizabeth Sophia) a lady celebrated for music, painting, and poetry, daughter of Henry Cheron, a painter, originally of Meaux, born 1648, at Paris. She was educated in the protestant religion, which was the religion of her father, but afterwards turned catholic. M. le Brun introduced her into the royal academy of painting and sculpture 1676. She learned Hebrew, in order to understand more clearly the sense of the Psalms and Canticles, which she wished to translate. This lady married M. le Hay, king's engineer, and died at Paris, September 3, 1711, aged 63. She left *Essai des Pseaumes et Cantiques, mis en vers*, Paris, 1693, 8vo. with plates by Lewis Cheron her brother, a good engraver and ingenious painter, who died 1733 in London. *Le Cantique d'Habacuc, et le Pseaume* 103, *traduits en vers François, avec des Etampes, qui en representent le sujet*, Paris, 1717, 4to. and some other pieces of poetry. She had been admitted a member of the society *dei Ricovrati* at Padua. Her principal talents were painting and drawing: she excelled in history, portraits in oil, and miniatures in enamel.

CHERUBIN D'ORLEANS (le Pere) a capu-

chin, author of two learned works, *La Dioptrique oculaire*, Paris, 1671, fol.; *La Vision parfaite*, 1677 and 1681, 2 vol. fol. fig

CHESEAUX (John Philip de Loys de) member of the academies of sciences of Paris, Gottingen, and London, born 1718 at Lausanne. The celebrated Crouzat was his grandfather. At the age of seventeen, he wrote three physical treatises, on *Dynamicks*, on *the Force of Gunpowder*, and on *the Motion of Air in the Propagation of Sound*. Ill health prevented his publishing any new work till 1744, when he printed Observations on the Comet which appeared the preceding year. In 1747 and 1748, he wrote Elements of Cosmography and Astronomy for a young Nobleman, which are master-pieces of clearness and precision. Cheseaux died at Paris 1751; and, a little before his death, published a volume of *Critical Dissertations on the prophetical Parts of the Holy Scriptures*, 8vo. He left several MSS. on various sciences. Few men have possessed such universal knowledge, or studied more sciences, or with greater care and regularity.

CHESELDEN (William) read lectures in anatomy from the age of 22; was admitted of the royal society at London, and the academy of surgery at Paris. He performed the most delicate operation in that art upon a youth of fourteen, who was born blind, by opening the pupil of both his eyes, from which method he obtained his sight. This operation is very different from couching: a circumstantial account of it may be found in the Philosophical Transactions, and Memoirs of the Academy of Surgery. Cheselden died 1752, aged 64. He left some pieces in English on cutting for the stone, 8vo.; an *Osteology*, London, 1733, fol.; and several Memoirs inserted in the Philosophical Transactions.

CHESNAYE (Nicole de la) an author entirely unknown, to whom a moral work, *par Personnage*, is attributed, entitled, *la Nef de Sante, avec le Gouvernail du Corps humain, la Condamnation des Banquets, et le Traité des Passions de l'Ame*, Paris, Verard, 4to. no date, scarce.

CHESNE (Andrew du) a celebrated historian, one of the most learned men ofthe 14th century. He was born at the Isle Bouchard, in Touraine, 1584, and crushed to death by a cart as he was going from Paris to his country-house at Verriere, March 30, 1640, at the age of 54. Du Chesne left a History of the Popes, fol.; a History of England, fol.; *La Bibliotheque des Auteurs qui ont ecrit l'Histoire et la Topographie de France*, 1627, 8vo.; the Collection entitled, *Historiæ Francorum et Normanorum Scriptores*, 6 vol. fol.; *le Genealogies de Montmorency, Chatillon, Guines, Vergy, Dreux, Bethune, Chateigners*, 7 vol. fol.; *Hist. des Ducs de Bourgogne*, 1619, and 1628, 2 vol. fol.; *Bibliotheca Clumiacensis, Parisiis*, 1614, fol. &c. The *Recherches sur les Antiquites des Villes de France*, is commonly attributed to him; but there is every reason to believe he was not the author of it, being a man of too much genius to write such a book. Francis du Chesne, his son, who was advocate of the council, and well acquainted with history, published the edition of 1668, 2 vol. 12mo.; also the History of the French Cardinals, began by his father, 1660, 2 vol. fol. He died 1693.

CHESNE (John Baptist Phlipotot du) born 1682 at Chesne in Champaign, of which he took the name when he entered among the Jesuits. He died 1755, leaving the following works: *Le Prédestinatianisme*, 1724, 4to.; *Hist. du Baianisme*, 1731, 4to.; *la Science de la jeune Noblesse*, 1730, 3 vols. 12mo.; abridgements of the Ancient History, the Roman History, and those of France and Spain, each in 1 vol 12mo.

CHESNE (Joseph du) seigneur de la Violette, king's physician, a learned chymist, who died at Paris 1609. He wrote *la Folie du Monde*, in French verse, 1583, 4to.; *le grand Miroir du Monde*, 1593, 8vo. Also several chemical works, which have been in repute. v. ENZINAS.

CHETARDIE (Joachim Trotte de la) a learned curate of St. Sulpice in Paris, and batchelor of the Sorbonne, born at the castle of la Chetardie, in Angoumois. He refused the bishopric of Poitiers 1702, and died at Paris, July 29, 1714, aged 79, leaving *Homélies pour tous les Dimanches de l'Année*, 4 vol. 12mo.; *le Catechisme de Bourges*, 4to. or 4 vol. 12mo.; *l'Explication de l'Apocalypse*, 4to. &c. He must be distinguished from the chevalier de la Chetardie, his nephew, who died about

1700, author of two small works written in a very ingenious and polished style; one intitled, *Instruction à un jeune Seigneur*; the other, *Instruction à une Princesse.*

CHEVALET (Anthony) a gentleman of Dauphiny, author of *la Vie de St. Christophe par personnage*, Grenoble, 1530, fol. very scarce.

CHEVALIER (Nicholas) a French refugee at Utrecht, who published, *Recherches curieuses d'Antiquités que l'on conserve dans cette Ville*, Utrecht, 1709, fol.

CHEVALIERS *sans Reproche*, i. e. blameless knights. v. BARBAZAN, BAYARD, TREMVILLE.

CHEVASSU (Joseph) curate of Rousses in the diocese of St. Claude, who died October 25, 1752, at St. Claude, his native place, aged 78. He published his discourses, and his conferences on the creed, under the title of *Missionnaire Paroissial*, 1758, 4 vol. 12mo.; *Méditations Ecclesiastiques* 1764, 6 vol.

CHEVERNI, v. HURAULT.

CHEVERT (Francis de) born 1695, at Verdun, raised himself from a common soldier to the rank of lieutenant general, he had the art of communicating his intrepidity to the troops under his command, and by that means executed the most difficult projects. Being left in Prague with 1800 men, at the retreat of the marechal de Belle-Isle, and pressed to surrender by the inhabitants, and by a numerous army which surrounded him, as well as by famine, he shut up the heads of the city in his house, as hostages, and, filling the cellars with gun powder, threatened to blow them up, and himself with them, if the people offered any violence. Prince Lobkowitz chose rather to grant him the honours of war, and two pieces of cannon, than reduce him to despair. This brave officer died at Paris, covered with glory, January 24, 1769, and was buried at St. Eustache, where the following epitaph was put upon his tomb:

> Without ancestors, without fortune, unprotected, an orphan from his childhood, he entered the service at eleven years of age; and raised himself by merit, in spite of envy, each step being the price of a brilliant action. The title of marechal of France, alone was wanting, not to his glory, but for an example to those who shall chuse him for their pattern.

CHEVILIER (Andrew) a learned doctor and librarian of the Sorbonne, born 1636, at Pontoise. His piety was equal to his learning; he stripped himself to clothe the poor, and frequently sold his books to assist them. He died April 8, 1700, in the Sorbonne, aged 64. He has left, *Origine de l'Imprimerie de Paris*, 1694, 4to.; a Dissertation on the council of Chalcedon, in Latin, 1664, 4to.; *le grand Canon de l'Eglise Grecque*, 12mo.

CHEVREAU (Urban) born April 20, 1613, at Loudun, was secretary of state to Christina, queen of Sweden. Several German princes wished to have him at their court, and Charles Lewis elector-palatine, retained him by the title of councellor. On the death of this prince, Chevreau returned into France, was appointed preceptor to the duc du Maine, and afterwards retired to Loudun, where he died February 15, 1701, aged 88. He left *le Tableau de la Fortune*, 8vo. reprinted with alterations under the title of *les Effets de la Fortune*, 1656, 8vo; *l'Histoire du Monde*, 1717, 8 vols. 12mo. this work has been several times reprinted. *Œuvres mêlées*, Hague, 1697, 12mo.; *Chevræana*, 2 vol. 12mo. comedies.

CHEVREUSE (Claude de Lorraine duc de) fifth son of the duke of Guise, who was killed at the states of Blois; died 1657, aged 79. He married Mary de Rohan-Montbason, widow of the constable de Luynes, by whom she had children. This lady, celebrated for her beauty, was an enemy to cardinal Richelieu, because she saw with pain his treatment of the queen, to whom she was attached. The cardinal however punished her by banishment: she was even forced to quit France, and retire to Brussels, from whence she kept up a correspondence with the queen. When that princess became regent, madame de Chevreuse returned triumphantly to court; but her credit was not lasting, because she engaged in intrigues against cardinal Mazarine, according as the coadjutor, with whom she was much connected, was inclined, for, or against the court. She always however preserved her ascendency over the queen, and urged her on to consent to M. Fouquet's disgrace. This lady died 1679, aged 79, having only three daughters by her second husband, two

of

of them took the veil, and the other died unmarried.

CHEVRIER (Francis Anthony de) born at Nanci, son of the king's secretary; discovered much wit and wickedness, from his youth. After rambling over various countries, sometimes rich, sometimes poor; devoted by turns to learning and intriguing, he went to Holland, 1764. De Chevrier was author of some comedies; *la Reveue des Théâtres*; *le Retour du Goût*; *la Campagne*; *l'Epouse Suivante*; *les Fêtes Parisiennes*; and some romances and satires: *Cela est Singulier*; *Magakou*; *Mem. d'une honnete Femme*; *le Colporteur*; *la Vie, le Testament et le Codicile, du maréchal de Belle Isle*; *le Quart-d'heure d'une jolie Femme*; *Receuil de ces Dames*; *Bibi*; *Hist. de Lorraine*, 8vo.; *Vie du P. Norbert*; some pieces of poetry; *Almanach des Gens d'esprit*; &c.

CHEYNE (George) an eminent English physician; member of the Royal Society. He was a native of Scotland, and died about 1725. His book *de Infirmorum Sanitate tuenda*; London, 1726, 8vo. has been translated into French by the abbé de la Chapelle, under the title of Regles de Santé, ou Methode de qénrir, &c. 1749, 2 vol. 12mo. He was also author of the principles of philosophy in English, 1715, 2 parts 8vo. some mathematical works which he disapproved of himself in a more advanced age, and a treatise on the gout in English, 1724, 8vo.

CHIABRERA (Gabriel) born June 18, 1552, at Savona, received public marks of esteem from the Italian princes and Urban VIII. He died October 14, 1638, at Savona, aged 86, leaving a great number of different works. His Lyric Poems, 3 vol. 8vo, Rome 1718, 3 vol. 8vo. and *Amadeida*, Napoli, 1635, 12mo. are particularly admired. All his works have been collected at Venice, 1731, 4 vol. 8vo.

CHIARI (Joseph) a celebrated painter, born 1654, at Rome. He was disciple of Carlo Maratti, and painted several pictures for churches and palaces at Rome, which are much esteemed by Connoisseurs. This artist died of an apoplexy at Rome 1727, aged 73.

CHICOINEAU (Francis) a learned physician of Montpelier, who was employed to explain the plants in the physic garden of that city, where he died 1740, aged 38. He is to be distinguished from Francis Chicoineau king's physician, member of the academy of sciences, and chancellor of the university of Montpellier; who died 1752, aged 80. Some of his memoirs may be found among those of the academy before mentioned.

CHIEVRES, v. CROY.

CHIFFLET (John James) a learned physician, born 1588, at Besançon. He travelled to different courts in Europe; was physician in ordinary to the archduchess Elizabeth, Clera, Eugenia, sovereign of the low countries; and afterwards to Philip IV. king of Spain. He died 1660, leaving a great number of works. He wrote *Vindiciæ Hispanicæ*, Antwerp, 1650, fol. to prove that Hugh Capet did not descend from Charlemagne by the male line, and that the house of Austria descended from him by the female line. A treatise against the holy vial, 1651, fol.; a treatise on the Bark, 1653, 8vo.; A History of Besançon, 1650, all Latin; The false Childebrand, 1659, 4to. in answer to the *True Childebrand*, of Auteuil de Gombauld, 1659, 4to. This was also written in opposition to the opinions of those who asserted that Hugh Capet descended from Childebrand, brother of Charles Martel.

CHIFFLET (Julius) son of the preceding, grand vicar to the archbishop of Besançon, and chancellor of the order of the golden fleece, 1648. He published the *Hist. du Chevalier Jaq. de Lalain*, 4to. Brussels, 1634; *Généalogie de la Maison de Rye*; 1644, fol.; *Généalogie de la Maison de Tassis*; 1645, fol.; *Historia Velleris Aurei*; Ant. 1652, 4to.

CHIFFLET (Peter Francis) a learned Jesuit, who died May 11, 1682, aged 92, and left various works; among the rest, *l'Histoire de l'Abbaye de Tournus*, 1664, 4to.; *Lettre sur Beatrix Comtesse de Champagne*. There have been other learned men of this name.

CHIGI, v. ALEXANDER VII.

CHILDEBERT I. son of Clovis, and St. Clotilda, king of Paris, 511. He joined with his brothers, Clodomir and Clotaire against Sigismond, and afterwards declared war against Amalarie, king of the Visigoths, who had behaved ill to his wife Clotilda, Childebert's sister. Amalaric being overcome,

was

was murdered by his attendants, 531. Two years after this, Childebert joined Clotaire and Theodebert against Gondemar, whom they entirely vanquished, and his defeat and death put an end to the kingdom of Burgundy, which was divided between the conquerors. Childebert went on a second expedition into Spain, 543; but after making a considerable progress, was defeated before Saragossa, to which he had laid siege. He died December 23, at Paris, 558, leaving no son. He administered justice in person, and spoke Latin well. His daughters did not succeed him; this is the first instance of the law which permits only males to inherit the crown of France.

CHILDEBERT II. son of Sigebert and Brunchæut, succeeded his father in the kingdom of Austrasia, 575. He went to war with Chilperic, and Gontran, and went afterwards into Italy against the Lombards. On the death of his uncle Gontran, who had adopted him, he re-united the kingdoms of Orleans, and Burgundy, and part of that of Paris to Austrasia, 593, defeated the Varni, a people of Germany two years after, and destroyed their kingdom. He died 596, aged 26, leaving by Faileube his wife, Thieri, who had the kingdom of Burgundy; and Theodebert, who was king of Austrasia.

CHILDEBERT III. surnamed the *Just*, son of Thieri I. or III. and brother of Clovis III. succeeded his brother in the kingdom of France, 695. He enjoyed only the title of king, Pepin having the whole authority. Childebert died 711, after reigning 16 years.

CHILDEBRAND, son of Pepin *le Gros*, and brother of Charles Martel, was head of the French kings of the third race, according to some authors. He frequently commanded the troops under Charles Martel.

CHILDERIC I. son and successor of Meroveus, king of the French; died 451, after having been deposed, and restored by his subjects.

CHILDERIC II. younger son of Clovis II. and St. Bathilde. He was king of Austrasia, 656, of all France 670, and reigned happily while Leger bishop of Autun was at the head of affairs; but when he ceased to follow that prelate's advice, he made himself odious to his people, and was assassinated 673, at the age of 23, in the forest of Livri, by Bodillon, a French lord, whom he had basely treated.

CHILDERIC III. son of Thierri de Chelles, was proclaimed king 742, in that part of France which Pepin governed. This prince, who had only the name of king, was the last of the first race of French monarchs. Pepin dethroned him, shaved his head, and shut him up in the monastery of Sithiu, now called St. Bertin 752. He had a son named Thierri, who was brought up in obscurity at the monastery of Fontenele in Normandy. The method of reckoning the years from Christ's incarnation took place under Childeric III. at the council of Leptine, 743. Dionysius *the Little* was author of this epoch, in his solar cycle of the year 526, which Bede afterwards used in his ecclesiastical history of England.

CHILLINGWORTH (William) born 1602, at Oxford. He devoted himself chiefly to controversy, which occasioned him to have frequent conferences with the Jesuit missionaries, who went into England in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. John Fisher the most celebrated among them, attacked Chillingworth on the necessity of an infallible judge in disputes relative to faith, and converted him to the Catholic religion. Chillingworth wrote to his friend Gilbert Sheldon on this subject, laid before him the principal motives of his conversion, and exhorted him to follow his example; Laud, bishop of London, alarmed by this conversion, wrote to Chillingworth, earnestly entreating that he would examine again an affair of so much importance. Chillingworth had gone over to Douay, but pretending that he was not enough at liberty in that city, went back to London, and returned again to the church of England. This change drew upon him severe reproaches from the Roman Catholics, who wrote forcibly against him. To exculpate himself he composed 1635, a celebrated work, published 1637, intitled, *The Religion of Protestants, a safe way to Salvation*; translated into French, Amsterdam, 1730, 3 vol. 12mo. which Locke recommends as a model of Logic. At first however he refused

refused to subscribe to the 39 articles of the church of England, but conquered his scruples afterwards, and subscribed to them July 20, 1638, upon being appointed to the chancellorship of Salisbury, and the prebend of Brixworth in Northamptonshire. Chillingworth understood mathematics, as well as divinity; he assisted as engineer at the siege of Gloucester 1643. Being made prisoner when Arundel castle was taken, he was carried to Chichester, where he died, January 30, 1644, of a disorder which had siezed him during a march from the severity of the season; and was buried in Chichester cathedral. Some sermons of his remain.

CHILMEAD (Edmund) born in Gloucestershire. He was chaplain of Christ Church at Oxford, and taught music in London. He died 1654. He translated several books into English, and wrote notes on some ancient authors; among others on the chronicle of St. John of Antioch, surnamed Malala, Oxford, 1681, 8vo.

CHILO, a celebrated Greek philosopher, one of the seven sages, and of the Ephori of Lacedemonia, his native country, about 556, A.C. He is said to have expired with joy while embracing his son who had been crowned at the Olympic games. Chilo used to say there were three things very difficult: *To keep a secret*; *To know how to employ time*; and *To bear injuries without complaining*. It was this philosopher, according to Pliny, who caused the following sentence to be engraved in letters of gold at the temple of Delphos: *Know thyself*.

CHILPERIC I. son of Clotaire I. king of Soissons, 561. He married Galsuinde, daughter of Athanigildus, king of the Visigoths 567, and put her to death, that he might marry Fredegonde, with whom he was in love. Brunchaut, sister of this princess, revenged her death by arming Sigebert her husband, and Gontran, against Chilperic, who lost part of his dominions in the war. This prince was almost always at war with his brothers, and at last was killed at Chaelles, as he returned from hunting, by order of his wife Tredegonde, and Landri her lover, 584. Chilperic spoke Latin perfectly. His son Clotaire succeeded him.

CHILPERIC II. originally called (Daniel) son of Childeric II. succeeded Dagobert III. 715, and was named Chilperic. Rainfroi, mayor of the palace, placed him at the head of the troops against Charles Martel; but he was defeated and compelled to acknowledge Charles Martel for his mayor of the palace. Chilperic II. died 721, at Noyon.

CHINA. The dynasty which reigns in this vast empire, and over part of Tartary, derives it's origin from the Mantcheoux Tartars, and began 1664, with

Chi-teu, or Chun-tchi, who died	1661
Kam-hi	1722
Yun-tchin	1735
Kien-Lung	

v. CHUN, CONFUCIUS, XI, YAO.
v. Universal history by a litterary society, printed in Holland, 36 vol. 4to. and Pere le Comte's memoirs of China.

CHINILADAN, king of Assyria, succeeded Saos du-chin, 668, A.C. He defeated and killed Phaortes, but Cyaxares son and successor of that prince, laid siege to Ninevah, and as he was upon the point of taking it, Chiniladan burned himself in his palace, about 648, A.C.

CHIONE, daughter of Deucalion; both Apollo and Mercury were in love with her, and she had twins; Apollo's son was Philamon, a famous lute player; and Mercury's Autolycus, as great a thief as his father. Chione was so proud of her beauty, as to dare prefer herself to Diana, who for a punishment pierced her tongue through with an arrow.

CHIRAC (Peter) born 1650, at Conques in Rouerque M. Chicoineau entrusted him with the education of his two sons, and persuaded him to study physic. Chirac became a member of the faculty at Montpellier, and in five years time taught physic there, which he afterwards practised; taking M. Barbeyrac for his model, who then held the first rank at Montpellier. In 1692 he was appointed physician to the army of Rousillon; the year following a dysentery became epidemical among the troops, and ipecacoanha proving unsuccessful, Chirac gave milk

milk mixed with lye, made of vine branches, which cured almost all the sick. Some years after he returned to his situation of professor and physician at Montpellier, and was engaged in two disputes, which were the subjects of much conversation; one with M. Vieussens, an eminent physician at Montpellier, on the discovery of the acid of the blood; the other with M. Sorazzi, an Italian physician, on the structure of the hair. He attended M. the duke of Orleans into Italy 1706, whom he cured of a wound in the arm, by putting it into the water of Balleruc, which was sent for on purpose. In 1707, he accompanied the same prince into Spain, and was appointed his first physician 1713; admitted a free associate of the academy of sciences the following year, and succeeded M. Fagon as superintendant of the king's garden 1718. In 1728 he received lettres de noblesse from his majesty; and, in 1730, the place of first physician, vacant by the death of M. Dodart. He died March 11, 1732, aged 82. He left 30,000 livres to the university of Montpellier for the purpose of founding two anatomical professorships. M. Chirac greatly esteemed surgery, and sometimes performed operations himself. He gained great honour during the epidemical disorder which prevailed at Rochefort, and was called the *Siam sickness*. When there was danger of an inflammation on the brain in the small-pox, he advised bleeding in the foot. His Dissertations, and Consultations, are printed with those of Silva, 3 vol. 12mo.

CHIRON, a famous Centaur, son of Saturn and Phillyra, who was born under a monstrous form, because Saturn changed himself into a horse, to obtain his mother. He inhabited the mountains, and devoted himself to hunting. From his knowledge of simples he became one of the most famous physicians of his time, and taught his art to Esculapius. He was afterwards tutor to Achilles, whom he fed with the marrow of lions and wild boars, to make him strong and courageous. Chiron being wounded by Hercules with an arrow, which fell accidentally on his foot, prayed that the gods would take away his life. Jupiter placed him in heaven, where he forms the sign of the zodiac called Sagittarius.

CHOQUET (Loys) a French poet of the 16th century, who wrote the *Mystere à Personnages de l'Apocalypse de St. Jean*, Paris, 1541, fol. a scarce book, usually found at the end of Greban's *Actes des Apotres*.

CHOISEUL (Charles de) marechal of France, descended from one of the most noble and ancient houses in the kingdom, son of Ferri de Choiseul and Anne de Bethune. He signalized himself under Henry IV. and Louis XIII. and died February 1, 1626, aged 63.

CHOISEUL (Cesar de) duke, peer, and marechal of France, distinguished himself early in several sieges and battles. He was appointed marechal of France, June 20, 1645; gained the battle of Trancheron 1648, and of Rhetel, 1650. He died at Paris, December 23, 1675. His life, with that of Charles de Choiseul, may be found in tom. 26th of the abbé Perau's *Hommes illustres de France*.

CHOISEUL (Gilbert de) discovered great piety, and a strong genius for learning, from his youth; was admitted doctor of the Sorbonne 1640, and appointed bishop of Comminges 1644. He made an early change in the appearance of his diocese; piety and virtue flourished under his care, and he applied himself with indefatigable zeal to instructing the people, and relieving the poor. In 1670, Gilbert de Choiseul was translated to the bishopric of Tournay, where he became no less dear to his flock than he had been at Comminges. This good bishop was much engaged in the ecclesiastical affairs of his time, and died at Paris 1689, aged 76. He left several works, the principal of which is entitled, *Memoire touchant la Religion*, 3 vol. 12mo.

CHOISEUL (Claude de) of the branch of Francieres, went into Hungary, where he signalized himself at the battle of St. Gothard. He gained no less honour at the siege of Candia, where his horse was killed under him in the sortie of June 25, 1669. Claude de Choiseul served in all the wars of Louis XIV. who raised him through every military rank to that of marechal of France, 1693. He commanded afterwards in Normandy, and on the Rhine,

Rhine; and died 1711, aged 78, leaving no children.

CHOISI (Francis Timoleon de) dean of the cathedral at Bayeux, and one of the 40 members of the French academy, born April 16, 1644, at Paris. He was sent to the king of Siam, with the chevalier de Chaumont, 1685, and ordained priest in the Indies by the apostolical vicar. He died October 2, 1724, at Paris, aged 81. It must be acknowledged that his youth was very irregular, and that, being disguised as a woman, under the name of comtesse des Barres, he abandoned himself to the libertinism which such a disguise permitted with inexperienced girls. But it is not true that he acted thus at the time of writing his ecclesiastical history; that report might probably arise from his having been so accustomed from his youth to dress in women's cloaths, to please Monsieur, brother of Louis XIV. who liked such amusements, that he put on petticoats at his house as long as he lived. Choisi left several works, written in a polite, flowery, and easy stile. The principal are, *Quatre Dialogues sur l'Immortalité de l'Ame*, &c.; an excellent work, which he wrote with M. Dangeau, 12mo.; *Relation du Voyage de Siam*, 12mo.; *Histoires de Pieté et de Morale*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Hist. Ecclesiastique*, 11 vol. in 4to. and in 12mo.; *La Vie de David, avec une Interpretation des Pseaumes*, 4to. The life of Solomon; that of St. Louis, 4to.; of Philip de Valois, and of king John, 4to.; of Charles V. 4to.; of Cha. VI. 4to.; and of Mad. de Miramion, 12mo.; his Memoirs, 12mo. These are all superficial works, and have found readers only from their being written in that free and natural stile, which by fixing the attention, diverts it from examining too nicely the exactness of a work. What he wrote on the French history has been printed in 4 vol. 12mo. His life was published at Geneva 1748, 8vo. supposed to be written by the abbé d'Olivet, who has inserted in it the history of la comtesse des Barres, 1736, small 12mo. written by the abbé Choisi himself.

CHOLET (John) a cardinal, born of a noble family in Beauvoisis. He raised himself by his merit, and founded the college at Paris which bears his name. He died August 2, 1293. The foundation of the college des Cholets was not executed till 1295.

CHOLIERES, an author known only by the Tales which bear his name, entitled, *Neuf Matinées, et Neuf aprés Dinées du Sieur de Cholieres*, Paris, 1610, 2 vol. 12mo. The *Matinées* had been printed 1585, 8vo. and the *Aprés Dinées* 1587, 12mo.; *la Guerre des Mâles contre les Femelles*; and by some other poetical works, 1588, 12mo.

CHOLIN (Peter) whose name was Kolin, or Colin, born of an ancient and illustrious family at Zug in Switzerland, was tutor to Theodore Beza during four years, in the house of Melchior Volmar; but, returning to the canon Verner Stainer's at Zurich, who had embraced Zuinglius's reform, lost his patrimony at Zug. He was appointed professor of belles lettres at Zurich, and died there of an apoplexy 1542. Cholin was well acquainted with the Greek language, and much esteemed by Budeus, whom he went often to visit at Paris. He translated those books which the Protestants consider as apocryphal, from Greek into Latin, and was concerned with Leo Juda, Bibliander, Pelicanus, and R. Gautier, in the Zurich Bible, the margins of which are filled with literal notes and scholia.

CHOMEL (Peter John Baptist) physician in ordinary to the king. His principal study was botany, on which he gave lectures at the royal garden, from which he composed his 3 vols. *des Plantes usuelles*, 1761, 12mo. He died 1740. John Baptiste, his father, invented pastils to purify the blood, and a divine ointment. He died 1720. His uncle, the abbé Chomel, who died 1712, was author of the *Dict. Œconomique*, 1766, 3 vol. fol.

CHOMEL (John Baptiste Lewis) son of Peter John Baptiste, a physician, who died 1765, published *Essai sur l'Hist. de la Médecine en France*, 12mo. *Vie de Molin*; *l'Eloge de Duret*; *Lettre sur une Maladie de Bestiaux*; *Dissertation sur un Mal de Gorge gangreneux.*

CHOMPRE' (Peter) of Champaign, went early to Paris, where he opened an academy. His zealous concern for the education of his pupils, procured him a great number, whom he inspired with a taste for study, and love for religion. He died 1760 at Paris, aged 64.

He left *Dict. abrégé de la Fable*, 12mo.; *Dict. de la Bible*, 12mo.; *Vocabulaire Latin*, 8vo.; Models of Latinity, 6 vol. 12mo. and a translation of them in as many volumes.

CHOPIN (Réné) an eminent lawyer, born 1537, at Bailleul in Anjou. He was counsellor to the parliament of Paris, in which situation he pleaded with great reputation a long time, and afterwards, confining himself to his study, composed a considerable number of works, 1663, 5 vol. fol. There is a Latin edition of them in 4 vol. He was consulted from all parts, and was enobled by Henry III. 1578, for his Treatise *de Domanio*. What he wrote on the custom of Anjou, is esteemed his best work, and gained him the title and honours of sheriff of the city of Angers. His Books, *de sacrâ Politiâ Monastica*, and *de Privilegiis Rusticorum*, are also much valued. He died at Paris, February 3, 1606, leaving several children. Chopin's attachment to the league drew upon him a macaronic satire, intitled, *Anti Chopinus*, 1592, 4to. attributed to John de Villiers Holman; the burlesque stile of this piece being unsuitable to the subject, it was burned by a decree of council. The occasion of it's being written was, *Oratio de Pontificio Gregori XIV. ad Gallos Diplomate á criticis notis vindicato*, Parisiis, 1591, 4to. which is not among his works. On the day that the king entered Paris, Chopin's wife lost her senses, and he received orders to leave the city; but remained there through the interest of his friends, upon which he wrote the eulogy of Henry IV. in Latin, 1594, 8vo. which is also omitted in his works, as well as *Bellum Sacrum Gallicum*, *Poema*, 1562, 4to.

CHORIER (Nicholas) a learned advocate to the parliament of Grenoble; born 1609, at Vienne in Dauphiny, died August 14, 1692, at Grenoble, aged 83. He published *Hist. générale du Dauphiné*: 1661, and 1672, 2 vol. fol.; *Le Nobiliare du Dauphiné*, 1697, 4 vol. 12mo.; *Hist. du Duc de Lesdiguieres*; 2 vol. 12mo.; *Hist. de la Maison de Sassenage Antiquités de Vienne*; 12mo. The infamous book, intitled, *Aloysiæ sigeæ Satira Sotadica, de Arcanis Amoris et Veneris*; is attributed to him, which has since been printed with the title of *Joannis Meursii elegantiæ Latini Sermonis*, 12mo translated into French under that of *Academie des Dames*; 2 vol. 12mo.

CHOSROES I. *the Great*, king of Persia, succeeded his father Cabades 531. He made peace with the Romans, but broke it three years after; ravaged Syria and Mesopotamia; burned Antioch, and would have burned Apamia had he not been prevented by the prudence of Thomas bishop of that place. Chosroes was compelled some time after to raise the siege of Edessa, notwithstanding which he gained great advantages in the reigns of Justinian and Justin; but his forces being at length defeated, and his treasures pillaged, he died with grief and vexation, 579, and was succeeded by Hormisdas.

CHOSROES II. a famous king of Persia, who ascended the throne 591, his father Hormisdas having been imprisoned by his subjects. Chosroes at first treated him with tenderness; but being afterwards tired with his threatnings had him beaten to death. The Persians, irritated by this parricide, forced Chosroes to fly. He left his horse to chuse the road, and was conducted by the animal to a Roman city. The emperor Mauritius received him kindly, and restored him to his kingdom. On the death of Mauritius, Chosroes marched against Phocas his murderer, ravaged all the east, and took Phœnicia, Palestine, Armenia, and Cappadocia. He refused to make peace with the emperor Heraclius, who had put Phocas to death 610, and took Jerusalem 615. Going afterwards into Africa, he conquered Lybia and Egypt, and made himself master of Carthage. Heraclius again made proposals of peace to him, but Chosroes refusing to accept them but on condition that he and his people should renounce christianity, the emperor took fresh courage, and marching against him 622, defeated and compelled him to fly. Siroes, eldest son of Chosroes, whom he had deprived of the crown, that the youngest might possess it, starved him to death in prison, 628. Chosroes was fond of learning, and learned men; he had made a great progress in philosophy, and is said to have understood Aristotle, better than Demosthenes understood Thucydides.

CHOUET (John Robert) a learned philosopher,

philosopher, and one of the most eminent magistrates of Geneva, his native place. He was the first who taught the philosophy of Descartes at Saumur. In 1669, he was recalled to Geneva, and gave lectures there with great applause. Chouet became afterwards counsellor, and secretary of state at Geneva, and wrote a History of that Republic. He died September 17, 1731, aged 89. His works have not yet been printed.

CHOUL (William du) a Lyonese gentleman of the 16th century, who was skilled in antiquities, and wrote a Treatise on the Religion, and Encampment of the Romans: the first edition of which is *Lyons*, 1556, fol. the last *Wesel*, 1682, 4to. and in Latin *Amsterdam*, 1685, 4to. He travelled into Italy to perfect himself in the knowledge of Antiquities, and was bailiff of the mountains of Dauphiny.

CHRAMNE, a natural son of Clotaire I. who rebelled against him, and entered into a league with the earl of Bretany, but Clotaire went to war with his son, defeated him, and burned him with his whole family in a cottage where he had taken shelter, 560.

CHRETIEN (Florent) *Quintus Septimus Florens Christianus*; a native of Orleans, called *Quintus*, because he was his father's fifth child, and *Septimus*, because he was born in the seventh month of his mother's pregnancy. He was well skilled in languages, and in the belles lettres; and was tutor to Henry IV. whom he educated in what is called the Reformed Religion, but returned to the Catholic church before his death, which happened 1596, when he was 56 years of age; he left a son. Florens Chretien was author of some satires against Ronsard, under the name of *la Baronnie*; 1564, 8vo. Some poems, printed separately in 8vo. and some translations; the principal of which is that of Oppianus, 4to. He attempted the *Satyræ Menipeæ*. William, his father, physician to Francis I. and Henry II. translated some medical works into French.

CHRETIEN *De Troyes*, called Menessier, a French poet, who lived about 1200, and wrote several romances in verse, on the knights of the Round Table; most of which remain in MS. in the king's library. That of *Perceval le Gallois* has been translated into prose, and printed 1530, fol.

CHRIST, v. JESUS.

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE (Priests of the) v. BUS.

CHRISTIERN I. king of Denmark, succeeded Christopher of Bavaria, 1448, and was admired for his wisdom and humility. He died 1481.

CHRISTIERN II. king of Denmark, surnamed *the Cruel*, born 1481, succeeded his father John, 1513. He attempted in vain to recover Greenland, which had been lost by his predecessors: he aspired afterwards to the crown of Sweden, and laid siege to Stockholm, 1518, but was forced to raise it the year following. Steno, king of Sweden, dying, Christern caused himself to be proclaimed; arrested the chief lords, spiritual and temporal, at a feast, and cruelly put them to death; committing such unheard of barbarities, that the Swedes rebelled, and elected Gustavus. Christiern fled to Denmark, from whence he was also driven for his cruelty, and Frederic, duke of Holstein, his uncle, was elected in his place. After ten years exile, he again attempted to ascend the throne, assisted by Holland, but was taken and sent to prison, where he died, after 25 years confinement, January 25, 1559, aged 78.

CHRISTIERN III. succeeded his father Frederic I. 1533. He introduced Lutheranism into his dominions, and drove out the bishops. This prince, who loved learning, and patronized men of letters, founded the college of Copenhagen, and collected a noble library: his government might be called mild. He died January 1, 1559, aged 56, and had been reconciled to Christiern II. his prisoner, some days before. Frederic II. his son, succeeded him.

CHRISTIERN IV. king of Denmark, who came to the throne on the death of his father Frederic II. 1588. He went to war with Sweden, and was elected chief of the Protestant league against the emperor, for restoring the prince Palatine 1625. He died February 28, 1648, aged 71, after having distinguished himself by many noble actions. His son Christiern had been elected king while he was living, but died June 2, 1647, so that most histo-

rians omit him in the list of Danish kings.

CHRISTIERN V. or VI. succeeded his father Frederic III. who died 1670. He joined with the German princes, and declared war against Sweden; but his troops were several times defeated by the Swedes. He died September 4, 1699. He was a brave and enterprizing prince.

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, daughter of king Gustavus Adolphus, and Maria Eleonora of Brandenburg. This princess, so celebrated for her wit, learning, and attachment to literary men, was born February 8, 1626, and succeeded to her father's dominions, 1632. She governed wisely, but the Swedes beginning notwithstanding to grow discontented, she abdicated in favour of Charles Gustavus, count palatine, her cousin-german, June 16, 1654. Christina went afterwards into Flanders, travelled over Italy, embraced the Catholic religion, and came into France, where she raised the admiration of the learned; but was obliged to leave the kingdom, after having caused Monaldeschi, her page, or according to others her lover, to be assassinated, November 10, 1657, in the *Gallerie des Corfs*, at Fontainebleau. Returning to Rome, 1658, she settled in that city, and died there, April 19, 1689. This princess had a lively penetrating genius, her air was masculine, her features large, her shape not perfectly regular. She was generous and affable, of a free open temper, but fickle, and regardless of the decorum, becoming her rank. A little satire against this queen was printed 1677, 12mo. intitled, *Vie de la Reine Christine*, and some memoirs for her history 4 vol. 4to. little valued; also a collection of her medals, 1742, fol.

CHRISTOPHER (Saint) i. e. *Bearer of Christ*, was, according to the most received opinion, martyred in Lycia, during the persecution of Decius, 254. A belief prevailed in the dark ages, that whoever had seen an image of this saint, could neither die suddenly, nor by any accident; for which reason they made statues of a prodigious size to represent him, carrying the infant Jesus on his shoulders; and placed them over the church gates, that they might be more easily seen.

CHRISTOPHERSON (John) bishop of Chichester in the 16th century. He was a native of Lancaster, and advanced by queen Mary for his merit, and attachment to the Catholic religion; Christopherson was well skilled in languages, he translated Philo, Eusebius, Socrates, Theodoret, Sozomenus, and Evagrius, from Greek, into not very elegant Latin. He died 1558, leaving his library, which was valuable, to Trinity College, Cambridge.

CHRISTOPHERUS (Angelus) a Greek author, of the 17th century, by whom we have a curious work intitled, *The present state of the Greek church*; Greek and Latin, *Leipsic*, 1676, 4to.

CHRODEGAND (Saint) a celebrated bishop of Metz, in the 8th century, born of a noble and ancient family in Austrasia; pope Stephen ordained him, 743. He founded a community of regular clerks in his church, and was employed in various negociations by Pepin. He died March 6, 766. His rule for the regular clerks, is in P. Labbe's councils, and in le Cointe's annals.

CHROMACIUS (St.) a pious and learned bishop of Acquileia in the 4th century, who zealously defended Rufinus, and St. John Chrysostom. He was the friend of St. Ambrose, and St. Jerome, who died 412, some of his works remain, and are printed in the Bibliotheca Patrum.

CHRYSES, priest of Apollo, father of *Astynome*, better known by the name of *Chryseis*. When the Greeks, having taken the city of Thebes in Cilicia, and plundered Lyrnessus, divided the spoil and prisoners, Chryseis fell to Agamemnon's lot. Chryses went to the Grecian camp, dressed in all the ornaments belonging to his dignity, to ransom his daughter, but was shamefully driven back by Agamemnon, who was in love with his captive. Chryses then implored the assistance of Apollo, who, according to the fable, sent a contagious disorder among the Greeks, which obliged Agamemnon to restore Chryseis.

CHRYSIPPUS, natural son of Pelops, killed by Hippodamia, who feared that he would prevent her sons from reigning: but Chrysippus living long enough to point out his murderer, Hippodamia killed herself.

CHRYSIPPUS,

CHRYSIPPUS, a famous Greek philosopher of the stoical sect, born at Solos, a city in Cilicia, and was the disciple of Cleanthes, successor to Zeno. He composed a great number of treatises on different subjects; chiefly on logic, which he studied more than any other philosopher, and excelled in it so much, that it was proverbially said; *If the Gods had occasion to make use of Logic, they would chuse that of Chrysippus.* Like the stoics, he zealously defended the doctrines of necessity and fate, and, at the same time, that of man's free will; which is an absolute contradiction. He fell into several considerable errors; nor do Seneca, Epictetus, Arrian, and the other celebrated stoical writers, appear to have had much veneration for him. There are however some excellent passages in his treatise on providence, and among them this fine thought: "That it was not the intention of nature to make men subject to diseases, which would be unsuitable to the principal of all good; but if from the general plan of the world, which is extremely well ordered and useful, some inconveniences arise; though they have appeared in the sequel, they formed no part of the sequel, they formed no part of the original design, and end of providence. For instance, *continues Chrysippus*, when nature formed man's body, it was necessary for the perfection and utility of such a work, that the head should be composed of fine thin bones, but from hence followed this inconvenience, that it could not resist a blow. The same argument, *he adds*, may be applied to virtue; the direct action of nature tends to produce it, yet by a kind of concomitance, it has also, on the other hand, produced the source of vices." *Aulus Gellius*, b. 5, c. 3. A heathen philosopher could not reason better, ignorant, as he was, of the fall of our first parents. Pere Malebranche has cleared and unfolded this beautiful principle of the philosopher, which may serve as an answer to all the difficulties raised about the existence of natural and moral evil. Chrysippus died about 207, A.C. aged above 80.

CHRYSOLANIUS (Peter) a learned archbishop of Milan, in the 12th century. There is a discourse of his in Allatius addressed to Alexius Comnenus, on the procession of the Holy Ghost, against the error of the Greeks.

CHRYSOLOGUS, v. PETER CHRYSOLOGUS.

CHRYSOLORAS (Emmanuel) a learned Greek of Constantinople in the 15th century, who came into Europe to ask assistance of the Christian princes against the Turks. He afterwards taught at Florence, Venice, Pavia, and Rome; was the principal restorer of the belles lertres; and died at Constance, while the council was sitting there, April 15, 1415, aged 47. He left a Greek grammar, *Ferrara*, 1509, 8vo.; Three letters in the history of Constantine Manassah, *Louvre*, fol. and other small works. This author must be distinguished from Demetrius Chrysoloras, another Greek writer in the reign of Emmanuel Paleologus, and from John Chrysoloras, nephew and pupil of Emmanuel, who, like his uncle, was in the number of those who restored the belles lettres.

CHRYSOSTOM, v. JOHN CHRISOSTOM.

CHUN (Ti-Chun-Yeou Yu-Chi) emperor of China, the last of the second dynasty, succeeded Yao, and continued with success the immense works began by his predecessor, of which Yu, son of Kuen, had the charge, and compleated them in 13 years. As a reward for such great services, Chun, with the consent of the whole nation, made him his associate in the empire. Chun's memory is still held in great veneration among the Chinese. v. YAO.

CHURCHILL (John) v. MARLBOROUGH.

CHYTRÆUS (David) a famous Lutheran minister, born 1530, at Ingelfing, and died 1600, leaving several works, the most known among which is a commentary on the Apocalypse, filled with reveries; *Witt.* 1575, 8vo.; *Chronicon Saxoniæ*; Lipsiæ, 1611, fol. His works have been printed together, *Hanoviæ*, 1604, 2 vol. fol. Christopher Sturcius has written his life. Nathaniel Chytræus, brother of David, a Lutheran minister also, was well skilled in the belles lettres, and died 1598, aged 55.

CIACONIUS, or CHACO (Alphonsus) a learned Dominican, born at Bacca, was titular patriarch of Alexandria and died at Rome, 1599, aged 59.

Some

Some writers say, that he was living in 1601. A great number of his works remain; the most considerable among which is entitled, *Vitæ et gesta Romanorum pontificum et cardinalium*; which, with the continuation, was printed at Rome, 1676, 4 vol. fol.; to which is joined the sequel down to Clement XII. by Marie Guaracci, Rome, 1751, 2 vol. fol.; *Bibliotheca Scriptorum ad annum*, 1583, Paris, 1731, fol. and Amsterdam, 1743, fol. This last consists of the Paris edition, which the Dutch bookseller had bought, with some additions by the editors, and goes no farther than E. *An Explanation of Trajan's Pillar*, in Latin, 1576, fol. fig. and in Italian, 1680, fol. fig. He must be distinguished from Alphonsus Ciaconius, his nephew.

CIACONIUS, or CHACO (Peter) a learned Spanish priest, born 1525 at Toledo, who was appointed canon of Seville by Gregory XIII. and died October 24, 1581, at Rome, aged 56. He was employed with Clavius in correcting the calendar, and published very learned and judicious notes on Gratian's Decretal, Arnobius, Tertullian, and several other authors. He also wrote *De Triclinio Romano*, Rome, 1590, 8vo.; *Opuscula in Columnæ Rostratæ Inscriptiones, de ponderibus et mensuris et nummis*, Rome, 1608, 8vo.

CIAMPINI (John Justin) born 1633 at Rome. He was prefect of the briefs of justice, and master of the briefs of grace. These offices did not hinder him from studying the belles lettres, antiquities, philosophy, and the other sciences; but he applied chiefly to ecclesiastical history, and it was by his assiduity that an academy, appropriated to that study, was founded at Rome, 1671. In 1677, he established an academy of physic, and mathematics, under the patronage of the queen of Sweden, which soon became celebrated; and he was admitted into the academy of Arcadians 1691. He died 1698, leaving several works both in Latin and Italian. The principal are, *Conjecturæ de perpetuo azymorum usu in Ecclesia Latina, vel saltem Romana*, Romæ, 1688, 4to.; *Vetera Monumenta, in quibus præcipué musica Opera, sacrarum profanarumque ædium structura, dissertationibus, iconibusque illustrantur*, 1690, and 1699, 2 vol. fol.; *De Incombustibili lino Dissert.* 1691, 4to.; *De sacris Ædificiis à Constantino magno constructis Synopsis historica*, 1693, fol.; *Examen Vitarum Pontificum Romanorum Anastasii*, Romæ, 1688, 4to.

CIBBER (Colley) son of a statuary, born in London 1671. He went on the stage at the age of 30, and quitted it 1731, after having gained much reputation, both by his acting and compositions, which were printed 1760, 4 vol. 12mo. He died 1757.

CICERI (Paul Cesar de) born 1678 at Cavaillon. He had the honour of preaching before the king, and was abbot of Notre Dame in Touraine. He died 1759, aged 81. His sermons were published 1761, 6 vol. 12mo.

CICERO (Marcus Tullius) a celebrated Roman orator, one of the greatest men of his age, born at Arpinum 106 A. C. His father, Marcus Tullius, took great care of his education, and sent him to study at Rome, where Cicero became acquainted with the Grecian literature from his childhood, and discovered uncommon talents both for learning and active life. On his first appearance at the bar, having declaimed with great vehemence against the partizans of Sylla, he was obliged to withdraw into Greece, to avoid his resentment. He there studied under the most eminent orators and philosophers, and displayed so much eloquence in a speech he made at Rhodes, that his master, Apollonius Molo, bewailed the fate of Greece, which, having before been vanquished by the Roman arms, would be vanquished again by his disciple's rhetoric. Cicero, being returned to Rome, married Terentia, by whom he had a son named *Tullius*, and a daughter named *Tullia*; but divorced her afterwards to marry *Papilia*, who was young, handsome, and very rich. He was quæstor, and governor of Sicily, 75 A. C. On his return, he was appointed to the office of Ædile, and obtained that Verres should be compelled to repair the extortions he had been guilty of in that office. Cicero was afterwards first prætor, and consul, with Anthony, 63 A. C.; and, during his consulate, discovered Catiline's conspiracy, for which he obtained the name of *Father of his Country*. He was however banished, by the intrigues of Clodius, some time after, but recalled the year following, at the solicitation

solicitation of Pompey, and appointed pro-consul of Cilicia. Cicero adhered to Pompey's party during the civil wars; but, after that great man's death, employed the meanest flattery to reconcile himself with Cæsar; which is perhaps the most dishonourable action in his life. Though the intimate friend of Brutus, he had no part in the conspiracy against Cæsar, it being kept secret from him. On the death of that emperor, he favoured Augustus; but Anthony, against whom Cicero had written the *Philippicks*, becoming triumvir, caused him to be killed as he fled in his litter towards the sea of Cajeta, 43 A. C. His murderer was Popilius Lena, a man whose life Cicero formerly saved, by pleading for him when he was accused of killing his father. This wretch cut off his head and right hand, and carried them to Anthony, by whom they were fixed upon the rostrum. Augustus consented to the murder, though he was under many obligations to Cicero. A great number of the works of this celebrated Roman remain, which are commonly divided into four parts; the first containing those books which treat on the art of oratory; the second, his orations; the third, his epistles; and the fourth, his philosophical works. M. the abbé d'Olivet has published a very elegant edition of them, *Paris*, 1740, 9 vol. 4to. The first complete edition of Cicero is *Milan*, 1498, and 1499, 4 vol. fol. That of Venice 1534, 1536, and 1537, 4 vol. fol. is also very scarce. That by Elzevir is of 1642, 10 vol. 12mo. or 1661, 2 vol. 4to. There is no edition of Cicero *cum Notis variorum*, in 8vo. except *Epistolæ ad familiares*, 1677, 2 vol.; *Ad Atticum*, 1684, 2 vol., *De Officiis*, 1688, 1 vol.; *Orationes*, 1699; 3 tom. in 6 vol. To complete them, the six volumes published at Cambridge by Davis, from 1730 to 1745, must be added, which contain *de Divinatione*; *Academica*; *Tuscalanæ Quæstiones*; *De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum*; *De Natura Deorum*; *De Legibus*; *Rhetorica*; Leyden, 1761, 8vo. The Cicero of Gronovius, *Leyden*, 1692, 4 vol. 4to. and that of Verburge, *Amsterdam*, 1724, 2 vol. fol. or 4 vol. 4to. or 12 vol. 8vo. are esteemed. There is a neat edition, Glasgow, 1749, 20 vol. 12mo. and one of Paris, 1767, 14 vol. 12mo. There are none of this author's works, *ad usum Delphini*, but *De Arte Oratoria*, 1687, 2 vol. 4to.; *Orationes*, 1684, 3 vol. 4to.; *Epistolæ ad Familiares*, 1685, 4to.; *Opera Philosophica*, 1689, 4to. The latter has been reprinted; but the two first books, *De Officiis*, which were in the other edition, are omitted, and the pages continued quite through the volume; whereas, in the first, they begin again with each book. This book has never been finished, which makes it scarce. The greatest part of Cicero has been translated by du Ruyer, 1670, 12 vol. 12mo.; the Orator, by the abbé Colin, 12mo.; the Orations, by Villefore, 8 vol. 12mo.; Familiar Epistles, 4 vol.; *The Offices*, 1 vol.; *Old Age*, and *Friendship*, 1 vol. by M. Dubois. The *Letters to Brutus*, by the abbé Prevôt, 1 vol.; those to his Friends, by the same, 5 vol. 12mo.; *Letters to Atticus*, 6 vol. by the abbé de Montgaut; *The Tusculanæ*, 2 vol.; *De Natura Deorum*, 2 vol. and *The Philippicks*, 1 vol. by the abbé d'Olivet; *On true Good and Evil*, by the abbé Regnier Desmarais, 12mo.; *De Divinatione*, by the same, 12mo.; *De Legibus*, by Morabin, 12mo. Cicero's works are models of eloquence; and in all of them we see, with admiration, genius, true taste, art, invention, all the qualifications necessary to form a great orator, an excellent philosopher, and a skilful politician. His stile is clear, noble, elegant, and admirably pure. Dr. Middleton, librarian at Cambridge, and M. Morabin, have written his life. The former has been translated by the abbé Prevôt, 4 vol. 12mo. The latter is in 2 vol. 4to.

CICERO (Quintus) brother of the preceding, who, being included in the proscription of the triumvirs, was killed with his son 43 A. C. He had been Cæsar's lieutenant in Gaul, and prætor in Asia. Some poems of his may be found in Maittaire's *Corpus Poetarum*.

CID (The) one of the greatest captains in the 11th century, named Roderigo, Dias de Bivar. He signalized himself by his valour against the Moors in Spain, whom he defeated in several battles, and took from them Valencia, with many other important places. Having had a quarrel with count Gomez de Gormas, he killed him in single combat; which involved

Chimene,

Chimene, the count's daughter, in the most cruel perplexities, who loved the Cid, and was beloved by him. Affection, however, triumphed over revenge; she entreated king Ferdinand to oblige the Cid to marry her, finding that nothing else could dry up her tears, and had by him a son and two daughters. The Cid died about 1098.

CIENFUEGES (Alvarez) born 1657, in the diocese of Oviedo, entered the Jesuits' order 1676. His penetration and skill in negociations occasioned him to be employed by the emperors Joseph I. and Charles VI. The latter procured him a cardinal's hat 1720, though not without difficulty, some doctors being of opinion, that there were unwarrantable propositions in his work, entitled, *Ænigma Theologicum de Trinitate et Libertate diviná*, Vienæ, 1717, 2 vol. fol. He was afterwards appointed bishop of Catania by the emperor, and his minister plenipotentiary at Rome. From the bishopric of Catania he was translated to the archbishopric of Montreal, and died 1739. He wrote the life of St. Francis de Borgia in Spanish, fol. and *Vita abscondita sub speciebus Eucharisticis*, Rome, 1728, fol.

CIGNANI (Charles) an ingenious Italian painter, born 1628 at Bologna, the pupil of Albano. He was greatly esteemed by pope Clement XI. who appointed him prince of the academy at Bologna, and loaded him with favours. Cignani died, 1719, at Forli. The cupola of *la Madona del Fuoco* at Forli, where this artist has represented Paradise, is an admirable work. His principal pictures are at Rome, Bologna, and Forli. There is an excellent *Noli me tangere* by him in the Palais-royal at Paris. He is remarkable for delicate colouring, and correct drawing; but his paintings are too nicely finished, which takes from the vivacity of the expressions.

CIMABUE (Giovanni) a Florentine painter and architect, who, having received instructions from the Grecian painters, was the first who began to restore the credit of the fine arts in his native country. He gained so great a reputation, that Charles I. king of Naples, went to visit him. Some of this painter's pieces in fresco, and water colours, still remain, in which his genius is admired. He died 1300, aged 70.

CIMON, son of Miltiades and Egysiphile, one of the most famous Athenian generals, was thrown into prison for his deceased father's debts, and could obtain his liberty on no other terms, than permitting Elpinice, who was both his wife and sister, to marry Callias, who paid them for him. He signalized himself at the battle of Salamis, and became so dear to the Athenians, that he was soon raised to the highest offices. He overcame the Thracians at the river Strymon, repaired Amphipolis, and afterwards defeated the Cyprian and Phœnician fleets, consisting of 200 ships, near Mycale. The same day he gained a great victory at land, near the river Eurymedon in Pamphilia, 470 A. C. and took the islands of Seyros and Thasos. Cimon was afterwards banished by ostracism, through the intrigues of Pericles and Ephialthes; but, being recalled, was appointed general of the Grecian fleet. He had taken efficacious measures for seizing the isle of Cyprus, and Egypt; but fell sick at the siege of Citium, and died 449 A. C. No general was ever more remarkable for generosity, and charity to the poor. His life has been written by Plutarch, and Cornelius Nepos.

CINCINNATUS (Lucius Quintius) a celebrated Roman, who was taken from the plough to be consul; and, a second time, to be dictator, 458 A. C. when the army of the consul, Marcus Minutius, was on the point of being forced in its entrenchments by the Æqui and Volsci. Cincinnatus conquered these enemies, made them pass under the yoke; and, having triumphed, returned to his plough. He was created dictator a second time when 80 years of age, vanquished the Prænestians, and abdicated 21 days after.

CINEAS, a Thessalonian minister, and favourite of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who sent him on an embassy to Rome, during the war of Italy, to treat about peace. Being asked by that prince, on his return, what he thought of the Roman senate, *I thought*, replied Cineas, *that I beheld an assembly of kings*. It was this Cineas who abridged the book of *Eneas the Tactitian*, on the defence of Places. Casaubon has given this

this abridgement, with a Latin version, in the Polybius of Paris, 1609, fol.; and M. de Beausobre, a French translation of it, with commentaries, 1757, 4to.

CINNA (Lucius Cornelius) a famous Roman consul, 87 A. C. who made a law to recall the banished, but was opposed by Octavius his colleague, one of Sylla's party, and driven from Rome. Cinna, however, returned, supported by Marius Sertorius, and a great number of slaves; killed Octavius, and made himself master of the Janiculum. He was preparing to oppress the republic, and make war against Sylla, but was stoned by his soldiers at Ancona for his cruelties, 84 A. C.

CINNA (Caius Helvius) a Latin poet, who lived in the time of the triumvirs, and wrote a poem on the amour of Myrrha, entitled *Smirna*, some fragments of which are in Maittaire's *Corpus Poetarum*.

CINNAMUS (John) a Greek historian in the 12th century, who wrote a history of the reigns of John, and of the emperor Emmanuel Comnenus, which forms part of the collection of the Byzantine historians, printed at the Louvre in Greek and Latin, with learned notes by M. du Cange, 1670, fol.

CINQ-ARBRES (John) *Quinquarboreus*, a native of Aurillac, professor-royal of Hebrew and Syriac, died 1587. He left a Hebrew Grammar, *Paris*, 1610, 4to. &c.

CINQ-MARS (Henry Coiffier, called Ruzé, marquis de) second son of marechal d'Effiat, who, finding the way to cardinal Richelieu's favour entirely smoothed by his father, gained that prelate's good opinion so completely, that he put an unlimited confidence in him, and placed him with Louis XIII. as master of the wardrobe 1637. The cardinal's plan was, that Cinq-Mars should so insinuate himself into the king's favour, that he might by this means become acquainted with his private sentiments. Cinq-Mars succeeded beyond his patron's hopes; but, like a thoughtless young man, fancied he needed no further support, and scrupled not to join in plots against his protector. Richelieu received intelligence that his enemies sought to strengthen themselves by a treaty with Spain, and had proof that Cinq-Mars was concerned in the affair. He was therefore arrested, and beheaded at Lyons, by the cardinal's order, 1642, at the age of 22. An account of his trial and execution may be found with that of M. de Thou.

CINUS, or CYNUS, an eminent lawyer of Pistoia, descended from a noble family in the 14th century. He wrote Commentaries on the Code, and part of the Digest, and some poems in Italian, printed at Rome, 1559, and at Venice, 1589. They may also be found in a collection of the old Italian poets, printed at Florence, 1527, 8vo. *very scarce*. He died at Bologna, 1336.

CINYRAS, king of Cyprus, and father of Adonis by his daughter Myrrha, reckoned among the ancient diviners. It is said that he was very rich, but that his kingdom was ruined by the Greeks, because he refused to furnish them with provisions for the siege of Troy, according to his promise.

CIOFANI (Hercules) a learned writer in the 16th century, a native of Sulmone. He was author of some observations on Ovid's Metamorphoses, *Francfort*, 1601, fol. which are much esteemed.

CIPPIERE (Philibert de Marcilly, seigneur de) a native of Maconnois. Having signalized himself by his courage and conduct, on several occasions, in the reign of Henry II. he was chosen by that prince for tutor to his second son, the duke of Orleans, afterwards Charles IX. It is said that Cippiere would have made his pupil a very great king, had not the excellent education the prince received from him been counteracted by others. He died at Liege 1565, in his way to the waters of Aix.

CIRCE, daughter of the sun, a famous magician, who, according to the fable, poisoned her husband, the king of Sarmatia; and, being driven away by his subjects, retired to Italy, where she changed Sylla into a sea monster. When Ulysses landed on her coasts, she received him kindly, and changed his companions into various animals.

CIRINI (Andrea) a regular clerk of Messina, who died at Palermo 1664, aged 46. He wrote *Variæ Lectiones sive de Venatione Heroum*, Messanæ, 1650, 4to. *De Venatione et Natura Animalium*, Panormi,

normi, 1653, 4to.; *De natura et solertia Canum, de natura Piscium*, Idem. *Historia della Peste*, Genoa, 1656, 4to.

CIRO-FERRI, an Italian painter and architect, born 1634 at Rome. He was Pietro Cortona's pupil, whose designs he has copied so exactly, it is difficult to distinguish them. Ciro-Ferri was esteemed by pope Alexander VII. and his three successors, and died at Rome 1689. He is accused of not giving sufficient animation and variety to his characters.

CIRON (Innocent) a learned lawyer, chancellor of the university of Toulouse, in which city he professed law with reputation in the 17th century. There are some valuable observations of his on the canon law in Latin, *Toulouse*, 1645, fol.

CISNER (Nicholas) a learned Lutheran, born March 24, 1529, at Mosback. He was professor of law at Heidelberg, and afterward rector of the university in that city, where he died, March 6, 1583, aged 54. His wife died a short time before him. He left several works printed at Francfort, 1611, 8vo containing 1031 pages.

CITEAUX, v. STEPHEN. (S.)

CIVILIS *(Claudius)* an illustrious Batavian, who, rebelling under Nero, was put in prison. Galba released him, but repented of it. Civilis raised the Batavians, and defeated the Romans several times. Through all the changes of government so frequent at that time, he contrived to make his revolt accord with the emperor's interest, who was not acknowledged in Gaul; so that he was not treated as a rebel when Vespasian ascended the throne.

CIVOLI, or CIGOLI (Ludovico) an Italian painter, whose family name was *Cardi*, born 1559 at the castle of Cigoli in Tuscany. He divided his time between painting, poetry, and music, which procured him admission into the academies of La Crusca and Florence. Civoli was a complete master of the lute; but, being one day reproached for taking greater delight in that amusement than in finishing his pictures, he broke the instrument. His *Ecce Homo*, which he painted in competition with Baroccio and Michael Angelo Caravaggio, was judged superior to those of these two great painters. He excelled in drawing, and was employed by popes and princes. He designed the pedestal of Henry the Fourth's statue, and died 1613 at Rome.

CLAIRAC (Louis-André de la Mamie) chief engineer at Bergues, author of *l'Ingénieur de Campagne*, 4to. and *Hist. de la derniere Revolution de Perse* (that which preceded the elevation of Thomas Kouli-Kan) 3 vol. 12mo. He died 1751.

CLAIRAULT (Alexis) studied mathematics under his father so early, that, when but 13 years old, he read a memoir before the academy of sciences respecting four new curves, which he had invented. In 1730 he published *Recherches sur les Courbes à double Courbure*, 4to. In 1741, *Elémens de Géométrie*, 8vo. In 1746, *Elémens d'Algebre*, 8vo. In 1743, *la Theorie de la Figure de la Terre*, 8vo.; and 1754, *Tables de la Lune*, 8vo. He was a member of the academy of sciences, and died 1765, aged 53.

CLARE (St.) born, 1193, at Assisi. She put herself under the direction of St. Francis, who gave her the church of St. Damian, where she founded a convent, was abbess of it, and died there, Aug. 12, 1253. Alexander IV. canonized her soon after. The nuns of St. Clare are divided into *Damianists* and *Urbanists*. The former follow the rule given by St. Francis to St. Clare; the latter are mitigated, and follow the rules given by Urban IV.

CLARENDON, v. HYDE.

CLARIUS, or CLARIO (Isidorus) one of the most learned divines in the 16th century, born at the castle of Chiaria, near Brescia, 1495. He entered among the religious of Mount Cassino, and appeared with great distinction at the council of Trent. Paul III. gave him the archbishopric of Fuligno, where he died May 28, 1555, aged 60, in great reputation for sanctity. He left *Scholia in Biblia*, Venice, 1564, fol. *Scholia in N. Test.* 1544, 8vo. two solid, learned, and very useful works, for correcting the text of the Vulgate, and explaining difficult passages in the Scripture; one volume, folio, of Latin Sermons, and two in quarto. His Letters, with two *Opuscula*, were published at *Modena*, 1705, 4to.

CLARKE (Samuel) son of an alderman of Norwich, in which city he was born, October 11, 1675. He was among the first who maintained Newton's

ton's principles, with applause, in the schools. John Moor, bishop of Norwich, made him his chaplain 1699, and continued his patron through life. He was introduced at court by this prelate, who procured him several honourable and lucrative places. Clarke died, May 17, 1729, leaving five children. His works were printed at London 1738, 4 vol. fol. The principal are, *Paraphrases on the four Evangelists*; *A Discourse on the Existence and Attributes of God*, translated into French by P. Ricotier, *Amsterdam*, 1727, 3 vol. 8vo. In the edition of Avignon, 1756, his Dissertation on the Immortality of the Soul is added. *Letters to M. Dodwell on the Immortality of the Soul*, with an answer to Toland's *Amyntor*. Seventeen Sermons, on various useful Subjects. *The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity*; a work which made much noise, because he maintains in it the doctrine of the new Arians. This book prevented Clarke from being archbishop of Canterbury. *A Discourse concerning the Connection of the Prophecies in the Old Testament, and the Application of them in the New, to Christ.* This work is in French, with Ricotier's translation, in the edition of 1727: it is an answer to Collins on the Foundation of the Prophecies. *Letters to M. Hoadley*, on the proportion of velocity and force, in moving bodies, &c. All these works, except the fifth, are excellent, and written with clearness, precision, and purity of stile. They discover great penetration, solid learning, a sincere love of truth, just and judicious reasoning, with a moderation worthy of a Christian philosopher and complete divine. Samuel Clarke published, besides, a Latin translation of Rohault's Philosophy, 1718, 8vo. and of Newton's Optics, 1719, 8vo.; also valuable notes on Cæsar's Commentaries, London, 1712, fol. and on Homer, London, 1754, 4 vol. 4to,

CLARUS (Julius) an able lawyer, born at Alexandria della Paglia, who filled the first offices in the city of Milan, and died 1575. His works were printed at Francfort, 1636, fol.

CLAVASIO, v. ANGELO.

CLAUBERGE (John) a learned Calvinist, professor of philosophy and divinity at Duisburg, born Feb. 24, 1622, at Solingen. He travelled to Holland, France, and England, an was every-where esteemed by th learned. He married Catherine Mercator 1651, daughter of Gerard Mercator, an ingenious geographer, by whom he had a son and five daughters. The elector of Brandenburg gave him public testimonies of his esteem. Clauberge died, January 31, 1665. His works were printed, *Amsterdam*, 1691, 2 vol. 4to. The best of them is an excellent treatise on logic, entitled, *Logica vetus et nova.*

CLAUDE (John) born 1619 at Sauvetat in Agénois, received as minister in 1645. He afterwards taught at Nismes during eight years; but, being forbidden to officiate in any part of Languedoc, by a decree of council, because he opposed a project of re-union with the catholic church, which some of his people had planned, he went to Paris, in hopes of getting the prohibition taken off. In this journey he began an answer to the book *de la Perpétuité de Foi, touchant l'Eucharistie.* Claude, unable to obtain any thing from the court, went to Montauban, where he exercised the ministerial office, but received an order from the king to quit that place four years after. He then returned to Paris, and was minister of Charenton from 1666 till the revocation of the edict of Nantes 1685, when he took refuge in Holland, and was favourably received by the prince of Orange, who gave him a pension. He died January 13, 1687, at the Hague, aged 68. He left several works, written in a manly, exact, elegant, and close stile: they discover great genius and learning, and an uncommon talent for employing all the subtilties of logic. Happy had he not misapplied his talents, by writing against the Catholic church. His principal works are answers to the *Traité de la Pérpétuité*, 2 vol. 1671, 8vo. and to the book of Pere Nouet, the Jesuit, 1668, 8vo.; *Defense de la Réformation, contre les prejugés légitimes de M. Nicole*, 4to. or 2 vol. 12mo.; *Réponse a la Conference de M. Bossuet*, 12mo.; several Sermons, *Geneva*, 1693, 8vo; five volumes of posthumous works, containing several treatises on divinity and controversy; *Plaintes des Protestans opprimées en France*, Cologn, 1713, 12mo. Abel Rotholph de la Deveze,

has written his life, *Amsterdam*, 1687, 16to.

CLAUDE (John James) son of Isaac Claude, pastor at the Hague, and grandson of the celebrated minister of that name, born January 16, 1684, in that city. At fifteen he wrote a very good Latin dissertation on the manner of saluting among the ancients, and published it at eighteen, with another dissertation, in the same language, on nurses and pædagogues, *Utrecht*, 1702, 12mo. He then studied at Utrecht, and devoted himself entirely to the belles lettres; but M. Martin, his relation and tutor, who was minister there, falling dangerously ill, and seeing M. Claude one day by his bed-side, said to him, among other things, *Behold, my dear child, of what use the belles lettres are, when a man is reduced to my situation.* These words made so deep an impression on the young scholar, that he determined from that time to make divinity his chief study. He became pastor of the French church in London, 1710, and died much lamented, 1712. A volume of his sermons was published after his death by his brother: they contain great solidity of argument.

CLAUDIA, a vestal, who, being suspected of unchastity, cleared herself by drawing a ship with her girdle, which was bringing the mother of the gods to Rome, and had remained unmoveable in the Tiber.

CLAUDIAN, *Claudianus*, a celebrated Latin poet of the 4th century, under the reign of Theodosius, and his sons. The emperors Arcadius and Honorius raised a statue to him. His verses are smooth and flowing, and contain a great deal of wit; but his Latin is not sufficiently pure. The most esteemed are his *Invectives* against Rufinus and Eutropius, and his poem on the *Rape of Proserpine*. He is the first poet who has described organs. It is certain he was not a Christian. The best edition of Claudian's works is that by the younger Heinsius, Elzevir, 1650, 12mo.: that of Barthnus, Francfort, 1650, 4to. is also esteemed. The edition, *cum Notis variorum*, is Amsterdam, 1665, 8vo.; that, *ad usum Delphini*, 1677, 4to.; that of Burman, *Amsterdam*, 1760, 4to The first edition of this poet is Vicenza, 1482, fol. v. MAMERT.

CLAUDIUS, a Roman emperor, son of Drusus, second son of Livia, daughter of Augustus, and nephew of Tiberius, born at Lyons, 10 A. C. He was so weak, both in body and mind, during his youth, that, when his mother Antonia wanted to describe a stupid man, she said, *He was as foolish as her son Claudius.* This prince was consul in the year 37, but acquitted himself so ill in his office, that the people despised him. Having hidden himself, to escape from the murderers of Caligula, he was found by a soldier, and saluted emperor. Immediately on ascending the throne, he took particular care to furnish Rome with provisions. This, added to the indifference and contempt he shewed for grandeur, conciliated the people's affections. Claudius punished Chereas, banished Seneca, and put Julia, Caligula's sister, to death. The Moors were soon after defeated, and their country reduced to two provinces; one called Tingitania, the other, Cæsariensis; and Claudius was victorious in Britain the year 44. He suffered himself, afterwards, to be ruled by his freed men, and by mean contemptible persons, who disgraced the empire by banishments, massacres, and the most infamous vices. This emperor was four times married. Messalina, his third wife, was a monster of depravity and lewdness. The younger Agrippina, his niece, and fourth wife, poisoned him in 54. Claudius had adopted her son, Nero, to the prejudice of Britannicus, his own son. Claudius invented three letters, and composed some works, which are lost. One of his harangues may be found in Tacitus.

CLAUDIUS II. (Aurelius) surnamed *Gothicus*, who, having distinguished himself by his valour and prudence under Valerian and Gallienus, was declared emperor when the latter died, 268. He put to death Aureolus, the murderer of Gallienus; conquered the Germans, and marched, in 269, against the Goths, who were ravaging the empire with 300,000 men. He harrassed them at first, and defeated them entirely near Naissus, 270; but a contagious disorder, which prevailed in the Gothic army, spread among the Roman soldiers, and the emperor himself died of it shortly after, aged 56. Pollio says, this prince had the moderation of

Augustus,

Augustus, the valour of Trajan, and the piety of Antoninus. Quintellus, his brother, succeeded him.

CLAUDIUS (St.) a celebrated archbishop of Besançon, born at Salins. He was canon, and afterwards archbishop of Besançon, which dignity he resigned to confine himself in the monastery of St. Oyan, of which he was abbot; and died there 581, aged 99.

CLAUDIUS *(Appius)* a Roman decemvir. v. *Virginia.*

CLAUDIUS MARIUS VICTOR, or VICTORINUS, a Christian rhetorician and poet in the 5th century, a native of Marseilles, who died about 445. He left a poem or commentary on the book of Genesis, in hexameters; and an epistle, addressed to the abbé Solomon, against the corrupt manners of his age, in the Bibliotheca Patrum, and, separately, in 8vo. 1536, 1545, 1560. He had a son, for whose instruction he wrote his poems.

CLAUDIUS PULCHER, a consul in the year of Rome 505, who lost two naval battles in Sicily against the Carthaginians, and was fined at Rome for having despised the augury of birds previous to the action, and obliged to appoint a dictator. He nominated Glaucia, who was held in contempt by the people, and compelled to resign in favour of Attilius Collatinus. In this manner did Claudius laugh at the gods and his country.

CLAVIUS (Christopher) a learned mathematician in the 16th century, born at Bamberg, who entered among the Jesuits very young, and was sent by them to Rome, where he was considered as the Euclid of his age. Pope Gregory XIII. employed him in reforming the Roman calendar 1581, in which Clavius acquitted himself extremely well, and defended the new calendar against Scaliger. He died February 6, 1612, at Rome, aged 75. His works have been published in 5 vol. fol. His arithmetic, and Commentaries on Euclid's Elements, are the most valued.

CLEANTHES, a celebrated Greek philosopher of the stoical sect, son of Phanias, and disciple of Zeno, 240 A. C. born at Asso in Æolia in Asia. He subsisted by drawing water during the night, that he might pursue his studies by day. The judges of the Areopagus not knowing in what manner he lived, summoned him before them, and having asked how he got his living at Athens, Cleanthes produced a woman whose bread he kneaded, and a gardener for whom he worked. Being dismissed upon this testimony, the judges offered him a present, but he refused it. This philosopher succeeded Zeno, and is said to have starved himself at the age of 99. King Antigonus, and Chrysippus, were his disciples: the latter succeeded him. He composed several works, of which only some fragments remain in Stobœus, in the *Stromata* of Clemens Alexandrinus, and in the *Carmina novem Poetarum* of Plantin, 1568, 8vo.

CLEARCHUS, a famous Lacedemonian, who, being sent to Byzantium to appease the civil commotions there, acted the part of a tyrant, and filled the city with blood and slaughter. He was recalled to Lacedemon, but, refusing to obey, it was found necessary to send forces against him; and, being defeated, he retired to the younger Cyrus in Ionia, 403 A. C. who appointed him commander of the Grecian troops which were in his pay. This prince was killed, two years after, at the battle of Cunaxa, in which he engaged against his brother Artaxerxes. Clearchus was among the chief commanders of the 10,000 Greeks who fought for Cyrus; but, being taken in his retreat, was put to death by the order of Artaxerxes. He must be distingnished from Clearchus, tyrant of Heraclia, who was assassinated at the feast of Bacchus, 353 A. C. and from Clearchus of Soli, a celebrated peripatetic philosopher, Aristotle's disciple, who is frequently mentioned by ancient authors.

CLELIA, one of the young Roman virgins given as hostages to Porsenna, when he went to besiege Rome, for the restoration of the Tarquins, about 507 A. C. It is said, that, having eluded the guards, Clelia escaped from the camp by night, and passed over the Tiber. She was sent back to Porsenna, who had demanded her by his ambassadors; but that prince, admiring the courage of the young maid, permitted her to return to Rome with her companions. The senate erected

an equestrian statue to Clelia in the public square.

CLEMANGIS, or CLAMINGES (Nicholas de) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, of the college of Navarre, born at Claminges, a village in the diocese of Châlons. He pursued all his studies at Paris, in the College de Navarre; was rector of the university 1393, and the antipope Benedict XIII. chose him afterwards for his secretary. Clemangis was accused of having drawn this pontiff's bull upon the French king, and retired to Genoa. On his return to France, he was treasurer of the church of Langres, from whence he went and hid himself in the Chartreuse of Valleprofond, where he wrote the greater part of his works; but, having at length obtained his Majesty's pardon, went back to Langres. He was afterwards appointed chanter, and archdeacon of Bayeux. At the latter end of his life he returned to the college of Navarre, of which he was Patron, and there died about 1430. His works were printed at Leyden, 1613, 4to. The principal are, a Treatise, *de corrupto Ecclesiæ Statu*, Wittebergæ, 1608, 4to. several letters, and a treatise on theological studies, which may be found in P. d'Achery's Spicilegium. They are written with spirit and elegance, and with that gravity and elevation of stile, which becomes a theological author. His Latin is purer than that of other writers of his time.

CLEMENCET (D. Charles) born at Painblanc, in the diocese of Autun; entered among the Benedictines of the congregation of St. Maur 1723, at the age of 19. His piety and strict attachment to the observance of all his duties, made him admired and respected by the nuns and solitaries of Port Royal, whose history he wrote under the title of *Hist. generale du Port Royal*, 1755, 10 vol. 12mo. He died April 5, 1778, in the monastery des Blanc-Manteaux, aged 75. He composed with D. Durand *l'Art de verifier les dates*, 1750, 4to. reprinted 1769, fol. and continued the *Hist. littéraire de la France*, with D. Clement; which consists of 12 vol. 4to. He published alone the letters to Morenas on his abridgement of Fleuri's ecclesiastical history, 1757, 12mo. The *Defence* of Racine's ecclesiastical history, 1760, 12mo. &c. and published the *Conferences de la Mere Angelique*, de St. Jean Arnaud de Port Royal, 1760, 3 vol. 12mo.

CLEMENS (Cassius) one of Pescennius Niger's partizans. Being accused before the emperor Severus, who sat in judgement himself, he had the courage to represent to him that the cause of the partizans of Niger, was she same as that of the partizan's of Severus, both having taken up arms to dethrone an usurper. This noble boldness saved his life, 194.

CLEMENS ALEXANDRINUS (St.) a learned father of the church, who renounced paganism, and was priest and catechist of Alexandria, 190. He succeeded his master, the celebrated Pantænus, in these offices; who was gone to preach the gospel in the Indies. St. Clemens discharged with honour the duties of this important function, and died about 220. Several of his works remain in Greek, which have been translated into Latin, of which the principal are his *Stromata*; *Exhortations to the Gentiles*; and *Pædagogue*; which contain great learning. The best edition is that by Potter, *Oxford*, 1715, 2 vol. fol. a Latin translation of them is in the Bibliotheca Patrum; and there is a French translation of a part, *Paris*, 1696, 8vo.

CLEMENT I. (St.) succeeded St. Linus in the see of Rome 67, and was the disciple and coadjutor of the apostles. St. Paul mentions him in his epistle to the Philippians. St. Clement governed the church with great wisdom; abdicated in 76, and died in 100. Jerusalem was destroyed during his pontificate, in the year 70. An epistle of his to the Corinthians remains, which is one of the finest pieces of ecclesiastical antiquity. The writings ascribed to him are, a second epistle; the eight books of the apostolical constitutions, a valuable work, though of later date; Recognitions; all of which may be found in the Bibliotheca Patrum, and in Cotelier, &c.

CLEMENT II. a Saxon; bishop of Banberg, elected pope at the council of Sutri, 1046, he died October 7, 1047.

CLEMENT III. a Roman, bishop of Preneste; elected pope, December 19, 1187, died March 25, 1191, after having

ing published a crusade against the Saracens. v. GUIBERT.

CLEMENT IV. a Frenchman, born at St. Gilles on the Rhone, whose name was Gui le Gros. He went into the army first, but devoted himself afterwards to study; was esteemed one of the ablest lawyers of the age, and appointed secretary to St. Louis. His wife dying some time after, he embraced the ecclesiastical profession; was archdeacon; then bishop of Puy; archbishop afterwards of Narbonne; cardinal bishop of Sabina, and legate in England. At last he was elected pope at Perugia, February 5, 1265, and died November 29, 1268, at Viterbo. He was humble, mild, and disinterested. Several of his works remain; his letters are in the *Thesaurus Anecd.* of Martenne.

CLEMENT V. a Frenchman, before called Bertrand de Gouth, or de Goth. He was appointed bishop of Comminges, then archbishop of Bourdeaux by Boniface VIII. and afterwards elected pope at Perugia, June 5, 1305. The ceremony of his coronation was performed at Lyons, Sunday, November 10, but interrupted by a wall giving way, from being overloaded with spectators: by which accident John II. duke of Bretany was killed, the king wounded, and the tiara thrown from the pope's head. This accident was considered as a presage of the misfortunes which afflicted Italy, and all Christendom, during the pontificate of Clement V. He was the first pope who resided at Avignon. In 1311, he held the general council of Vienne, appropriated to himself the first year's revenue of all the English benefices; which was the origin of first fruits, abolished the order of Templars, and made the collection of what are called the *Clementine Constitutions*; of which there are some scarce editions; Mentz, 1460, 1467, and 1471, fol. They form part of the body of Canon law. v. GRATIAN. Clement V. died at Roquemaure on the Rhone, 1314, as he was going to Bourdeaux for change of air.

CLEMENT VI. a learned pope, born in Limosin, before called Peter Rogier, who studied in the Sorbonne, and took his doctor's degree there. He was afterwards abbot of Fècamp; then successively bishop of Arras, archbishop of Rouen, archbishop of Sens; cardinal and provisor of the Sorbonne, and at last elected pope; May 13, 1342. He defended the interests of the church and sovereign pontiffs, with a zeal carried to excess; reserving to himself the disposal of a multitude of benefices, which he gave to his creatures, notwithstanding former elections; and excommunicating the emperor Louis of Bavaria. He reduced the period of the jubilee to 50 years, and died at Avignon, December 6, 1352. This pope was a man of learning, and had a prodigious memory. His contemporary, Petrarch, mentions him with great encomiums.

CLEMENT VII. before called *Julius de Medicis*, was related to Leo X. and elected pope, 1523. He received a celebrated embassy from the king of Ethiopia; joined in a league with the French and Venetians, against the emperor Charles V. and was besieged in Rome by that prince's army. After he had been confined seven months in the castle of St. Angelo, a ransom was set upon him, and he was forced to escape *incognito*. Clement made peace with the emperor 1529, and excommunicated Henry VIII. king of England. He died September 26, 1534. This pope must not be confounded with Robert of Geneva, a man of great merit, who after the election of Urban VI. was elected pope at Fondi, September 21, 1378, by several cardinals, who asserted that they were not free at the former election. Robert took the name of Clement VII. retired to Avignon, and was acknowledged by France and Spain. His election occasioned a great schism in the western church, which did not end till 50 years after, when the anti-pope Clement VIII. abdicated in 1429, and acknowledged Martin V.

CLEMENT VIII. otherwise Hippolito Aldobrandini, a native of Fano, elected pope, January 30, 1592. He was zealous in his endeavours for the increase of piety and learning in the church; condemned duels, absolved Henry IV. brought back great numbers of heretics to the church; and was very instrumental to the peace of Vervins. Never did any pope more carefully reward men of merit and learning. He raised

raised Baronius, Bellarmine, Tolet, d'Ossat, du Perron, and several other great men to the cardinalship. The celebrated question *de Auxiliis*, on the accordance of grace and free will, was debated in this pontiff's presence. He died March 5, 1605, aged 69. v. SIXTUS V. for the edition of the Vulgate bibles. He has corrected the Roman Pontifical, *Paris*, 1664, fol. v. MARTIN V. MUGNOS.

CLEMENT IX. before called, *Julius Rospigliosi*; elected pope, June 20, 1667. He governed the church wisely, endeavoured to put an end to the contest about the distinction between doctrine and fact, in the matter of Jansenius, and took great pains to reunite the Christian princes, and procure succours for the Venetians against the Turks, who were besieging Candia; but, being unable to save that important place, he died with grief, December 9, 1669, aged 71.

CLEMENT X. or EMILIUS ALTIERI, elected pope, April 29, 1670. He was distinguished for his humility, and discovered, during his whole pontificate, a mild, tranquil, and peaceful disposition. He died July 22, 1676, aged 86.

CLEMENT XI. or JOHN FRANCIS ALBANI, a native of Pesaro, one of the greatest and most learned popes that have ever governed the church; elected unanimously, November 20, 1700. He afforded an asylum to the son of James II. and had him crowned by the title of James III. relieved the poor, confirmed the condemnation of the five celebrated propositions of Jansenius, by his bull *Vineam Domini Sabaoth*; condemned the superstitious practices of some missionaries in China; and published the constitution *Unigenitus* against 101 propositions extracted from Pere Quesnel's moral reflections on the New Testament. He died March 19, 1721, aged 72. He left some homilies, which are esteemed, and other works printed 1729, 2 vol. fol.; and a Collection of Bulls, 1718, fol. Lafiteau and Reboulet have written his life, each in 2 vol. 12mo. v. QUESNEL.

CLEMENT XII. or LAURENTIUS CORSINI, born April 7, 1652, of a noble and ancient family at Florence; unanimously elected pope, July 12, 1730. He relieved the Roman people by diminishing the imposts; punished those who had acted dishonourably in their offices under the preceding pontiffs, ruled the church with prudence, and preserved it's tranquility. He died February 6, 1740, aged 88.

CLEMENT XIII. (Charles Rezzonico) a Venetian, born March 7, 1693. He was appointed cardinal by Clement XII. 1737, and succeeded Benedict XIV. July 6, 1758. From a disposition to be too easily prejudiced, he was often led to take imprudent steps: in consequence of attempting to exercise a jurisdiction in the states of Parma, which belonged only to the sovereign, he saw himself deprived of Avignon by France, and of Benevento by the king of Naples. All the interest used by this pope in favour of the Jesuits, could not prevent the abolition of this order in Portugal, Spain, France, Naples, and Parma. He died suddenly, 1769.

CLEMENT XIV. (Laurence Ganganelli) born October 31, 1705, at the town of St. Arcangelo, in the diocese of Rimini. His father was of a noble family, and practised physic. He entered the Franciscan order, was created cardinal September 24, 1759, and elected pope May 19, 1769. His Bull for suppressing the Jesuits 1773, will make his name famous in history. He died, not without suspicion of poison, September 22, 1774, regretted by all Christendom for his learning and virtues. The kings of France, and Naples had shown their gratitude for his services to the church, by restoring to him Avignon and Benevento. This pope's life has been published by the marquis de Caraccioli, *Paris*, 1775, 12mo. and a French translation of his letters appeared at Paris, 1776, 2 vol. 12mo. the third volume was published 1777, as well as the Italian edition, 2 vol. 12mo.

CLEMENT (James) a Dominican, born at Sorbon, a village near Sens. He was educated at the Dominican Convent in that city, and rendered his memory execrable, at the age of 25, by assassinating king Henry III. at St. Cloud, August 1, 1589. His prior, who had incited him to this horrid action, was at least equally guilty. v. BOURGOING. Some members of the league carried their fanaticism so far

far as to make a saint of him; and printed the martyrdom of St. James Clement, *Paris*, 1589, 8vo. *with his picture.*

CLEMENT (Peter) a Genevese, author of the *Cinq Années Littéraires*; 1754, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Les Franc-Maçons*; a comedy; and *Merope*; a tragedy, 1749. He translated the tragedy of *The London Merchant*, from English into French. He died 1767, aged 60.

CLEMENT (Denis Xavier) born 1706, at Dijon. He conquered an impediment he had in his speech, through his great zeal to serve the church, as a preacher, and director; was dean of the collegiate church at Ligni, king's preacher, and confessor to Mesdames. He died 1771. His sermons were printed 1772, 4 vol. 12mo.; He also left: *Exercise de l'ame sur la Penitence, et l'Eucharistie*, 12mo.; *Maximes pour se conduire Chretiennement dans le monde*, 12mo.; *Elevations de l'ame á Dieu*, 18vo; *Avis á une personne engagée dans le monde*, 18vo.; *Meditations sur la Passion*, 12mo.; Several funeral orations, &c.

CLENARD (Nicholas) a native of Diest, who, after teaching ethics at Louvaine, travelled into France, Spain, Portugal, and Africa, and died at Granada, 1542. He left some curious and scarce letters in Latin, concerning his travels, 1606, 8vo.; a Greek grammar, which has been revised and corrected by several grammarians, among others by Vossius, who published an edition of it at Amsterdam, 1650, 8vo. and other works.

CLEOBULUS, son of Evagoras, and one of the seven Grecian sages; born at Lindus, and distinguished both for his valour and genius. He was handsome, loved learning, and abhorred treachery and ingratitude, above all things. His advice was, to do good to our friends, in order to keep them; and to our enemies, in order to gain them. He died about 560 A.C. leaving a daughter called *Eumetis*; better known by the name of Cleobulina; who became celebrated for the delicacy of her wit, the solidity of her judgment, and the sweetness of her temper. She possessed heroic courage, and invented some very ingenious enigmas, which were admired by the Egyptians.

CLEOMBROTUS I. son in law of Leonidas. He had delivered up his father in law; who, upon his being recalled, condemned Cleombrotus to death; but his wife, who had followed Leonidas when deprived of his throne, prevailed upon her father to change the sentence of death, which had passed against her husband, to banishment, and left the court to follow him into exile.

CLEOMBROTUS II. a famous king of Lacedemon, 380 A.C. who was killed at the celebrated battle of Leuctra, gained by Epaminondas 371 A.C. He must be distinguished from Cleombrotus the philosopher, a native of Ambracia, who threw himself into the sea, after having read Plato's Phædon, which treats of the soul's immortality.

CLEOMENES, the name of three Lacedemonian kings. The first conquered the Argives, delivered Athens from the tyranny of the Pisistrati; punished the Æginetæ, and died about 491, A.C. The second succeeded his brother Agesipolis, 370 A.C. and reigned in peace 34 years.

CLEOMENES III. second son of Leonidas, ascended the throne 230 A.C. He suppressed the troubles of Sparta, divided the lands, abolished the debts, gave the privilege of citizen to foreigners, and restored the ancient government of Lacedemon. He afterward defeated the Achaians; but was conquered by Antigonus, king of Macedon, 226 A.C. and retired to Egypt, where he was well received by Ptolomy Evergetes. After the death of that prince, being put in prison by Ptolomy Philopator, he raised a sedition, and killed himself 219 A.C.

CLEONYMUS, son of Cleomenes II. king of Sparta, who should have succeeded him; but on account of his violent temper, the Lacedemonians placed all the authority in the hands of Areus, his nephew. He had married, at an advanced age, a young and beautiful princess of the blood royal, named Chelidonis, who was passionately in love with Acrotatus, son of Areus, and was beloved by him. Cleonymus, displeased both with his wife and the Lacedemonians, left Sparta, and solicited Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, to declare war against them. Pyrrhus went accordingly to besiege Lacedemon; but was vigorously repulsed, and forced to abandon his enterprize. The women

worked at the entrenchments, and had a great share in obliging Pyrrhus to raise the siege. Chelidonis alone remained at home, and tied a cord round her neck, that, in case of necessity, she might avoid falling alive into the hands of Cleonymus. This was about 273 A.C.

CLEOPATRA, daughter of Ptolemy Philometor, wife of three Syrian kings, and mother of four princes who wore the crown. She first married Alexander Balas; afterwards Demetrius; the latter of whom preferring Rodogun to her, she offered her hand and crown to Antiochus, his brother. Seleucus, eldest son of Demetrius, attempted to reascend his father's throne; but this woman, who had caused the death of the father, by refusing him an asylum in Ptolemais, plunged a poignard in the heart of the son. The people rose against her after this murder, but she appeased them by crowning Antiochus, her second son. The young prince was preparing to shake off his mother's yoke, who on her part sought opportunity to poison him, but he forced her to swallow the poison she had prepared for that purpose, 120 A.C This is the foundation of Corneille's Rodogune. v. PTOLEMY LATHIRUS.

CLEOPATRA, queen of Egypt, famous for her beauty, and licentiousness, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes. She inspired Julius Cæsar with a passion for her, and had a son by him, named Cæsarion. After the death of that prince, Mark Anthony, going to make war against the Parthians, 40 A.C. summoned Cleopatra to meet him in Cilicia, and answer to the accusation brought against her of having assisted Brutus. This princess, who was not only very beautiful, but possessed great wit and ingenuity, and spoke several languages, determined to gain Anthony's affections. She embarked on the river Cydnos, in a ship with a golden stern, purple sails, and silver oars; she landed to the sound of instruments, reclined under a canopy of gold tissue, and adorned with the most splendid habits. On the very first evening of her arrival she gave Anthony a magnificent repast, who fell so extravagantly in love with her, that he married her, to the prejudice of his wife Octavia, Cæsar's sister. After the defeat and death of Anthony, Cleopatra, finding she could not win the love of Augustus; and fearing lest he should force her to adorn his triumph, procured an asp, by the bite of which she died, at the age of 39, 30 A.C. v. MARK ANTHONY. The following works have been published under her name, *De Medicamine Faciei*; *Epistolæ Eroticæ* in the *Petronius Variorum*; *De morbis mulierum*, in the *Gynæciorum libri ab Israele Spacchio collecti*; Strasburg, 1597, fol.

CLEOSTRATUS, a celebrated astronomer of Tenedos, who first discovered the signs of the zodiac, according to Pliny; b. 2. c. 8, and observed the signs of Aries, and Sagittarius. He corrected the errors of the Grecian year, about 536 A.C.

CLERAMBAUT, comte de Palluau, (Philip de) bore arms from the age of 16. Being made governor of Courtray, he disposed his forces so well, that the Spaniards were afraid to attempt a siege in 1647; and the same year he was appointed marechal of France. He died 1665, aged 59. He was a man of wit, and though he spoke with difficulty, was the life of conversation by his manner of expressing himself.

CLERAMBAULT (Lewis Nicholas) a French musician, born December 19, 1676, at Paris, of a family constantly attached to the kings of France, from Louis XI. He was appointed organist of the grand jacobins at the age of 20, and afterwards obtained the same place at St. Cyr: Louis XIV. took great pleasure in hearing him play little pieces on the harpsichord, and made him superintendant of M. de Maintenon's private concerts. Clerambault had a very superior genius for music, left five books of cantatas, among which that of Orpheus is esteemed a master piece; several motets, and pieces of music composed for particular occasions. He died at Paris, October 26, 1749, leaving a daughter, and two sons, who have distinguished themselves in the same art.

CLERC (Anthony le) master of the requests to queen Margaret de Valois; born September 23, 1563, at Auxerre, of a family which descended from John le Clerc, chancellor of France, in 1420. He abjured Calvinism, was the friend

friend of cardinal du Perron, and the learned of his time; and died at Paris, in great reputation for sanctity, January 23, 1628, aged 65, after having distinguished himself by his learning and piety.

CLERC (David le) Hebrew professor, and minister at Geneva, who died 1655, aged 64. His works, which consist of sacred questions, and discourses, have been published with those of his brother Stephen le Clerc, 1685, and 1687, 2 vol. 8vo. The following were his nephews.

CLERC (Daniel le) a learned physician, son of Stephen le Clerc, a physician also, born 1652, at Geneva, after studying in France, he returned to his native place, and practised with great success: was afterwards counsellor of state there, and died June 8, 1728, aged 76. His works are; *Hist. de la Medicine*, Hague, 1729, 4to.; *Historia latorum Lumbricorum*, in Latin, *Geneva*, 1705, 4to. He published the *Bibliotheque Anatomique*, with Manget.

CLERC (John le) brother of the preceding, an eminent professor of belles lettres, Hebrew, and philosophy, and one of the most learned and indefatigable critics of his age; born March 29, 1657, at Geneva. He settled at Amsterdam, 1683, and there married in 1691, the daughter of the well known Gregorio Leti. In 1728, he suddenly lost his speech while reading lectures; and his memory failing at the same time, the celebrated le Clerc was little more than an automaton during the last eight years of his life. He wrote incessantly, and sent copies to the printers, who threw them into the fire. His wife died 1728, and he followed her January 8, 1736, aged 79. He left a great number of polemical works, among them the sentiments of some Dutch divines, with a defence, 2 vol. 8vo. touching P. Simon's *Hist. Critique*, in which he leans to Socinianism. The most esteemed of his other works are; *Bibliotheque Universelle et Historique*, 26 vol. 12mo. including the table; *Bibliotheque choisie*, designed as a supplement to the above, 28 vol. 12mo. including the table; *Bibliotheque ancienne et moderne*, as a supplement to the two former, 29 vol. 12mo. with the table; *Ars Critica*, the best editions of which are 1712, and 1730, 3 vol. 8vo.; *Tr. de l'Incredulité*, an excellent work; the best edition of which is 1733, 8vo.; Latin commentaries on the Pentateuch, and the greater part of the other books in the bible, &c. *Amsterdam*, 1710, and 1731, 5 vol. fol. The New Testament is of Francfort, 1714, 2 vol. fol.; a French translation of the New Testament, with notes, 1703, 4to.; History of the United Provinces, *Amsterdam*, 1738, 3 tom. in 2 vol. fol.; History of cardinal Richelieu, 2 vol. 12mo. reprinted with pieces in 5 vol. some editions of Latin authors; *Harmonia Evangelica*, Amsterdam, 1700, fol.

CLERC (John le) called Bussy; procurer to the parliament of Paris; appointed governor of the Bastile during the league, by the duke of Guise. He was an obscure man, one of the faction of the sixteen, who, with fifty satellites, had the audacity to conduct the first president de Harlai, and about sixty other members of parliament, to the Bastile, because they refused to join the league against the Royal family. He made them live there on bread and water, that they might be forced to buy their liberty of him; from whence he was called grand penitentiary of the parliament. When the duke of Mayenne delivered Paris from the faction of the sixteen, in 1591, le Clerc surrendered the Bastile at the first summons, on condition that his life should be saved; the promise was kept, and he retired to Brussels, and there lived miserably, as usher of a fencing school. He was alive in 1634, wore always a large chaplet about his neck; spoke little, but magnificently of the great designs in which he had failed.

CLERC (Michael le) advocate to the parliament of Paris, and one of the French academy; born at Alby; died in 1691. He translated the first five cantos of Tasso, and wrote two tragedies, *Virginie* and *Iphigénie*. Le Clerc, like Coras, tried to dispute the tragic palm with Racine.

CLERC (Sebastian le) an excellent engraver, and designer in ordinary to the king, born September 26, 1637, at Mentz. Having learned drawing from his father, and applied himself to mathematics, he was appointed geome-

trical engineer to the marechal de la Ferté 1660, and went to Paris 1665. He there practised drawing and engraving with so much success, that M. Colbert gave him a pension of 600 crowns. He was admitted into the royal academy of painting and sculpture 1672, and appointed professor of geometry and perspective, in the same academy, 1680. Le Clerc died piously October 25, 1714, aged 78, leaving one son, Laurence Joshua le Clerc, a priest, who died 1736, and was author of the *Bibl. des Auteurs*, which is at the head of Richelet's Dictionary 1728, 3 vol. fol.; besides a great number of drawings, and near 3000 prints. Sebastian le Clerc left a treatise on the theory and practice of geometry, the best edition of which is 1745, 8vo.; the original is 1669, 12mo.: a treatise on architecture, 2 vol. 4to.; and other works. All his productions discover great copiousness of invention, correctness of design, and beauty of execution. M. Jombert published a catalogue of them 1775, 2 vol. 8vo.

CLERKS REGULAR for attending the sick. v. LELLIS.

CLERKS REGULAR of the Mother of God. v. LEONARDI.

CLERKS REGULAR, Minors. v. ADORNE.

CLERI (Petermann) born 1510 at Friburg in Switzerland. He was a captain in the army of Henry II. then colonel of a Swiss regiment in that of Charles IX.; did essential service to both these princes, in several expeditions, and signalized himself at the battle of Dreux. Henry had created him a knight, 1554. Cleri was killed at the battle of Moncontour, November 3, 1569, after having displayed astonishing bravery at the head of his regiment, which contributed greatly to the victory.

CLERIE (Peter) a Jesuit, who won eight times the poetical prize at the academy des jeux floraux. He died 1740, aged 79. He translated the Electra of Sophocles into French verse, &c.

CLESIDES, a celebrated Grecian painter, who, to revenge himself on Stratonice, the wife of Antiochus, about 300 A. C. painted her in the arms of a fisherman. Stratonice, however, found herself represented so very charming, that she suffered this satirical picture to remain, notwithstanding its indecency, and rewarded the painter.

CLET (St.) raised to St. Peter's chair 77, and suffered martyrdom in 83.

CLICTHOUE (Josse) Jodocus Clicthoveus, a learned doctor of the house and society of Navarre in the 16th century, a native of Nieuport, and one of the first who wrote against Luther's errors. He was an eloquent preacher, became curate of Tournay, afterwards canon and *theologal* of Chartres, in which town he died, September 22, 1543, leaving various controversial works, written with great learning, solidity, and moderation; among others, his *Anti Lutherus*, Paris, 1524, fol.

CLIMACUS, v. ST. JOHN CLIMACUS.

CLIMENE, v. CLYMENE.

CLINGIUS (Conrade) a controversial divine, of the Franciscan order, in the 16th century, author of several treatises on subjects of controversy; a Catechism, *Col.* 1570, 8vo.; and a treatise entitled, *De Securitate Conscientiæ*, against the *Interim* of Charles V. Col. 1563, fol.

CLINGSTAT, v. KLINGSTAT.

CLINIAS, father of the famous Alcibiades. He fought with great bravery in the war against Xerxes, and was killed at the battle of Coronea, which was gained by the Athenians, against the Bœotians 447 A. C. Athenæus mentions another Clinias, a Pythagorean philosopher, who calmed his anger by playing on the lyre. He lived about 520 A. C.

CLIO, daughter of Jupiter, and Mnemosyne, the Muse who presides over History, according to the fable. She is represented under the form of a young woman crowned with laurel, holding a trumpet in her right hand, and a book in her left.

CLISSON (Oliver de) a celebrated constable of France, born of an ancient and noble family in Bretany, who, after having given proofs of his courage, attached himself to Bertrand du Guesclin, and signalized himself on various occasions, particularly against the English. He was appointed constable of France by Charles VI. November 28, 1380. After Guesclin's death, he commanded the van-guard at the famous battle of Rosebec, against the Flemmings,

mings 1382. Being sent into Bretany, five years after, he was detained as a prisoner by the duke, who ordered Bavalan, governor of his castle de l'Hermine, to sow him up in a sack, and throw him into the sea. Bavalan, relying on his master's repenting, did not execute the order; and it happened accordingly; for the duke, recollecting himself, Clisson obtained his liberty for a large ransom. On his return to France, Peter de Craon attempted to murder him, and gave him several stabs, June 14, 1391; but Clisson did not die in consequence of them. During the king's illness, he was deprived of the constable's office; and, retiring into Bretany, died there at his castle de Jossalen, 1407, universally loved and honoured. He had a daughter named Margaret, who married John de Blois, duc de Pentievre. She was an ambitious woman, and wished much to see her husband duke of Bretany. He had claims to it from his father, Charles de Blois, who was duke of Bretany in right of his wife, but had been obliged to resign them to his uncle, John IV. de Montfort. Whatever reason Clisson had to complain of duke John V. they were so completely reconciled, that, when the duke died in 1399, he appointed him guardian to his children. The duchess of Pentievre thought this a favourable opportunity, and solicited her father to rid himself of his pupils; but Clisson heard the perfidious proposal with so much horror, that his daughter, who observed his rising fury, broke her leg in running from him. She died 1441.

CLITHSENES, an Athenian magistrate, grandfather of Pericles, who invented the law of ostracism, for banishing such citizens as grew too powerful, by writing their names on a shell, which was put into an urn in the public assemblies. By means of this law, he drove out the tyrant Hippias, 510 A. C. and restored liberty to the republic.

CLITOMACHUS, of Carthage, an eminent philosopher, who left his native country at the age of 40, and went to Athens, where he was disciple and successor of Carneades, about 140 A. C. He composed a great number of works, which are lost.

CLITUS, brother of Hellanice, who was nurse of Alexander the Great. He attended that prince in his conquests, and saved his life by cutting off the hand of Rosaces, whose axe was lifted up to kill him, at the passage of the Granicus. Alexander, who had a great friendship for this young man, having invited him to supper, Clitus, heated by wine at the conclusion of the repast, depreciated the conquests of this prince to extol those of his father, Philip; which so irritated Alexander, that he killed him with his own hand, 329 A. C. His grief was so great afterwards, that he attempted to kill himself.

CLODION, Le Chevelu, reckoned the second king of France. It is said that he succeeded Pharamond about 427; made himself master of Cambray, with some other place, and was afterwards defeated by Ætius, which did not prevent him from taking Artois, and the town of Amiens. He died about 447, and was succeeded by Merouée, his relation.

CLODIUS *(Publius)* a famous Roman senator, who abandoned himself to the most infamous debaucheries. He is accused of having corrupted three of his sisters, and of intruding himself, by means of a disguise, into a religious ceremony, at which it was unlawful for any but women to be present. When tribune, he banished Cicero; but that great man, being soon after recalled, obtained a repeal of all that Clodius had done against him. He afterwards undertook the defense of Milo, who had killed Clodius 53 A. C.

CLODOMIR, son of Clovis and Clotilda, who inherited the kingdom of Orleans. Having joined with his brothers, Thierri, Childebert, and Clotaire, he declared war against Sigismond, king of Burgundy, conquered and killed him, 524; but was killed himself in a combat against Gondemar, who was become king of Burgundy, on the death of Sigismond. Clodomir left three children by his wife Gondiucque. Two of them were murdered, 533, by Childebert and Clotaire. Clodoald, the third, escaped, and was shaven. He is invoked by the name of St. Cloud. Gondiucque married Clotaire.

CLOPINEL, or JOHN de MEUN, a famous French poet, so called because he

he was lame, and a native of Meun on the Loire. He lived in the reign of Philip *the Fair*, about 1300, and gained great reputation by his continuation, in verse, of the *Roman de la Rose*, composed by William de Lorris. The best edition is that published by the abbé Lenglet, 1735, 3 vol. 12mo. Clopinel is also author of a French translation of Boethius *de Consolatione*, 1494, fol. of Abailard's Epistles, and some other works; among which are the Seven Articles of Faith, and Golden Proverbs in French rhime, 4to. Gothic; and *Le Miroir d'Alchimie*, in a collection of Tracts on Chymistry, *Lyons*, 1557, 12mo.

CLOPPENBURG (John) minister in some cities of Holland, and professor of divinity at Franeker, where he died 1652, aged 60, leaving children by two marriages. He left some theological works, printed at Amsterdam, 1684, 2 vol. 4to.

CLORIS, daughter of Amphion and Niobe, married to Neleus, and mother to Nestor. Apollo and Diana killed her, because she had boasted of singing better than the former, and of being more beautiful than the latter.

CLOTAIRE I. son of Clovis and Clotilda, who inherited the kingdom of Soissons, 511. He joined his brothers, Childebert and Clodomir, 523, against Sigismond, king of Burgundy; marched with Thierri against the king of Thuringia, and invaded Childebert's dominions 539, with whom he afterwards concluded a peace. Clotaire defeated the Saxons twice, and became king of all France, 558, by the death of Childebert. Chramne, his natural son, rebelling a second time against him, two years after, was defeated by Clotaire, and burned, with his whole family, in a cottage where he had taken refuge. Clotaire died at Compiegne 561, aged 64. He had been married to six wives, and left four children, who succeeded him. This prince was brave, liberal, and a great politician; but cruel, and too ambitious.

CLOTAIRE II. surnamed *the Great*, succeeded his father, Chilperic I. in the kingdom of Soissons, 584, when only four months old. His mother, Fredegonde, fearing the artifices of Brunehaut, and the power of Childebert, put him under the protection of Gontran; and, after the death of this prince, supported herself and him against Childebert, over whom she gained a great victory in 593 at Droissi, a village five leagues from Soissons. It is said that, before the battle, Fredegonde shewed the young prince to the whole army, which was commanded by Landri, to animate the soldiers. Fredegonde dying 597, Clotaire was defeated by Thierri and Theodebert; but, when those princes were dead, he united the whole French empire 613, and put Brunehaut to death, and the children of Thierri. He afterwards conquered the Saxons, and killed Bertoald their king with his own hand, 627. Clotaire died the year following, 628, aged 45. His support of the laws, skill in governing, and zeal for the observance of the canons, have partly obliterated the memory of his cruelty. He administered justice in person, and was a man of learning. In this king's reign, the mayors of the palace, who before were but as officers of the king, moveable at his pleasure, became perpetual. Warnachaire, as a reward for the assistance he had given Clotaire, by raising all the French lords against Brunehaut, exacted a promise from him, that he should be mayor of Burgundy, and hold the office for life. What he had asked for himself, the other lords required for their fiefs or benefices, which were also moveable at the king's pleasure. This change was occasioned by the indiscreet liberalities of Fredegonde and Brunehaut, who, without any reason, took places and benefices from those who had received them in consequence of services, to bestow them on their own partizans and favourites. Clotaire had been thrice married, and left two sons, Dagobert, and Chairibert, who succeeded him.

CLOTAIRE III. king of Burgundy and Neustria. His father, Clovis II. dying 660, Batilde, his mother, assisted by St. Eloi, governed with great wisdom during her son's minority. The grandees imitated her piety, with a view of pleasing her; but it was only hypocrisy; for, when she retired to the monastery of Chelles, the same vices appeared again. Ebroin, mayor of the palace, usurped all the authority, and made himself detested by his cruelties

and

and injustice. Clotaire III. died without children, 670.

CLOTHO, v. FATES.

CLOTILDA (St.) daughter of Chilperic, king of Burgundy. She was educated by her uncle Gondebaut, and became queen of France by marrying Clovis, whom she converted to Christianity. After the death of that prince 511, Clotilda saw, with grief, that a war was kindling between her children; and, being unable to unite them, retired to Tours, that she might pray upon St. Martin's tomb; died there, and was carried to the church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Paris, now St. Genevieve, where Clovis was interred. This queen was the mother of Clotaire, Clodomir, and Childebert. Clotilda, her daughter, was married to Amauri, king of the Visigoths, in Spain; and being ill used by that Arian prince, on account of the faith, entreated help from her brother Childebert, who defeated Amauri, and carried his sister back to France.

CLOUD (St.) son of Clodomir, king of Orleans, and grandson of Clovis and Clotilda. He was educated, with his brothers Theobalde and Gontaire, under the tuition of Clotilda; but Clotaire, their uncle, being determined to usurp their dominions, murdered Gontaire and Theobalde: St. Cloud escaped the carnage, and shut himself up in a monastery. He received the religious habit from the hands of St. Severinus; went to Provence, where he led a solitary life; and, returning afterwards to Paris, was ordained priest by Eusebius, who was bishop there. He spent the remainder of his life in a monastery, which he built at the village of Nogent, called St. Cloud, and there died about, 560. This monastery has been changed to a college.

CLOVIO (Julio) a painter, who died at Rome 1578, aged 80. He was originally of Esclavonia; learned drawing under Julio Romano, and excelled in miniature.

CLOVIS I. king of France, a famous conqueror, who succeeded his father Childeric, 481. He pursued the project of the French conquests in Gaul, which was attended with no difficulty; for Gaul, long ravaged by the barbarians, who succeeded each other, was without defenders; and the people wished, indeed, that some one of the barbarous nations would, instead of laying waste their country, fix there, and preserve them from being plundered by the rest. In this state of affairs, Clovis found it easy to conquer Siagrius, who commanded the few Roman forces destined to defend Gaul: he defeated him near Soissons, and ordered him to be beheaded. He took Soissons, Tongres, Rheims, and all the towns which remained to the Romans. The Gauls, who had favoured his invasion, were left in possession of their property: the lands belonging to those who had continued attached to the Romans, and all the lands of which the owners had perished in the preceding ravages, were divided among the conquerors, Clovis reserving to himself the principal, and all the cities. He imposed moderate taxes on the Gauls (who were called Romans). The Franks sharing the other vacant lands, were liable only to military service, and, to please their new subjects, permitted them to live according to their own laws, and adopted their manners and language. In 493, Clovis married Clotilda, a princess illustrious for her birth and piety, to whom he made a promise of embracing Christianity. He afterwards marched against the Germans, and engaged them at Tolbiac, near Cologn 496. In the midst of the engagement, seeing his troops give way, he had recourse to the god of Clotilda, and made a vow to become a Christian if he was saved from that danger. His soldiers immediately renewed the attack, and he remained conqueror. Clovis kept his vow, and was baptized by St. Remigius at Rheims, with a great part of his army: the rest continued in the darkness of idolatry, which lasted above 300 years longer in France. Nor were those who became Christians the better for it, as they neither restrained their sanguinary dispositions, nor their excesses in wine and women: but, hoping to atone for all their sins by great presents to the church, which cost them almost nothing, they made large donations of uncultivated lands to the monks. These gifts, though of little profit to their souls, were, however, of use in a political view. The ecclesiastics, who, with the nobles, were the only

free

free people, cultivated these lands, and converted mere desarts into beautiful spots, which enriched the state by their productions. Clovis afterwards extended his conquests beyond the Wahal and the Rhine; conquered Armorica, declared war against Gondebaud; gained the famous battle of Vouillé, near Poitiers, 507, against Alaric, whom he killed with his own hand; subdued all the country from the Loire to the Pyrenees, and made himself master of Angouleme. His army was, however, defeated by Theodoric before Arles, 509. Anastasius, emperor of the East, hearing of these great conquests, thought it necessary to solicit the friendship of Clovis, and sent him the insignia of patrician, consul, and Augustus, 510. Clovis, in the same year, chose Paris for the capital of his empire; and, after exercising great cruelty towards the princes, his relations, and seizing their dominions, died at Paris 511, aged 45, having reigned 30 years. He was buried in the church of St. Genevieve, which was at that time dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. Clovis is said to have digested the Salic laws. His four sons, Thierri, Clodomir, Childebert, and Clotaire, divided his dominions among them. It was in the last year of his reign, 511, that the use of silk worms was introduced from the Indies.

CLOVIS II. son of Dagobert, who succeeded him in the kingdoms of Neustria and Burgundy 638, under the tuition of his mother Nantilde, who governed with the mayors of the palace. This prince married Batilde, and was very charitable. In a time of scarcity, after having exhausted his own coffers to relieve the wants of the people, he caused the gold and silver plates, with which his father had covered the tombs of St. Denys and his companions, in the church dedicated to that saint, to be sold, and the money distributed among the poor. He died 656, and was buried at St. Denys. He left three sons, Thierri, Clotaire III. and Childeric II. This prince, who was addicted to wine, and had a weak head, did not live to be of age, dying at 22. The minority of his children, the eldest being but three years old, made the fortune of the mayors of the palace. The French lords had made a law, to chuse their kings only from the royal family; but reserved a right of chusing some person from among themselves to command in war, and the person so chosen took the title of mayor of the palace, not because he was the king's officer, for he was that of the people. It is no wonder, that, in a warlike nation, the military chief should finally gain the advantage over a king, who was most commonly destitute of virtue; or, if he possessed any, dared not discover it, for fear of offending a master, who, at his pleasure, chose a person out of the royal family, and gave him the title of king.

CLOVIS III. son of Thierri III. king of France. He reigned five years under the tuition of Pepin Heristal, mayor of the palace, who had usurped the royal authority. He died, 695, aged 14.

CLUENTIUS, a Roman, who was accused by Sosia, his mother, of having murdered his father-in-law, Oppianicus, 54 A. C.; but Cicero undertook his defence, and spoke, on that occasion, the noble oration *pro Cluentio*,

CLUGNY (Francisde) born at Aiguemortis. He was priest of the oratory, and died at Dijon 1694, where he had been superior, aged 57, in great reputation for sanctity. Clugny wrote, *La Devotion, le Manuel, l'Oraison des Pecheurs*, &c. 10 vol. 12mo.

CLUSIUS, v ECLUSE.

CLUVERIUS (Philip) a celebrated geographer, born 1580 at Dantzick, and carefully educated by his father, who was president of the mint in that place. Cluverius, going to Leyden, was advised by J. Scaliger, to study geography, which advice he followed, and, for that purpose, travelled over the greatest part of Europe. He understood various languages, and gained illustrious friends and patrons everywhere. On his return to Leyden he taught with great applause, and died there 1623, aged 43. His works are, *De tribus Rheni alveis*, 4to. which is also in the following: *Germania antiqua, Vindelicia et Noricum*, 2 vol. fol.; *Italia antiqua*, 2 vol. fol.; *Sicilia antiqua*, fol.; *Introductio in univers. Geographiam.* All the above are justly esteemed. The best edition of the Introduction to Geography is 1729, 4to. with notes by Bruzen de la Martiniere, and other learned

learned men. Some persons prefer the edition by Reiskius, Amsterdam, 1697, 4to.

CLYMENE, a nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, according to the fable, with whom Apollo falling in love, she had by him Phaeton, Lampetia, Phaethusas, and Phœbe. She afterwards married Merope.

CLYTEMNESTRA, daughter of Leda, and wife of Agamemnon, who, having entertained Ægisthus as a lover, while her husband was at the siege of Troy, persuaded him to murder Agamemnon at his return home. When her son Orestes was grown up, he revenged his father's death, and killed Ægisthus, and his mother Clytemnestra; but he was haunted with furies ever after.

CLYTIA, daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, who, having been beloved by Apollo, starved herself to death, because he preferred Leucothoe to her, and was changed by the sun into an heliotrope.

COCAIE (Merlin) v. FOLENGIO.

COCCEIUS (Henry) born March 25, 1644, at Bremen. He was professor of law at Heidelberg, Utrecht, and Francfort on the Oder, where he died, August 18, 1719, aged 76, leaving several children. Cocceius was employed in various affairs of importance, and received the dignity of baron of the empire from the emperor, 1713, as a reward for his services. He left several works on the science he professed. *Juris publici prudentia*, Francfort, 1695, 8vo.; *Hypomnemata Juris*, 1698, 8vo. &c.

COCCEIUS (Samuel) son of the preceding, who, by his extensive knowledge in the common law, rose to the offices of minister of state, and grand chancellor, under Frederic II. king of Prussia. He reformed the law in that kingdom by the *Codex Fredericus*, translated into French, in 2 tom. divided into 3 vol. 8vo. and published an edition of *Grotius de jure belli et pacis*, Lausanne, 1751, 5 vol. 4to. Cocceius died 1755, with the title of baron.

COCCEIUS, or COCH (John) a famous Hebrew professor at Bremen, his native place, and then at Franeker. He afterwards taught theology with reputation at Leyden, and died there 1669, aged 66, leaving a son. Cocceius wrote long commentaries on the Bible, and other works, which made much noise in Holland, and were printed at Amsterdam, 1701, 10 tom. in 8 vol. fol. In 1708 was published his *Opera Anecdota Theologica et Philologica*, 2 vol. fol. His singular method of interpreting the Holy Scriptures raised him opponents in Voetius, Desmarets, and several other protestants; but he had nevertheless, and has still, numerous disciples in Holland, who are called Cocceians, and believe, like him, that there will be a visible reign of Christ upon earth, by which that of antichrist shall be abolished; and that during this reign the Jews, and all nations, being converted, the church should attain its highest glory.

COCCHI (Antonio Celestine) a Florentine, professor of physic at Pisa, afterwards of philosophy and anatomy at Florence. He died 1758, aged 62. He wrote *Epistolæ Physico-Medicæ*, 1732, 4to. and published a Greek MS. with a Latin translation, on fractures and luxations, taken from Oribasius and Soranus, *Florence*, 1754, fol.

COCCHI (Antonio) born August 3, 1695, at Mugello in Tuscany. He was successively professor of physic at Pisa, of philosophy at Florence, and antiquary to the grand duke. Though his chief study had been physic, he excelled in literature, and translated Xenophon's romance of *Anthiæ* and *Abrocomæ* into Latin, which was printed at London, 1726, 4to. Greek and Latin. He also made several speeches, in Italian, on medical subjects, and in praise of some learned men, which have been printed at Florence, 1761, 2 parts.

COCCIUS (Josse) a learned controversial divine, born at Bilfeld, who renounced the errors of Luther, and embraced the Catholic religion at Cologn. He was canon of Juliers, and published, in 1599 and 1600, a large controversial work, entitled, *Thesaurus Catholicus*, Cologn, 1674, 2 vol. fol.

COCHET *de Saint Valier* (Melchior) secretary to M. the duke of Orleans, regent; afterwards counsellor and president of the parliament of Paris; distinguished by his abilities as a lawyer, and by his charities. In 1735 he established a fund of 10,000 livres, to be paid annually, for ever, as a marriage portion to a noble lady of Provence. He died December 19, 1738, at Paris,

aged 74. There is an excellent work of his entitled, *Tr. de l'Indult*, the best edition of which is in 3 vol. 4to.; and some of his pieces may be found in the Journaux de Trevoux.

COCHIN (Charles Nicholas) an eminent engraver of Paris, who died 1754, aged 66. He engraved the paintings at the Invalids, and published them after ten years' labour. His finest prints are Rebecca, Laban, St. Basil, the Origin of Fire, &c.

COCHIN (Henry) a very celebrated advocate of the parliament of Paris, and one of the greatest orators that have appeared at the bar, born June 10, 1687, at Paris. Being admitted advocate in 1706, he pleaded his first cause at the age of 22, before the grand council, in which his father, who was also an advocate, had acquired the esteem both of the magistrates and the public. This cause was followed by several others, which encreased his rising reputation, and determined him, at the age of 30, with the advice of his friends and clients, to plead in the parliament. He was heard there with universal applause, and, from that time till his death, there was scarce any affair of importance at the palace but the public crowded to hear him, and returned convinced that M. Cochin possessed all the extraordinary talents which characterise a great orator. He was consulted from every part of the kingdom, and never ceased to serve the public by his assiduous and unremitted labours. This great man died at Paris, after several attacks of an apoplexy, February 24, 1747, aged 60. His works were published at Paris, 1751, and the following year, 6 vol. 4to.

COCHLEUSE (John) a learned controversial divine of Nuremberg, canon of Breslaw, distinguished by his writings against Luther, and the other heretics of the 16th century, with whom he had several conferences, and by whom he was much feared. He died January 10, 1552, at Breslaw, aged 73. Cochleus left several works on subjects of controversy; the principal are, *Hist. Hussitarum*, fol.; *de Actis et Scriptis Lutheri*, fol.; *Speculum circa Missam*, 8vo.; *de vita Theodorici Regis Ostrogotorum*, Stockholm, 1699, 4to.; *Concilium Cardinalium*, anno 1538, 8vo.; *de emendenda Ecclesia*, 1539, 8vo. scarce. In order to shew how the Lutherans might pervert the Holy Scriptures, he published a book, 1527, interwoven with passages from the Bible, to prove that Jesus Christ is not God; and another, in 1528, to prove that we ought to serve the devil; and that the Holy Virgin lost her virginity.

COCK (Robert) a learned English divine, who studied the Fathers from his youth, endeavouring particularly to distinguish their real works from those falsely ascribed to them. He left a book on this subject, which is much esteemed, entitled, *Censura quorumdam Scriptorum quæ sub nominibus Patrum antiquorum à Pontificiis citari solent*, London, 1614, or 1623, 4to. He was vicar of Leeds, and died there 1604.

COCLES (Bartholomew) a fortune-teller of the 15th century, some of whose predictions having proved true, he made a collection of them, in which he explained his art by chiromancy, in Latin, Strasburg, 1536, 8vo. Cocles had foretold that he should die by a blow on the head, and he was actually killed by Caponi with the stroke of an axe on his head. The most singular circumstance is, that Caponi going to consult him, Cocles, to whom he was entirely unknown, said, *Alas, friend, you will commit a murder before night.*

CODINUS (George) curopaletes of Constantinople about the end of the 15th century. He wrote a treatise on the offices of the palace and church of Constantinople, and other works, printed in Greek and Latin, 1648, fol.; also an extract on the antiquities of Constantinople, 1655, fol. with Constantine Manassah, which forms part of the Byzantine.

CODRUS, son of Melanthus, and last king of Athens. Going to consult the oracle respecting the Heraclides, who infested Peloponnesus, he was answered, that the people whose chief should be slain would be victorious. Codrus, upon hearing this, disguised himself like a peasant, and wounded a soldier on purpose, that he might be provoked to kill him, about 1095 A. C. The Athenians, out of respect to his memory, resolved to have no more kings, and chose magistrates, called *Archontes*, to govern them: of whom Modon, son of Codrus, was the first.

CODRUS,

CODRUS, a Latin poet mentioned by Juvenal, who was so poor that his indigence became proverbial: *Codro pauperior.* v. URCEUS.

CODURC (Philip) a learned minister of what is called the reformed religion, a native of Annunay, who returned to the Catholic church, and became very eminent for his knowledge of languages, and of the Holy Scriptures. He died 1660, having published an excellent commentary on Job, *Paris*, 1651, 4to.; *Du Sacrifice de la Messe*, 1648, 8vo.; *Du Signe de la Croix*, 1656, 8vo.; and other works.

COECH (Peter) an architect, painter, and engraver, a native of Alost, who visited Italy for his improvement, and went also to Turkey, where he employed himself in making a set of drawings representing the Turkish customs. He was afterwards painter and architect to the emperor Char. V. and died 1551, leaving some treatises on geometry, architecture, and perspective; and some engravings on wood and copper. This artist is to be distinguished from Jerome Coech, who left some copperplate engravings, which are not esteemed.

COEFFETEAU (Nicholas) a learned controversial divine, born 1574 at St. Calais in Maine, who entered the Dominican order 1588, in which he rose by his merit to the highest offices. He was made bishop of Dardania, and administrator of the bishopric of Metz, 1617, and was nominated by Louis XIII. to the bishopric of Marseilles, but died at Paris April 21, 1623, before he had taken possession of it, aged 49. Coeffeteau left a great number of works; the principal are, Answers to the King of Great Britain; to Duplessis Mornai; and to Mark Anthony *de Dominis*. The Roman History, fol. &c.

COELUS, son of the Air and the Earth, considered as the most ancient among the gods. His son, Saturn, dethroned and mutilated him: the blood which flowed from the wound into the sea formed Venus.

COETIVY (Pregent, seigneur de) a gentleman of Bretany, who signalized himself in the 15th century by his courage and conduct in several sieges and battles. He was appointed admiral of France 1439, and killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Cherburg 1450. Alain de Coetivy, his brother, was successively bishop of Dol, Carnouailles, and Avignon; afterwards cardinal, and employed in various important affairs. He died July 22, 1474, at Rome, aged 69.

COETLOGON (Alain Emmanuel de) born, 1646, of an illustrious family in Bretany. He quitted the land service for the marine 1670, and was in eleven sea engagements. Louis XV. to honour his old age, made him marechal of France on the 1st of June 1730, and he died on the 7th of that month, aged 83.

CŒUR (James) a native of Bourges, celebrated in the 15th century for his talents and his riches. He was steward of the houshold to Charles VII. administrator of the finances, and became so powerful and wealthy, by the commerce which he carried on with the Turks and Persians in the East, and the Saracens in Africa, that those who wished for his property grew envious. They falsely accused him of having poisoned Agnes Sorel, who died in child-bed 1451. He was sentenced to pay 100,000 crowns, sent to prison at Poitiers, and, being taken from thence to Beaucaire, was confined in the convent of the Cordeliers; but one of his factors, named John de Village, who had married his niece, furnished him with the means of escaping to Rome, where he arrived 1455. He spent the remainder of that year in regulating his affairs, and settling accounts with his factors, who had continued faithful to him, and carried on his commerce during his process and confinement. Pope Calixtus III. armed a fleet the year following against the Turks, consisting of 16 gallies, in which James Cœur embarked, had the command of part, and died in the isle of Scio, at the end of 1456, *by exposing his person against the Infidels*, as king Charles VII. said of him. He was buried in the Franciscan church at that place, and the king, out of gratitude for his services, ordered part of his property to be restored to his children. One of them, named John, was archbishop of Bourges, and much esteemed as a man of merit.

COFFIN (Charles) born October 4, 1676, appointed principal of the college of Beauvais, and then rector of

the university of Paris. Gratuitous instruction was first established in the colleges of that great city during his rectorship. He died there, June 20, 1749, leaving a great number of hymns in the Breviary of Paris, and several small pieces of Latin poetry; among which the Ode on Champaign wine is particularly admired, and is certainly very beautiful. His works have been collected 1755, 2 vol. 12mo.

COGLIONI, or COLLEONI (Bartholomew) a native of Bergamo, whose family had the sovereignty of that city, and was deprived of it 1410. He distinguished himself by his courage and prudence from his youth. The Venetians appointed him commander of their troops, and received important services from him. He died 1475. It is said, that he first introduced the custom of drawing the artillery into the field. The Venetians erected an equestrian statue to his memory.

COGNATUS, v. COUSIN.

COHORN (Memnon) the greatest engineer that Holland has produced. He fortified Bergen-op-zoom, taken by the French September 17, 1747. It was a noble spectacle to see Vauban besiege Fort Cohorn, which was defended by Cohorn himself, who did not yield till he had received a wound that was pronounced mortal.

COIGNET (Michael) a learned mathematician of Antwerp, who died December 24, 1623. He left a treatise on navigation, printed 1581.

COINTE (Charles le) one of the best historians of his age, born November 4, 1611, at Troyes. He entered the Oratory under cardinal de Berulle; taught ethics at Vendôme, Nantes, Angers, and Condom, and followed M. Servien, plenipotentiary at Munster. M. Colbert appointed him a pension of 1000 livres, 1659, and another of 500 livres three years after. He died January 18, 1680, aged 70. Le Cointe published the Ecclesiastical Annals of France in Latin, *Paris, Impr. R.* 1665, continued to 8 vol. fol. which are much valued.

COISEVAUX, v. COYSEVOX.

COISLIN (Henry Charles du Cambout, duc de) bishop of Metz, who died 1732, famous for his benefactions to his episcopal city, where he built *caserns*, and founded a school. The Ritual which he printed, 1713, 4to. is full of useful instructions for curates, and was much approved. His Mandate for the acceptance of the Bull *Unigenitus* was not equally applauded. The court of Rome complained of the distinctions he made in the sense of the 101 condemned propositions. He inherited chancellor Seguier's famous library, and left it by his will to that of St. Germain-des-Pres. P. Montfaucon published a catalogue of the Greek MSS. 1715, fol.

COKE, or COOKE (Edward) chief-justice of the king's-bench, born 1549 of an ancient family at Mileham in Norfolk. He held several important offices under queen Elizabeth, was much noticed in the following reigns, and died September 3, 1634, at Stoke-poges, aged 86, leaving various works, the principal of which is his *Institutes of the Laws of England.*

COLARDEAU (Charles Peter) born 1735 at Janville in Orleanois, obtained, by his poetical talents, the nomination to a vacant place in the French academy, but died before his admission, April 17, 1776. His reputation was established by his Epistle from Eloise to Abailard. He also left *Renaud à Armide*; *Le Patriotisme Epitre à Minette*; *La Poesie comparée à la Philosophie*; *Le Temple de Guide*; *Les Hommes de Promothée*; Poems, &c.; and the tragedies of *Astarbée* and *Caliste*, which were received with deserved applause, particularly the latter.

COLASSE (Pascal) a French musician, born 1639, at Paris. He was one of Lulli's pupils, and music master at the chapel royal; composed several operas, among which that of *Thetis* and *Peleus* is esteemed his master piece; he also left motets, and various other pieces of music. Colasse had unluckily a foolish passion for seeking the philosopher's stone, which in the end ruined him and impaired his health; the usual consequence of that extravagant pursuit. He died at Versailles, 1709.

COLBERT (John Baptist) marquis de Seignelai, one of the greatest ministers France has produced; born August 31, 1619, at Paris, of a family of the robe. He was son of Nicholas Colbert, chancellor of state, and Mary Pussort, daughter of the counsellor of state of that name. M. Colbert attached

attached himself from the first to cardinal Mazarine, who placed unbounded confidence in him, and at his death in 1661, recommended him to Louis XIV. This prince appointed him counsellor of state, comptroller general of the finances, superintendant of the buildings, secretary and minister of state; all which important offices M. Colbert discharged with indefatigable diligence, unshaken fidelity, and abilities almost without example. His attention to order, his zeal for the king's glory, and the people's good, his exalted views, extended through every branch of government. He re-established the finances, the marine, and commerce; built the front of the Louvre, and all those noble edifices which will remain perpetual monuments of his taste, attention, and magnificence. M. Colbert invited painters, statuaries, mathematicians, and other persons of genius, into France; animated and promoted arts and sciences; rewarded the learned, even in foreign countries; founded and patronized academies. He also formed a council, from whence originated those wise regulations, and excellent ordinances, which are, and ever will be, the solid foundations of the French government. This minister was wise, active, liberal, attentive to the interests of his prince, the happiness of the people, the progress of arts, and manufactures; and anxious to advance the honour and advantage of France. He died September 6, 1683, at Paris, aged 64, and will be ever lamented by all who are interested in the glory and happiness of the French nation. He married Mary Charon, daughter of James Charon, seigneur des Menars, and Mary Begon, by whom he had six sons, and three daughters, who were all distinguished for their integrity and merit. M. Colbert had a Breviary printed for his use, and that of his family: *Paris*, 1679, 8vo. which has been much in request. His life may be found in tom. 5, of *Les Hommes illustres de France*, by Dauvigny; and is preferable to that which appeared under the title of *Cologn*, 1695, 12mo. the latter is not more valuable than the testament of Colbert, 1694, 12mo. or in the *Recueil des Testaments Politiques*, 1749, 4 vol. 12mo. both are probably by Gatien de Courtils.

COLBERT (John Baptist) marquis de Seignelai, elder son of the preceding; born 1651, at Paris. He followed his father's steps, was minister and secretary of state; raised both commerce and the navy to the highest degree of glory; patronized arts and sciences. He died November 3, 1690, aged 39.

COLBERT (Charles) marquis de Croissi, minister and secretary of state; uncle of M. de Seignelai. He was employed in several important embassies and negociations by Louis XIV. and died July 28, 1696, aged 67.

COLBERT (John Baptist) marquis de Torcy, son of the preceding, born September 19, 1665, was sent as envoy extraordinary into Portugal at the age of 19, then into Denmark and England. In the course of these embassies he acquired so much knowledge and judgement in foreign affairs, as to be appointed secretary of state for that department. The treaty of Utrecht was the fruit of his great talents; and as a reward he was made superintendant of the posts, and counsellor to the council of the regency, during the minority of Louis XV. He died September 2, 1746, at Paris, aged 81, leaving some excellent memoirs for an history of the negociations from the treaty of Riswic, to that of Utrecht, 1756, 3 vol. 12mo. He married Catharine Felicité Arnauld, daughter of Simon Arnauld de Pompone, minister of state, and Catherine Ladvocat; and left several children who were much distinguished. His brother, Lewis Francis Henry, called the comte de Croissi, was employed in several negociations in the north. He died 1747.

COLBERT (Edward Francis) comte de Maulevrier, brother to the great Colbert, minister of state, and knight of the king's orders. He was lieutenant general, and signalized himself by his courage on several occasions. He died May 31, 1693.

COLBERT (James Nicholas) son of the great Colbert, eminent for his merit and learning. He was doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, abbot of Bec, and archbishop of Rouen. He died December 10, 1707, at Paris, aged 53.

COLBERT (Charles Joachim) son of M. Colbert, marquis de Croissi, and bishop of Montpelier, known by his opposition

opposition to the constitution *unigenitus*. He died April 8, 1738, aged 71, after edifying all Christendom by the purity of his manners, the conversion of numberless heretics, and the catechism which he drew up for his diocese. v. POUGET. A collection of works under his name was published 1740, 3 vol. 4to.

COLDORE', an excellent engraver on precious stones, both in cameo, and in reliefs, whose works are admirably elegant, and delicate. He flourished in France at the end of the second century.

COLEONI, or COLLEONI, v. COGLIONI.

COLET (John) born 1466, in London, son of Henry Colet, mayor of that city. He was educated at Oxford, made a great proficiency in learning, travelled afterwards into France and Italy; studied divinity, took a doctor's degree, and was appointed dean of St. Paul's cathedral in London. Doctor Colet founded St. Paul's school 1512, and died 1519. He left a treatise on education and other works.

COLIGNI (Francis de) seigneur d'Andelot, descended from one of the most ancient and illustrious houses in France, younger son of Gaspar de Coligni, marechal of France, who died 1522, and Louisa de Montmorenci, born April 18, 1521, at Chatillon-sur-Loing. He signalized himself by his courage, and was made colonel-general of the infantry 1555, on the resignation of his brother, the admiral. He possessed great wit and vivacity, was enterprizing, indefatigable, and a great soldier; but, having joined the Calvinist party, employed all these excellent talents against the king, and the Catholic religion. He distinguished himself in several sieges and battles during the civil wars, and died at Saintes, 1569.

COLIGNI (Gaspard de) brother of the preceding, admiral of France, one of the greatest captains of that age; born February 16, 1516. He signalized himself from his youth, in the reigns of Francis I. and Henry II. was afterwards made colonel of the infantry, and admiral of France 1552, contributed much to the victory gained at Renti, and restored the military discipline. Henry II. entrusted him with several important affairs; but, after the death of that prince, he embraced what is called the reformed religion, and was at the head of it. He declared openly against the house of Guise, and formed so powerful a party, that he was near destroying the monarchy. Having lost the battle of Dreux 1562, he rallied his troops, and took several places. Coligni also lost the battle of Saint Denis, in which his uncle, the constable de Montmorenci, who commanded the army, was killed. After the battles of Jarnac, and Montcontour, in which he was defeated, a peace was made 1571, and Charles IX. gave him 100,000 franks, besides granting him other favours. Coligni retired afterwards to his estate at Chatillon-sur-Loing, but going to court on the marriage of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. he was dangerously wounded from a window by an arquebuse, and killed some days after in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572. His body being thrown out at a window, remained for three days exposed to the fury of the populace, and was at last hung on a gibbet at Montfaucon, from whence the constable had it taken and buried at Chantilli. His life was published 1686, 12mo.

COLIGNI (Gaspard III. de) colonel-general of France, son of Francis de Coligni, admiral of Guienne, and Margaret d'Ailli, born July 26, 1584. He signalized himself in various battles and sieges; gained the battle of Avein with the marechal de Brezé; and died at his castle of Chantillon, January 4, 1646.

COLIGNI (Gaspard IV. de) duke de Chatillon son of the preceding; abjured heresy 1643, was lieutenant-general, and died at Vincennes, of a wound he received at the attack of Charenton, February 9, 1649, aged 39. His widow Elizabeth Angelique de Montmorenci, sister of the duke of Luxemburg, was one of the most amiable ladies at the court of Louis XIV. She married the duke of Mecklenburg 1663, and died at Paris 1695, aged 69. It is this lady who is pointed at in Bussy Rabutin's satire; but the young men with whom he composed it, represented the conduct of the court ladies such as they wished it to be with themselves

themselves. She had a posthumous son by the duke de Chatillon, who dying 1657, terminated the male branch of the family.

COLIGNI (Odet de) cardinal de Chatillon at 18, archbishop of Toulouse at 19, and bishop of Beauvais at 20: he was born July 10, 1515, son of Gaspar de Coligni, marechal of France, and Louisa de Montmorenci. He distinguished himself very early by his wit, and genius for the sciences; but a criminal complaisance for his brother and other relations having induced him to turn Calvinist, he was deprived of the purple 1563, and in 1564, married Isabella de Hauteville, aged 20, without resigning the cardinalate, his bishopric, his archbishopric, or thirteen abbies, and two priories, of which he was titulary: he only took the title of comte de Beauvais. Odet de Coligni was not more faithful to his king than to the duties of his situation; but, taking up arms against his sovereign, was at the battle of St. Denis 1568; and a warrant of arrest being issued out, he fled to England with his wife, without losing the profits of his benefices. Queen Elizabeth not treating this lady with the respect she claimed as wife to a peer of France, he determined to return; but died before he left England, being poisoned by his valet de chambre, February 14, 1571. His wife, before he fell into disgrace, used to sit in presence of the queen of France, as wife to a peer of the realm, and was called indifferently, either madame de Beauvais, or madame la cardinale. On her return she entered into an agreement with her husband's heirs, and made a fresh demand of her dowry 1604, in virtue of the edict of Nantz; but did not obtain any thing.

COLLANGE (Gabriel de) born 1524, at Tours in Auvergne, was valet de chambre to Charles IX. and though a good Catholic, was taken for a Huguenot, and murdered as such in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572. He translated and enlarged the polygraphy and cabalistical writing of Trithemius, *Paris*, 1561, 4to. which one Dominique de Hotlinga Trison has published under his own name; without mentioning either Trithemus or Collange, *Embden*, 1620, 4to.

COLLATINES, v. FRANCES.

COLLATINUS (Lucius Tarquinius) a Roman consul, of the royal family of the Tarquins; who, having married Lucretia, spoke highly of her beauty to Sextus, one of Tarquin's sons, and took him to his house that he might see her. Sextus conceived so violent a passion for Lucretia, that he contrived to stay a night in the house while Collatinus was absent, and violated her. Lucretia in despair killed herself; and the Tarquins being banished from Rome in consequence of it, Collatinus and Brutus were made consuls 509, A.C. but the former was deposed some time after, from the people's hatred of the royal family.

COLLATIUS, v. APPOLLONIUS.

COLLEONI (Bartholomew) v. COGLIONI.

COLLET (Philibert) a learned advocate of parliament of Dombes; born February 15, 1643, at Chatillon-les-Dombes, where he died March 31, 1718, aged 76. He left *Traité des excommunications*, 1689, 12mo.; *Tr. de l'Usure*, 1690, 8vo.; Notes on the custom of Bresse, 1698, fol. and several other works containing singular sentiments.

COLLET (Peter) a native of Ternay in Vendomois, doctor of divinity, and priest of the mission of St. Lazare. He died at Paris in a very advanced age 1771, at the seminary des Bons Enfans, where he resided. M. Collet published a system of moral theology, 15 tom. which make 17 vol. 8vo. in Latin, because tom. 1, and tom 13, have each two volumes. An abridgement of this work 5 vol. 12mo.; a scholastic work in 2 vol.; *Tr. des Dispenses*, 3 vol.; *Tr. des Saints Mysteres*, 3 vol.; *Tr. des Indulgences, et du Jubilé*, 2 vol. 12mo.; and some books of devotion, which are very superficial; Sermons, 2 vol. 12mo. an abridgement of Pontas, 2 vol. 4to. is by Morenas: but M. Collet has made an addition to the first edition, which has been inserted in the following ones.

COLLETET (William) a French poet, born March 12, 1598, at Paris. He was advocate to the council, and one of the 40 members of the French academy. Having one day received 600 livres from cardinal Richelieu for six bad lines, he addressed the following distich to him:

Amand,

Amand, qui pour six vers m'a donne six cens livres,
Que ne pui-je a ce prix, te vendre tous mes livres!

He was one of the five authors who wrote dramatic pieces, of which cardinal Richelieu gave the plan; he assisted in the comedy of the *Tuilleries*, and *l'Aveugle de Smirne*. *Cyminde* he wrote himself, wholly. He died February 10, 1659, at Paris. Colletet's second wife was Claudine, who had before been his servant. He left various works in verse and prose, printed 1652, and 1653, 12mo. Boileau mentions his son, Francis Colletet, with great contempt. He was living in 1672, and wrote *la Muse Coquette*, in four parts, 12mo.; some Christmas hymns, and canticles.

COLLIER (Jeremiah) a learned English divine, born September 23, 1650, at Stowey in Cambridgeshire. He refused submission to the government, and declined great employments offered him by queen Ann, if he would change his principles He died April 26, 1726, aged 76. Collier left several works, written against the non-conformists; Essays on various subjects of morality; a treatise to prove that God is not the author of evil; *An Historical, Geographical and Genealogical Dict.* 4 vol. and other works, all in English.

COLLIN *de Vermond* (Hiacinth) member of the academy for historical painting, who died 1761, at Paris. He was remarkable for the exactness of his pencil. Several of his works are in the nave of the capuchins of Marais. He painted the annunciation at St. Mederic; and the manna falling in the desert at St. Jean-en-Greve.

COLLIN (the abbé) died 1754, author of a much admired French translation of Cicero's orator, 12mo.

COLLINS (Anthony) born June 21, 1676, of a rich and noble family at Heston in Middlesex. He was appointed treasurer of the county of Essex, and was twice married. Collins discovered great abilities, wit and genius, but unhappily abused them by writing against the fundamentals of religion; he declared however before his death, *that he had always thought it was every man's duty to serve God, his prince, and country, to the utmost of his power; and that the foundation of religion was love to God, and to our neighbour.* He died in Harley Square, December 13, 1729. His library was curious, and valuable; always open to the learned, even to his opponents, whom he furnished with pleasure both with books, and arguments, which were to be employed in confuting him. Collins carefully avoided all those indecencies and obscenities in his writings, with which the profane frequently defile their pens. His principal works are, *An Essay concerning the use of reason in propositions, the evidence whereof depends upon human testimony:* several pieces on the articles of the church of England. *A Philosophical enquiry concerning human liberty*; *A Discourse of the grounds and reasons of the Christian religion, with an apology for liberty of writing*; *Scheme of literal prophecy*; which is a supplement to the preceding, and has been refuted by various authors; particularly by doctor John Rogers in his book entitled, *The Necessity of divine revelation asserted*; *a discourse of free thinking*, which last work made a great deal of noise, and has been translated into French, 1714, 8vo. At the end should be a letter by an Arabian physician. This author must be distinguished from John Collins, a learned English mathematician, who died November 10, 1683, and left a book entitled, *Commercium Epistolicum*, 1712, 4to. which the English consider as affording proof that he invented the analytic method.

COLLIUS (Francis) a learned doctor, grand penitentiary of Milan; who died 1640, well known by his book *de Animalibus Mediolani*, 1622, or 1633, 2 vol. 4to. a curious work well written, and with great learning; in which he decides on the salvation of the most celebrated among the Pagans. Collius also left a translation *de Sanguine Christi*, Mediolani, 1617, 4to. which is also curious, but less scarce, and less in request than the former; also *Conclusiones Theologicæ* 1609, 4to.

COLLOREDO (Rodolpho) comte de Wals, knight of Malta, grand prior of Bohemia, and marshal general of the armies of the emperors Ferdinand II. and Ferdinand III. distinguished by his valour and his attachment to the house of Austria. He died January 24, 1657.

COLLOT (Philip) a surgeon, remarkably skilful in cutting for the stone'

stone: born 1593. He inherited this valuable art from his ancestors, but excelled them all. He died 1656, at Luçon, aged 63. His sons, and grandsons were also eminent for this operation. He descended from Germain Collot, a celebrated surgeon in the reign of Louis XI. the first of his nation who attempted to cut for the stone by the great apparatus. Till his time Italian surgeons were always called in for that purpose. Collot, after seeing them operate, practised upon dead bodies, and at length on a criminal, who by that means saved his life, and recovered his health.

COLLUTHUS, a priest and curate of the city of Alexandria, in the fourth century, who took upon him to ordain priests, as if he had been a bishop, but these pretended priests were deposed at the council of Alexandria, about 321, and Colluthus condemned.

COLMAN (St.) *Colomannus* martyred in Austria, October 13, 1012. His body was carried from Stockeraw to Melk.

COLOMBEL (Nicholas) a painter, pupil of le Suer; born 1646, at Sotteville near Rouen. He staid long in Italy to form his taste from Raphael, and Poussin: neither of whom however he much follows. His drawing is correct, and his compositions rich, accompanied with a good back ground of architecture; but their colouring is too hard; and his heads, which are very common, are almost all alike. Colombel died at Paris, 1717. He was a member of the academy of painting.

COLOMBIERE (Claude de la) a Jesuit preacher, born at St. Symphorien near Lyons. He was almoner to the duchess of York, at London, 18 months; but at the end of that time being suspected, though not convicted, of having entered into a conspiracy, he was imprisoned, and afterwards banished from England. He returned to France, and died at Patay, February 15, 1682. Colombiere was one of Patru's friends, and left some sermons, *Lyons*, 1757, 6 vol. 12mo. *Reflexions morales* and *Lettres Spirituelles*. It was this Jesuit who with Margaret Mary Alacoque introduced the solemnity and office of the sacred heart of Jesus. v. MARGARET WALSON.

COLOMIES (Paul) Colomesius, a learned Protestant writer of Rochelle, who was carefully educated by his father, a physician. After travelling through France and Holland, he went over to England, at the solicitation of Isaac Vossius, canon of Windsor, and died at London January 13, 1692, leaving various works: the principal are, *Gallia Orientalis*, reprinted at Hamburg 1709, with his other small works in 4to.; *Bibliotheque choisie*, the best edition of which is *Paris*, 1731, with M. de la Monnoye's notes; *La Vie du Pere Sirmond*, 1671, 12mo.; *Italia et Hispania Orientalis*, 1730, 4to.; *Observationes Sacræ*, in his Opuscula; *Historical Miscellanies*, or *Colomesiana*, 12mo.

COLOMNA, or COLONNA (Fabio) a very learned botanist, son of Jeremiah Collonna, who died 1586, and wrote a commentary on Ennius; the best edition is *Amsterdam*, 1707, 4to. Jeremiah was natural son of cardinal Pompey Colonna; Fabio was born at Naples about 1567, understood languages, music, drawing, painting, and mathematics, and died in a very advanced age about the middle of the 17th century. He left Φυτοβασανος, *seu plantarum aliquot (ac piscium) historia*, 1592, 4to. reprinted at Milan 1744, 4to. This edition is less valued than the first. *Minus cognitarum, rariorumque stirpium* εκφρασις; *itemque de aquatilibus aliisque nonnullis animalibus, libellus*, Rome, 1616, two parts 4to. to which is added for a third part, a dissertation on the purple, *Rome*, 1616, 4to. and *Kilia*, 1675, 4to.; *a Dissertation* on the *Glossopetra*, in Latin, which may be found with a work of Augustine Scilla's on marine bodies, *Rome*, 1747, 4to. &c. These works are all excellent. He also assisted in the American plants of Hernandez, *Rome*, 1651, fol. fig.

COLONIA (Dominic de) a learned Jesuit, born August 23, 1660, at Aix, eminent for his knowledge of history, and the belles lettres. The city of Lyons, where he taught a considerable time, rewarded his merit with a pension. He died there September 12, 1741, aged 82. His works are numerous: the principal are, *a treatise on Rhetoric* in Latin, 12mo.; *La Religion Chretienne, autorisée par le temoignage des anciens auteurs Payens*, 12mo.; *Hist. Litteraire de la ville de Lyon*, 4to.; *La Bi-*

bliotheque Jansenist, the best edition of which is 1752, 4 vol. 12mo.

COLONNA (Victoria) v. AVALOS.

COLONNA (Aveagnio) a learned cardinal of the illustrious house of Colonna in Italy, which has produced so many great men; son of Antonio Colonna, duke of Palliano. He died 1608, leaving some letters, and other works. v. ARAGON.

COLONNA (Stephen) a great captain of the 16th century, who was trained up to arms under Prosper Colonna his relation, and distinguished himself by his courage and prudence. He died 1548, at Pisa

COLONNA (Fabricio) a celebrated captain, son of Edward Colonna, duke of Amalfi, who attached himself to the king of Naples; and was an irreconcileable enemy to the house of Ursino, against whom he fought. The king of Naples appointed him constable, and Charles V. continued him in that important office. Fabricio Colonna commanded the vanguard at the battle of Ravenna 1512, when he was taken prisoner; but Alphonso de Ferrara set him at liberty; and Fabricio in return did great services to the duke of Ferrara, against Julius II. He died 1520.

COLONNA (Frederic) duke of Tagliacotti, prince de Butero; constable of the kingdom of Naples, and viceroy of Valencia. He was brought up at Madrid, rendered essential services to Philip IV. and acquired great reputation by his courage, integrity, and moderation. He died September 21, 1641, aged 40.

COLONNA (Lawrence Onufrio) constable of Naples; nephew of the preceding, a grandee of Spain, knight of the Golden Fleece, duke of Taliacotti. He died April 15, 1689. He married Mary Mancini, cardinal Mazarini's niece, who had flattered herself with the hope of marrying Louis XIV. This lady, accustomed to the manners of France, could not easily conform to those of Italy; she frequently quarrelled with her husband, and left him more than once. She published her apology under the title of Memoirs, small 12mo, *Cologn*, 1676; and in Italian, 1678. She died 1715. They left sons.

COLONNA (Gilles) or Gilles of Rome, *Ægidius de Roma*, one of the most learned divines of the 13th century. He entered the Augustine order, and studied at Paris under St. Thomas Aquinas, and became so eminent, that he was surnamed *the well-founded doctor*. Philip *the Bold* appointed him preceptor to his son, Philip *the Fair*: he educated him with great care, and composed, for his use, the treatise *de Regimine Principum*, Rome, 1492, fol. The Venetian edition, 1498, is still in some esteem. This government is compared to the game of chess. There is an old French translation in MS. by John de Vignay, made in the reign of Philip de Valois. Gilles of Rome was elected general of his order 1292; and, some time after, appointed bishop of Bourges, in which character he assisted at the general council of Vienne, 1311. He died December 22, 1316, at Avignon, leaving various works, *Rome*, 1555, fol.

COLONNA (James) a cardinal who had great interest with several popes, and procured a cardinal's hat from Nicholas IV. for Peter Colonna, his nephew. The Colonnas afterwards rose against pope Boniface VIII. and, to avoid his vengeance, retired to Nepi, where John Colonna, one of their family, was commander. Boniface proclaimed a crusade against them, and besieged Nepi. The city being reduced to extremities, they got into Palestrina, where Sciarro Colonna, one of their cousins, commanded. The pope went in person to besiege Palestrina, but the three Colonnas escaped from thence in disguise. Boniface took the city, and destroyed it; deprived James and Peter of the cardinalship; excommunicated Sciarro Colonna, and set a price upon their heads. Sciarra flying from the pontiff's vengeance, was taken at sea by Piratio, put in irons, and carried to Marseilles: but Philip *the Fair* set him at liberty, and sent him into Italy with William de Nogaret 1303. They surprized Boniface VIII. at Anagni, who died of vexation some time after. Benedict XI. his successor, restored the Colonnas, who were in great credit under Clement V. and John XXIII. James died 1318, and Peter 1326.

COLONNA (John) a celebrated cardinal, legate of the Christian army against the Saracens; who contributed greatly to the taking of Damietta 1219.

Being

Being taken prisoner by the Saracens some time after, he was condemned to be sawed in two; but his firmness surprized them so much, that they set him at liberty. When he returned to Italy, Gregory IX. appointed him commander of his forces; he took several places, and died 1244, after founding the Lateran hospital. This cardinal must be distinguished from cardinal John Colonna, who was ill treated by Sixtus IV. and Alexander VI. but much esteemed by Julius II. who intrusted him with the most important offices in the court of Rome. He died September 26, 1508, aged 51, and from John Colonna, a celebrated Dominican, archbishop of Messina, who was employed in several affairs of consequence, and died 1280. He left a translation on the glory of Paradise: another on the unhappy situation of courtiers; The *Ocean of Histories* to the reign of St. Louis, king of France, MS. It is not the same as *le Mer des Histories*, Paris, 1488, 2 vol. fol. printed since with additions; this is the work of a Jacobin divine named Brochart, who published it in Latin 1475, by the title of *Rudimentum Novitiorum*, fol. he was also of the illustrious house of Colonna.

COLONNA (Mark Anthony) a great captain, who signalized himself in the wars of Italy, particularly against the French; but a peace being concluded 1516, Francis I. engaged him in his interests, and received great services from him. He was killed at the siege of Milan 1522, by a culverin, which his uncle, Prosper Colonna, who did not know him, had pointed against him. He must not be confounded with Mark Anthony Colonna, duke of Palliano, grand constable of Naples, and viceroy of Sicily, who acquired great glory, when commander for the Spaniards. He fought as lieutenant-general at the famous battle of Lepanto, against the Turks, and when he returned to Rome, Muret spoke his panegyric. He died August 1, 1585, in Spain. Mark Anthony Colonna is also the name of a learned cardinal of the same family, archbishop of Salerno, and librarian of the Vatican; who was employed by Gregory XIII. Sixtus V. and Gregory XIV. in various legations, and died March 13, 1597, at Zagarolla.

COLONNA (Pompey) a celebrated cardinal, who first engaged in the military profession, to which he was much inclined; and afterwards, taking the ecclesiastic habit, was made bishop of Rieti, and had several abbies. Having a dispute with Julius II. that pope deprived him of his benefices; but Leo X. created him cardinal 1517. Clement VII. being elected after Adrian VI. quarrelled with cardinal Colonna, which occasioned Rome to be twice taken. The pope degraded Colonna from the cardinalship, and took away all his benefices; but, finding himself arrested at the castle of St. Angelo, he applied to him; the cardinal procured his liberty, and Clement in return restored him, and loaded him with favours. He was afterwards viceroy of Naples, and died June 28, 1532, aged 53. Cardinal Colonna was generous, noble, and a patron of learning; he wrote a poem which remains MS. entitled, *de Laudibus Mulierum*, in praise of Victoria Colonna. v. AVALOS.

COLONNA (Prosper) a famous captain, son of Antonio Colonna, prince of Salerno, who fought with distinguished courage, particularly against the French; and defeated them at the battle of Bicoque, 1522. He died December 30, 1523, aged 71.

COLONNA (Francis) a Venetian Dominican, who died May 17, 1520. He is chiefly known by a scarce book, entitled *Poliphili Hypnerotomachia*, Venetiis, 1499, fol. There is an edition of 1545, but none of 1467; the copies which pass for being of that edition, are of one or the other above mentioned editions; and the mistake has arisen from the last leaf, which contained the date of the impressions, being taken out, and the last but one left; on which is the date of the time when the work was written. It is a romance filled with mythological learning, and has been translated into French by John Martin, *Paris*, 1561, fol.

COLONNA (Francis Maria Pompey) an ingenious philosopher, author of a curious natural history of the universe, 1734, 4 vol. 12mo. His house taking fire, he was burned to death in it at Paris, March 5, 1726.

COLUMBA (St.) a virgin and martyr of Cordova, who was killed by the Saracens, from their hatred to the Christian religion, in 852. She is to be

distinguished from St. Columba, a virgin and martyr of Sens, who is supposed to have been put to death there about 273.

COLUMBANUS (St.) illustrious for his piety and learning, born 559, in the province of Leinster, in Ireland. To avoid the snares of voluptuousness, he put himself under the direction of a pious old man, and afterwards retired to the abbey of St. Banchor. From thence he went over to France in 589, at the age of 30, and practised all the duties of a monastic life, with unremitting ardour in the deserts of Vosges. His disciples increasing daily, he sought a more convenient solitude, and founded the abbey of Luxeuil, and the monastery of Fontaine; but being driven away by king Tierri, at the solicitation of Brunchaut, whom he had reproved for her irregularities, he retired to Theodebert's dominions, and there converted many infidels. After this prince was defeated by Thierri, St. Columbanus went into Italy, where he founded the abbey of Bobio, in which he died, November 21, 615. There is a rule of his remaining, and some other works, which may be found in different collections, and, among others, in the library of the fathers.

COLUMBUS (Christopher) or Colon, son of a wool-carder; born 1442, at Cogureto, a village in the territory of Genoa. Concluding from his observations, that there must be inhabited countries which were unknown, he resolved upon the discovery. After addressing himself to several princes, who treated his plan as visionary, he obtained three ships from Ferdinand and Isabella, who then reigned in Spain, with which he set out from the port of Palos, in Andalusia, 1492, and landed the same year at Guanahani, one of Lucaya islands. The inhabitants, at the sight of these three buildings, fled for safety to the mountains; so that the Spaniards could only catch one woman. Columbus gave her bread, wine, sweetmeats, and some jewels; which kind treatment brought back the other islanders; and the cassic (the name they give to their chief or king) suffered Columbus to build a wooden fort on the sea shore, in which he left 38 Spaniards. He returned immediately to give an account of the good success of his voyage to the king of Castile, and arrived the year following at Palos with great riches, after sailing fifty days. The king ennobled him, and all his descendants; and sent him to conquer those rich provinces as admiral of the Indies: but some envious persons having prejudiced Ferdinand and Isabella against him, he was carried back to Spain in irons, nor could he obtain justice till four years after. At length however he was restored to their favour, and died at Valladolid, May 8, 1506, aged 64. The Genoese raised a statue to him. His son Ferdinando Columbus, who was an ecclesiastic, wrote his father's life, which is printed in French, *Paris*, 1681, 2 vol. 12mo. and left his valuable library to the church at Seville.

COLUMBUS (Bartholomew) brother of Christopher, became known by his skill in making marine charts and spheres, in which he succeeded tolerably well. He shared in his brother's discoveries and fortune. He died 1514.

COLUMELLA (Lucius Junius Moderatus) a Roman philosopher, born at Cadiz, who lived under the emperor Claudius, about the year 42. He left some books upon agriculture, entitled, *de Re rusticâ*, and another, *de Arboribus*, in the *Rei rusticæ Scriptores*, Leipsic, 1735, 2 vol. 4to. and separately in the common editions. M. Sabourreux de la Bonnetrie has published a French translation of it, *Paris*, 1773, 2 vol. 8vo. which forms part of *l'Economie Rurale*, 6 vol. He has not translated into French, *de Arboribus*, it being repeated in *de Re rustica*.

COLUMNA (Guido de) was living in the 13th century, and followed Edward I. into England, on his return from the Holy Land. He wrote a *Hist. of the Siege of Troy* in Latin. The edition of *Cologn*, 1477, 4to. and that of *Strasburg*, 1486, fol. are very scarce. The Italian translations of *Venice*, 1481, fol. and *Florence*, 1610, 4to. are scarce: that of Naples, 1665, 4to. is less so. This author also engaged in a *Hist. of England*.

COLOTHUS, a Greek poet of Lycopolis, in the time of the emperor Anastasius, who reigned from 491 to 518. He left a very indifferent poem on the Rape of Helen, *Basil*, 155[illegible], 8vo;

8vo.; *Francfort*, 1600, 8vo.; and in the *Corpus Poet. Græc.* Genevæ, 1606 and 1614, 2 vol. fol. M. du Molard has translated it into French, 1742, 12mo. with remarks. The best part of this poem is the Judgement of Paris.

COMBALET, v. PLESSIS RICHELIEU.

COMBALUSIER (François de Paule) a physician, born in the town of St. Andeol in Vivarais, who was professor of pharmacy in the university of Montpellier, and died 1762. He was author of a Latin treatise on the winds which hurt the human body, 1747, 12mo. translated into French, 1754, 2 vol. 12mo.; and of some Dissertations on *Mineral Waters*, *Tumours*, Keyser's *Sugar Plumbs*, &c.

COMBE, v. CYZ.

COMBE (Guy du Rousseau de la) admitted advocate at Paris 1705, and died 1749. He was author of *Recueil de Jurisprudence Civile*, 1769, 4to.; *Tr. des Matieres Criminelles*, 1769, 4to. and *Commentaire sur les Ordonnances de Louis XV.* 4to. He also published a new edition of Couchot's *Praticien*, the *Arrets* of Louet, and Fuet's *Jurisprudence Canonique*.

COMBEFIS (Francis) a learned Dominican, born, 1605, at Marmande, distinguished for his learning and piety. The clergy of France appointed him a pension of 1000 livres in 1650, as a reward for his merit, and an encouragement to give new editions of the Greek fathers. He died at Paris, March 23, aged 74. He published the works of St. Amphilochus, St. Methodius, St. Andrew of Crete, and several Opuscula of the Greek fathers, an addition to the library of the fathers, 3 vol. fol. Greek and Latin. He took great pains with the edition of the Byzantine history, *Historiæ Bizant. Script. post Theophanem*, 1685, fol.; and there is a Library of the Fathers by him, for the Preachers, 1662, 8 vol. fol. and other works.

COMBES (John de) king's advocate in the presidial of Riom in the 16th century, author of an excellent treatise, *des Tailles et autres Subsides, et de l'Institution et Origine des Offices concernant les Finances*, 1584.

COMBES (Peter de) published *les Procedures Civiles des Officialités*, 1705, fol. more scarce than the *Criminelles*, 4to.

COMENIUS (John Amos) a celebrated protestant divine, and grammarian in the 17th century, born March 28, 1592, in Moravia, and driven from his country by the edict of 1624, which proscribed the ministers of that communion. His book entitled *Janua Linguarum reserata*, which he published at Liona, 1631, 8vo. the edition of which in 1661, 8vo. is in five languages, gained him so much reputation, that he was invited into England to new-model all the seminaries; but finding, on his arrival, that the parliament was employed upon other subjects, he went to Sweden, where Lewis de Geer, and the chancellor Oxenstiern, loaded him with favours. He afterwards visited Transylvania, and several other countries, proposing every-where his new method of teaching. At last he settled in Amsterdam, and there printed his *New Method*, 1657, fol. at the expence of Laurence de Geer, son of Lewis, his principal Mæcenas. It is a singular work, containing impracticable ideas. Comenius afterwards fell into fanaticism, and pretended to have found a key to the prophecies in the apocalypse. He carefully collected and published the Visions of Kotterus, Christina Poniatovia, and Drabicius. v. DRABICIUS, KOTTERUS. He sent those of the latter to Louis XIV. with insinuations that God had chosen him, not only to reign over France, but to be universal monarch of the world. Comenius, by his Visions, promised his disciples the reign of the Millenarians, which he asserted would begin in 1672, or 1673; but was himself witness of the vanity of his predictions, and would have been in this last also, had he not died in 1671 at Amsterdam, aged 80. Besides the works above mentioned, he left *Pansophiæ prodromus, seu porta sapientiæ reserata*, Oxford, 1637, 8vo.; *Admonitio de Irenico Trenicorum*, Amsterdam, 1660, 8vo.; *Hist. fratrum Boemorum*, Halæ, 1702, 4to. and others.

COMES (Natalis) or Noel le Comte, a famous writer in the 16th century, a native of Venice, by whom we have a Mythology in Latin, translated into French, 4to.; a translation of Atheneus, and other works. He died about 1582.

COMIERS (Claude) canon of the cathedral at Embrun, his native place, and provost of the chapter of Tenant in Dauphiny, eminent for his skill in mathematics, which he taught at Paris, where he died 1693. Comiers wrote, Oracles des Sybilles, 12mo. an entertaining book; a Discourse on Comets, in the Mercury for January 1681; and the *Tr. des Lunettes*, in the Mercury Extraordinary for July 1682.

COMINES, v. COMMINES.

COMITOLO (Paul) one of the best casuists the Jesuits ever had among them, who published *Consilia seu Responsa Moralia*, 4to.; a Tr. on Contracts, and other works. He died February 18, 1626, at Perugia, his native place, aged 80.

COMMANDINUS (Frederick) born 1509, of a noble family at Urbino, was well acquainted with the mathematics and the Greek language. He died 1575, aged 66. He translated Archimedes, Apollonius of Perga, Euclid, and the other ancient mathematicians, from Greek into Latin.

COMMELIN (Jerome) an eminent and learned printer, a native of Douay, who settled first at Geneva, and afterwards at Heidelburg, where he died 1598. He was particularly skilful in Greek. His editions are very correct, and much sought after by the learned. There are several works published by him, and the other Commelins, his relations.

COMMELIN (Gaspar) published, with his uncle, John Commelin, *Hortus Amstelodamensis*, 1697 and 1701, 2 vol. fol.; and by himself, *Plantæ rariores exoticæ Horti Amstelodamensis*, 1715, 4to. besides other botanical works. He made the catalogue of the *Hortus Malabaricus*, 1696, fol. which is joined to the *Hortus Malabaricus*, 1678; and the following 12 vol. fig. He died 1731.

COMMENDO (John Francis) born March 17, 1524, at Venice, son of Antonio Commendo, a physician. Going to Rome in 1550, his genius and prudence were immediately discovered by Julius III. who employed him in several important negociations. Pope Marcellus II. Paul IV. Pius IV. and the fathers of the council of Trent, also, gave him public marks of their esteem, and entrusted him with various employments. Pius IV. at the solicitation of his nephew, St. Charles Baromeo, created him cardinal, Mar. 12, 1565; and he was appointed by Pius V. to be his legate in Germany and Poland. Gregory XIII. who succeeded Pius V. did not do justice to the merit and services of this celebrated cardinal, who would, it was supposed, have been elected pope, had not Gregory XIII. who was taken dangerously ill, recovered his health. Commendo himself fell sick from vexation, and being, by his desire, carried to Padua, died there December 25, 1584, aged 60. Some poetical pieces of his are in the collection of the academy *degli Occulti*, of which he was patron. Antonio Maria Gratiani, bishop of Amelia, has written his life in Latin, of which M. Flechier has given an excellent French translation, 4to. or 2 vol. 12mo.

COMMINES (Philip de) an eminent French historian, chamberlain to Louis XI. and senechal of Poitiers, descended from a noble family in Flanders. He first followed the court of Charles *the Bold*, duke of Burgundy, and earl of Flanders, where he was esteemed as a man of uncommon merit, and afterwards attached himself to king Louis XI. who persuaded him to leave the duke of Burgundy's court, 1472. Commines married Helen de Chambes, of the family of the comtes de Montsorau in Anjou, who brought him many fine estates. Louis XI. made him his confidant, treated him with great familiarity, and he was employed by that prince in various important negociations. After the death of Louis, Commines followed Charles VIII. to the conquest of the kingdom of Naples; but his credit did not prove lasting; he was accused of treachery, in having favoured the party of the duke of Orleans (afterwards Louis XII.) and, being shut up in an iron cage at Loches, suffered greatly. He was afterwards removed to the prison des Tournelles at Paris, where, after he had remained eighteen months in confinement, his wife obtained commissaries to prepare his case for trial. Commines fully cleared himself, and was absolved from all the crimes imputed to him: but he had no influence, however, under Louis XII. for whose sake he had suffered so much, and involved himself in so many

many troubles. He died October 17, 1509, at Argenton, aged 64. Commines was handsome, possessed great talents, and patronized men of learning. His Memoirs contain the transactions of 34 years, in the reigns of Louis XI. and Charles VIII. They are very interesting, and have been justly praised by all the learned. There is an edition of them by Elzevir, 1648, 12mo. one by the abbé Lenglet, 1747, 4 vol. 4to. and many others.

COMMIRE (John) a Jesuit, born March 25, 1625, at Amboise, his father kept a tennis-court. The study of the ancients, joined to his natural abilities, gave him that taste, that beauty, purity, and eloquence of stile, which runs through all his writings. He taught the belles-lettres and divinity, and died at Paris, December 25, 1702. There is a volume of his Latin poems, and a collection of his posthumous works, 1754, 2 vol. 12mo. The Odes and Fables are particularly admired.

COMMODIANUS, Gazæus, a Christian author of the 4th century, who left a work entitled *Instructions*, which is not in verse, but every line makes a sense. The moral of it is excellent, but the stile bad. It was published by Rigaud, 1650, 4to. and M. Davies published an elegant edition of it in 1711, at the end of Minucius Felix.

COMMODUS, a Roman emperor, son of Antoninus, the philosopher, otherwise Marcus Aurelius, and Faustina, born August 31, 161, and proclaimed emperor March 17, 180. He was very vicious from his youth, notwithstanding the excellent education which had been given him; assumed the name of Hercules, son of Jupiter; compelled the senate to erect altars, and offer sacrifices to him; and persecuted the Christians, because they refused to acknowledge his pretended divinity. Commodus treated the senators, and chief men of the empire, with extreme cruelty; persons of merit and integrity were sentenced to death under false pretences; and vile and despicable ones were promoted. He debauched his own sisters, and, abandoning himself to the most infamous licentiousness, gave his mother's name to one of his 300 concubines. He took great delight in the combats of gladiators, and gloried in killing, with dexterity, lions, tygers, leopards, and other wild beasts. At length, having determined to destroy Martia, with whom he had a criminal connection, she prevented it by giving him some poisoned wine as he came from bathing; and, finding it did not operate fast enough, caused him to be strangled by a wrestler named Narcissus 192, aged 31.

COMNENUS, the name of an illustrious family, which has produced several emperors of Constantinople and Trebisond. v. ANNE, ALEXIS.

COMTE (Florent le) a Parisian statuary and painter, known by his *Cabinet d'Architecture, Peinture et Sculpture*, 1699 and 1700, 3 vol. 12mo. He died about 1712. His work is useful, from the account it gives of the distinguishing character of each master; and the catalogues it contains of the works of all the principal artists.

COMTE (Lewis le) a statuary, born at Boulogne, near Paris, who was admitted into the academy of painting and sculpture 1676, and died, 1694, at Paris, aged 51. Several works of his, much admired, are at Versailles, and the Sorbonne.

COMTE (Lewis le) a Jesuit of Bourdeaux, where he died 1729, was sent into China as a missionary and mathematician 1685, and published *Memoires sur la Chine*, 2 vol. 12mo.; to which has been added, a history of the emperor's edict in favour of Christianity. His Memoirs were censured by the faculty of divinity at Paris, because he equalled the Chinese to the Jews, saying, that they had worshipped the true God during 2000 years, and sacrificed to him in the most ancient temple of the universe, while the rest of mankind were in a state of corruption: and the parliament, for the same reason, condemned this work to be burned, by a decree of March 6, 1762.

COMTE (Noel le) v. COME'S.

COMUS, the god of feasts and nocturnal revels among the heathens. He was represented as a young man, crowned with myrtle and roses, holding a vase in one hand, and a plate of fruits or viands in the other.

CONAN. Nothing is less to be depended on than what is said of this prince. He is supposed to have been the first king of Bretany, son of Gerenton, prince of Albania. He followed Maximian,

Maximian, or rather the tyrant Constantine, against Gratian, and was rewarded with the government of Armorica, which Theodosius reserved for him. Conan took advantage of the incursions made by the Goths, Huns, Vandals, and Burgundians, to make himself independent; and the Romans, finding he could not be conquered, entered into an alliance with him. He reigned 37 years, eleven of them as king; died about 421, and was buried in St. Paul's church at Leon, where his tomb may be seen, with this inscription: *Hic jacet Conanus, Britonum Rex.* There have been four other princes of the same name, earls of Bretany, who lived in the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries.

CONCEPTION (Order of the) v. SYLVA.

CONCHYLIUS, v. COQUILLE.

CONCINA (Daniel) a very celebrated Dominican divine, of the congregation of St. James Salomoni, born about 1686 in Friuli, on one of the estates of the signors Savoriani, noble Venetians. He entered the Dominican order 1708, preached, with great applause, in the principal towns of Italy; gained the esteem of pope Clement XII. and Benedict XIV. and wrote incessantly against the opinions of the relaxed casuists. He died February 21, 1756, at Venice, aged 69. His works are numerous, both in Latin and Italian: the latter are, *The Lent of the litigious Ecclesiastical Courts*, Venice, 1739, 4to.; *The Church Discipline respecting the Fast of Lent*, &c. Venice, 1742, 4to.; *Dissertations Theological, Moral, and Critical, on the History of Probability and Rigourism*, &c. Venice, 1743, 2 vol. 4to. and two pieces in defence of this work, 4to.; an Explanation of the four Paradoxes which are in Vogue in our Age, Lucca, 1746, 4to. This work has been translated into French, 12mo. *The Dogma of the Roman Church respecting Usury*, Naples, 1746, 4to.; *an Historical Memoir on the Use of Chocolate upon Fast Days*, Venice, 1748; *a Treatise on Revealed Religion, against Atheists, Deists, Materialists, and Indifferents*, Venice, 1754, 4to.; *Instructions for Confessors and Penitents*, Venice, 1753, 4to. The following are written in Latin: *Three Volumes upon Usury*, 4to.; *three others on Monastic Discipline, and Poverty: Nine Letters on relaxed Morality*; *Theologia Christiana dogmatico-moralis*, Rome, 1746, 12 vol. 4to. This work is much valued. *De Spectaculis Theatralibus*, Rome, 1752, 4to.; *De Sacramentali absolutione impertienda aut differenda recidivis consuetudinariis*, Rome, 1755, 4to. This last has been translated into French.

CONCINI, better known by the title of marechal d'Ancre, born at Florence, where his father had risen from the rank of a common notary to that of secretary of state. He went into France, 1600, with Mary de Medicis, wife of Henry *the Great*, and was at first only gentleman in ordinary to that princess, but was soon after appointed her master of the horse; purchased the marquisate of Ancre, held several considerable governments, and was first gentleman of the bed-chamber, and marechal of France, through the influence which Leonora Galligai, a girl whom he married, had over the queen. But Concini made an ill use of all these favours: he disposed of the finances and offices, gained to himself creatures in the army, and towns, and wanted to govern entirely; which raised many malcontents, and occasioned great commotions. De Luynes then persuaded Louis XIII. that there were no other means to check the marechal d'Ancre's ambition, and put an end to so many disorders, but taking away his life. This commission, being given to Vitry, a captain of the life-guards, was executed on the draw-bridge of the Louvre, by several pistol shots, Apr. 24, 1617, and the dead body dragged through the streets. The parliament declared Concini guilty of high treason, sentenced his wife to be beheaded, and pronounced their son *ignoble, and incapable of holding any office in the kingdom.* An account of his death may be seen in du Puy's *Hist. des Favoris.* In 1617 appeared the *Tragedie du Marechal d'Ancre, ou la Victoire du Phœbus François contre le Python de ce tems*, 4 Acts, in verse. v. GALLIGAI.

CONDAMINE (Charles Maria de la) born 1701 at Paris. He began his career in the military service; but, soon yielding to his inclination towards natural curiosities, travelled over the East, and was employed, in 1735, to determine the figure of the earth at the equator; while other academicians went

went to the North for that purpose; each on their side measuring the degrees of the meridian. The place of observation was determined at the Cordilleras in Peru, near Quito, from whence he returned by the river Amazon, through prodigious dangers and difficulties, as may be seen in the account he has published of this voyage, which was not finished under ten years. Being returned to his native country, and having recovered his health, he went into Italy, where he found pope Benedict XIV. who testified his esteem for him by the gift of his picture, and a dispensation, which M. de la Condamine had requested, empowering him to marry his niece. He had not so much reason to be satisfied with his visit to England, where he suffered a slight injury, for which he could obtain no redress. Notwithstanding the infirmities he had contracted by such uncommon fatigues, among which that of deafness seemed to afflict him most, he lived till February 4, 1774. He was admitted of the French academy 1760, into that of the sciences 1730, and was a member of several foreign ones. M. de la Condamine printed, *Relation d'un Voyage dans l'Amerique Meridionale* 1745, 8vo.; *la Figure de la Terre*, 1749, 4to.; *Journal du Voyage à l'Equateur, avec le Supplement, et l'Histoire des Piramides de Quinto*, 1751, and 1752, 2 vol. 4to.; three Memoirs on Inoculation, and Letters on the same subject.

CONDE', v. BOURBON.

CONDREN (Charles de) second general of the oratory, born December 15, 1588, at the village of Vaubuin, near Soissons, of a noble and ancient family. He was admitted doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne 1614, and entered the congregation of the oratory three years after, at the solicitation of cardinal de Berulle. Pere de Condren was afterwards confessor to M. the duke of Orleans, only brother of Louis XIII. He persisted in refusing the cardinalate, and other dignities offered him by the court, and was elected general of the oratory 1629, on cardinal de Berulle's death, the duties of which place he discharged with great prudence and judgment. He died January 7, 1641. at Paris. Charles de Condren was a man of great piety, a very penetrating genius, and had superior talents for the direction of souls. He would never print any thing; but a few of his writings have been published since he died. Among others, *l'Idée du Sacerdoce de J. C.* 12mo.; Letters and Discourses in 2 vol. 12mo. Pere Amelot has written his Life, 8vo.

CONFUCIUS, a famous Chinese philosopher, born at Chau-ping, about 550 A. C. of an illustrious and ancient family in the kingdom of Lu, now called Channtong, who acquired great reputation from his youth by his lively wit and solid judgment. When he became a mandarine and minister of state, he was admired for his policy in government, and the establishment of laws; shewing, by his own example, how needful it is for kings to be philosophers, or to have philosophers for ministers. But, notwithstanding all his care, the monarch's court grew effeminate, by means of several beautiful women, who were sent to him by the king of Xi, on purpose to corrupt him. Confucius, seeing that his sovereign listened no longer to his advice, quitted the court, and retired to the kingdom of Xum, where he taught moral philosophy with such applause, that he had above 3000 disciples in a short time; 72 of whom surpassed the rest in learning and virtue; for which reason their names are held in particular veneration by the Chinese. Confucius divided his doctrine into four parts, and his hearers into as many classes: the first consisted of such as aspired to the acquisition of virtue; the second learned the art of reasoning justly; the third studied the government of a state, and the duty of magistrates; those in the fourth were taught to discourse, in a high and elegant stile, on all moral subjects. This philosopher was very humble, and declared, that he was not the inventor of his doctrine, but had collected it from more ancient writers, particularly the kings Yao and Xun, who lived about 1500 years before him. He returned with his disciples to the kingdom of Lu, where he died, aged 73, and was buried near the city of Xio-Fu, on the bank of the river Xu. His tomb may be seen in the very academy where he taught. Confucius has been held in such high reputation by the Chinese,

for above 2000 years, that every town has palaces consecrated to his memory, on the front of which the following eulogies, or titles, are written in letters of gold, to this effect: *To the great Master; to the Illustrious; to the wise King of the Learned.* When an officer of the robe passes before these palaces, he alights from his palanquin, and walks on foot a little way, in honour of the philosopher's memory. Nobody can be raised to the rank of mandarine, nor to the offices of the robe, till they have been admitted doctor, according to the tenets of Confucius. His descendants are held in great esteem to this day; they are born mandarines, and enjoy a privilege which only the princes of the blood share with them, that of paying no kind of tribute to the emperor; besides that, all who receive the title of doctor are obliged to make a present to the mandarines of this family. The Chinese attribute four books to Confucius, which are of great authority among them. P. Couplet has translated the first three into Latin, and published them, *Paris*, 1687, fol. There is a French translation, entitled, *Morale de Confucius*, 12mo. 1688.

CONGREVE (William) a celebrated comic poet, and one of the most polished English writers, born 1672 in the county of Cork in Ireland, where his father was steward to lord Burlington. Having finished his studies at Kilkenny and Dublin, he went to London to pursue the law, but soon quitted it to indulge his inclination for poetry. He rose by his merit, and great reputation, to posts which were both lucrative and honourable. He died 1729, aged 57. The English theatre has no pieces more regular, correct and witty, than his comedies. He also left *The Judgment of Paris*, *Semele*, and other works. The whole were published together at London, 1730, 3 vol. 12mo.; Birmingham, 1761, 3 vol. 8vo.

CONINCH (Gilles) a learned Jesuit, born 1571 at Bailleul, and died May 31, 1636, at Louvaine. He published Commentaries on the Summary of St. Thomas, and other theological works, in several volumes, folio.

CONNAN (Francis de) seigneur de Coulon, master of the requests, distinguished for his learning and talents in the reign of Francis I. died 1551 at Paris, aged 43. He left Commentaries on the Civil Law, Paris, 1558, fol.

CONNOR (Bernard) a native of Ireland, educated in the Catholic religion. After visiting most of the kingdoms in Europe, and having been physician to the grand chancellor of Poland, and other illustrious persons, he went into England, where he apparently embraced the religion of that country, but confessed himself to a Catholic priest before his death, which happened October 30, 1698, when he was 33 years of age. Connor left a book entitled, *Evangelium Medici*, London, 1697, 8vo. that made much noise, in which he attempted to explain the miracles of the gospel from natural causes.

CONON, a celebrated general of the Athenians, who commanded their fleet in the last year of the Peloponnesian war; but, foreseeing that the enemy would conquer, retired with nine ships. This retreat contributed much to the decisive victory gained by the Lacedemonians 410 A. C. at the Goat's river, under the command of Lysander, by which they got possession of Athens, and became masters of Greece. Conon, who had taken refuge in the island of Cyprus, with Evagoras king of Salamis, his old friend, went over to Artaxerxes, king of Persia, and was by him made satrap, or admiral of his fleet, at the solicitation of Pharnabazus. Conon set out directly against the Lacedemonians, whom he defeated in that famous naval combat, near Cnidus, 394 A. C. in which they lost 50 ships, their general Lysander, and the empire of the sea. In the following year, Conon, after ravaging the coasts of Lacedemon, conducted his fleet to Athens, and rebuilt the Piræus and walls of the city, with the consent of Pharnabazus: but, attempting to raise Ionia and Æolia against the Persians, that they might again be subject to the Athenians, Tirabacis, Persian governor of Sardis, who was informed of his secret practices, found means to draw him into that city, under pretence of communicating some affairs of great importance, and made him prisoner. Some authors say, that he was carried to Artaxerxes, and put

to death by that prince. But others affirm that he had escaped from prison, and that it is not known what became of him. Conon left a son, named Timotheus, who, like his father, was a great captain.

CONON, a great mathematician and astronomer, born at Samos, who died before his friend Archimedes. It was Conon, who ventured to metamorphose the hair of Berenice, sister and wife of Ptolemy Evergetes, into a constellation, about 300, A.C.

CONON, or CUNON, a native of Thrace, who was elected pope on the death of John V. October 20, 686, and died the year following.

CONRAD I. duke of Franconia, elected emperor 912. He declared war against Otho of Saxony, and Arnould *the Bad*, duke of Bavaria, and was unable to drive the Huns out of Germany without paying them an annualtribute. He died December 23, 918.

CONRAD II. *the Salic*, son of Herman, duke of Worms and Franconia, succeeded the emperor Henry II. 1024. He was forced to maintain a long war against the princes of the house of Saxony. Ernest, duke of Suabia, was put under the ban of the empire; this is among the earliest instances of that proscription, the form of which was, *We declare his wife a widow; his children orphans; and send him, in the name of the devil, to the four corners of the world.* Conrad went afterwards into Italy, and was crowned at Milan: all the vassals were obliged to accompany their lord, and those who did not were deprived of their fiefs; it is since this emperor's time that fiefs are become hereditary. Raoul, king of Transjurane Burgundy, appointed him his heir 1033, he having married Gisile, younger sister of Raoul; but Eudes, earl of Champagne, son of Bertha, Gisile's eldest sister, claimed a share in this succession, and engaged in a new war with the emperor, which continued till 1037, when it was terminated by the death of Eudes, who was killed in a battle near Bar-le-Duc, December 17. Conrad went afterwards into Italy, subdued those who had risen against him, and died at Utrecht, June 4, 1039.

CONRAD III. emperor of Germany, son of Frederic duke of Suabia, and Agnes, sister of Henry V. He was elected February 22, 1138, and was engaged in a long and cruel war with Henry *the Proud*, duke of Saxony, and Bavaria; who was put under the ban of the empire. Welft, the duke of Bavaria's uncle, contested this duchy with the margrave of Austria, and his name was used as a watch word by his party; while Weiflingen, the place where Frederic, duke of Suabia, was born, was the word with the forces he commanded against Welft. From these two names were composed those of Guelfts and Gibbelines: the first indicating such as opposed the emperors, the second their own partizans. Conrad afterwards took the cross, for the holy land; besieged Damascus without success, and died at his return into Germany, February 15, 1152.

CONRAD IV. emperor of Germany, duke of Suabia, son of Frederic II. He was proclaimed king of the Romans 1233, governed the empire with great prudence during his father's absence, and on his death in 1250, was elected emperor; but pope Innocent IV. opposed his election. Conrad, irritated, went into Italy, and took Naples, Capua, and Aquino, committing great cruelties every where. He was poisoned by Manfred, his natural brother, May 19, 1254. Conrad married Elizabeth, daughter of Otho, duke of Bavaria, and had no children but the unfortunate Conradin.

CONRAD, bishop of Utrecht, originally preceptor to the emperor Henry IV. He was murdered after saying mass 1099, by the partizans of the marquis Egbert; from whom he detained lands which had been given to him by the emperor, no less than three times. Several works are attributed to him in favour of the emperor, in the collection of apologies for Henry IV. against Gregory VII. *Hanau* 1611, 4to. and in the collection of German historians 1600, fol.

CONRAD, cardinal abbot of Clairvaux, and afterwards of Cîteau, employed by Honorius III. and Gregory IX. in various important affairs. He died 1227.

CONRAD, of Lichtenau, more known as abbot of Usperg, in the diocese of Augsburg; author of a celebrated chronicle which ends in 1229, but was continued to Charles V. *Basil*,

1569, fol. He formed a noble library, and died about 1240.

CONRAD, of Mentz, *Conradus Episcopus*, author of the chronicle of Mentz from 1140, to 1250, which was printed 1535 He must be distinguished from cardinal Conrad, archbishop of Mentz, who died 1202. This last was created cardinal by Alexander VIII. and is said to have been the first cardinal who obtained that dignity without being a native of Rome or Italy.

CONRADIN, or CONRAD *the younger*, a prince celebrated for his misfortunes, who was king of Sicily, duke of Suabia and Franconia, grandson of the emperor Frederic II. and son of Conrad IV. He raised an army with his cousin Frederic, son of Herman, marquis of Baden, and went into Italy in order to recover the kingdom of Sicily, with which pope Urban IV. had invested Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis, but was conquered by Charles in a noted battle in the *Champs-de-lis*, near lake Fucino, otherwise Calano, August 23, 1268. After this defeat, Conrad and Frederic, being taken as they crossed a river, were carried to Naples, and condemned to be beheaded, which sentence was put in execution October 29, 1268, on a scaffold in the middle of the city: from whence Conrad threw his glove into the square, as a token of the investiture which he gave to any one of his relations who would revenge him. A gentleman carried it to the king of Arragon, who had married Manfred's daughter, and found means to assert his claims. Thus ended this race of the princes of Suabia, which had produced so many kings and emperors. Conrad was but 16 when he died, being born March 25, 1252.

CONRART (Valentine) born 1603, at Paris, of a noble family. He was counsellor, secretary to the king, and one of the forty members of the French academy, which was first formed at his house in 1629, where the members continued to meet till 1634. Conrart had singular methods of concealing from every body his knowledge of Latin, but aspired to the character of a good French writer. He possessed great politeness, sweetness of temper, and greatness of mind; was a protestant, and died September 23, 1675, leaving some letters to Félibien, *Paris*, 1681, 12mo.; Extracts from Martial, 2 vol. 12mo.; *de l'Action de l'Orateur*, 1657, 12mo. which appeared again 1686, under the name of Michael le Faucheur; and other small works. He is said to have revised the minister Claude's works before they were published. v AMELOTTE.

CONRINGIUS (Hermannus) a learned professor of physic and law at Helmstadt, born November 9, 1606, at Norden in Friesland. He wrote several books of law and history, and being well acquainted with the affairs of Germany, and with modern history, was frequently consulted by various princes. His most remarkable work is entitled, *Hermanni Conringii de Antiquitatibus Academicis Dissertationes Septem*, the best edition of which is *Gottingen* 1739, 4to. He married, and had 11 children. He died December 12, 1681. All his works have been collected and printed at Brunswic 1730, 7 vol. fol. among them are to be found *de Sudore Christi Sanguineo*; *Politia Hebræorum*; *de nummis Hebræorum*, &c.

CONSCIENTIARIANS, v. KNUZEN.

CONSENTES (the deities called) were, according to the Romans, gods of the first order, who composed the council of heaven, they were twelve in number; six gods; Jupiter, Neptune, Apollo, Mars, Mercury and Vulcan: and six goddesses; Juno, Minerva, Venus, Diana, Ceres, and Vesta. These 12 deities presided over the 12 months of the year, a month being assigned to each, and their 12 statues, enriched with gold, were erected in the grand square at Rome.

CONSTANS I. *Flavius Julius Constans*, third son of Constantine *the Great*, and Fausta; created Cæsar 333. His father dying 337, he inherited Italy, Africa, and Illyricum; and his brother Constantine, an ambitious prince, having attempted to invade his dominions, and being killed at Aquileia 340, Constans inherited by his death, Gaul, Spain, and Britain. This prince opposed the Arians, on which occasion he called the council of Sardis 345, and laboured to extinguish the schism of the Donatists in Africa. He conquered the Franks, openly defended St. Athanasius against the emperor Constantius,

tius, and the church expected yet greater services from him, when he was snatched away by an unsearchable judgment of providence, being killed in the city of Elna 350, by Magnentius, (who had usurped the empire of Gaul) when he was 30 years of age, and had reigned 13 years.

CONSTANS II. emperor of the East, son of *Heraclius* Constantine, and grandson of *Heraclius*, who being educated by the Monothelites, imbibed their errors. By the persuasion of Paul, whom he had raised to the see of Constantinople, he published in 648, an edict or formulary, called the *Type*, by which he imposed silence on both the orthodox and heretics, respecting the two *wills* of Christ. Pope Martin I. condemned this *Type*, in a council 649, which so irritated Constans, that he ordered Theodore Calliopas, exarch of Ravenna, to sieze the pope, which severe order was executed 653. Constans was afterwards conquered by the Saracens; but a civil war breaking out among them, they were made tributary to the emperor, who, willing to appear a Catholic, presented pope Vitalianus in 656, with a book containing the gospels, which was covered with gold, and enriched with jewels. Four years after, being angry with his brother Theodosius, he caused him to be ordained deacon, and afterwards put to death; but this action so troubled his conscience, that he seemed continually to see Theodosius in a deacon's habit; who, presenting him the chalice, said, *Drink, my brother.* He went afterwards into Sicily, and entered Rome, July 5, 663, taking from thence the copper of the temples, and was killed in the hot bath at Syracuse, by one of his servants, named Andrew, July 15, 668, after a reign of about 27 years.

CONSTANT (David) born March 26, 1638, at Lausanne. He taught the belles lettres, morality, and theology there, successively; and died February 27, 1733, aged 95. Constant left valuable notes on Florus; Cicero's offices; and the colloquies of Erasmus; *Abregé de politique*, the best edition of which is 1687; some curious dissertations on Lot's wife, the burning bush, and the brazen serpent, in Latin 4to.; a treatise on morality, &c.

CONSTANT (Germain) Juge Garde de la Monnoye, at Toulouse. He published a treatise *de la Cour des Monnoyes, et de l'etendue de sa Jurisdiction*, 1658, fol. which is valued.

CONSTANTINE, a native of Syria, elected pope March 7, 708. He governed the church wisely, and travelled into the East; where he was received with great respect, and magnificence. He died April 18, 715. This pope must be distinguished from the antipope Constantine, who was driven from Rome after the election of Stephen IV. 769, and condemned to lose his eyes.

CONSTANTINE the Great, *Flavius Valerius Constantinus*, son of Constantius Chlorus, and St. Helena; born 274, at Naissus. He accompanied his father into Britain, where he saw him expire, and was proclaimed emperor in his stead, July 25, 306, but Gallerius Maximian would only allow him the title of Cæsar, which did not however prevent him from reigning over Gaul, Britain, and Spain. He gained several victories over the French and Germans; took the name of Augustus 308, by Maximian's consent, and marched into Italy some time after against Maxentius. It is said that Constantine inclined much to Christianity; and that Jesus Christ assured him of the success of his enterprize by appearing to him in the clouds, and shewing him a monogram with the following inscription, *In this sign thou shalt overcome.* Maxentius was actually defeated, and drowned himself in the Tiber, October 28, 312, by which victory Constantine became master of Italy, and Africa. He immediately caused a *Labarum*, or military standard, to be made, on which the monogram which had appeared to him was represented, and had it carried before his army: this sign was properly a P. cut by a straight line. Constantine was then proclaimed the chief of the emperors, and high priest to Jupiter by the senate. He put a stop to the persecution against the Christians, and even desired to be admitted as a catechumen, though without giving up the title of high priest of Jupiter; a singularity which was retained by his successors, till Gratian's time. In 313, Constantine and Licinius published the edict in favour of the Christians; by which every one

was permitted to follow what religion he thought best. But Licinius beginning again to persecute them from his jealousy of Constantine, the latter declared war against him, defeated, and put him to death. Licinian, his son, was soon after condemned, and Constantine then became sole master of the Roman empire 323; throughout which, as well as at Rome, he built magnificent churches, and other edifices, furnishing them with whatever was necessary for their support, or ornament. He built a new Rome at Byzantium, which changed it's name to Constantinople. Nor was Constantine less zealous in his endeavours to preserve Christianity pure, than to govern the empire wisely; he took every method to extinguish the schism of the Donatists at the council of Arles; published an edict, March 3, 321, for the observation of Sunday, forbidding any servile work on that day, and summoned the first general council of Nice, in which Arius was condemned. His rescript to Arius and the Arians, may be seen in *Missa Apostolica*, Paris, 1585, 8vo. He provided carriages for all the fathers of the above named council, defrayed the expences of their journey, and kissed the wounds of those who had confessed the faith of Christ, during the persecution by Licinius. This emperor is however blamed for too much complaisance towards his sister Constantia, who protected the Arians; for entrusting his authority to ministers, whose injustice he neglected to repress; and above all, for cruelty in putting to death his son Crispus. v. CRISPUS. FAUSTA But the heathen historians accuse him wrongfully of purchasing peace by money; for he was certainly a brave and warlike prince. He gained many victories over the French and Germans; conquered the Sarmatians and Goths; and was preparing to make war against the Persians, when they offered him peace. He died at Achyron, near Nicomedia, March 22, 337. aged 63, having reigned 31 years, and is said to have been baptized by Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia, before his death. Constantine divided the empire between his three sons, Constantine, Constantius, and Constans. There is no truth in what is related of his baptism by pope Sylvester, and his donation to the church of Rome. The history of this emperor, written by Eusebius, is preferable to that by D. Bernard de Varennes, *Paris*, 1728, 4to.

CONSTANTINE II. *the Younger*, son of Constantine *the Great*, who inherited Gaul, Spain, and Britain. He protected St. Athanasius, and the Catholic church; in favour of which he wrote a letter, which may be found among the ecclesiastical writers: but attempting to seize the dominions of his brother Constans, and entering Italy with his army, he was killed at Aquileia 340, aged 25. He had conquered as Cæsar, the Sarmatians, Goths and French.

CONSTANTINE III. *Pogonatus*, i. e. *the Bearded*, emperor of the East, son of Constans II. He severely punished the murderers of his father: and conquered the Saracens, whom he made tributary; assembled the sixth general council of Constantinople 680, in which the monothelites were condemned. This emperor ceded Mysia to the Bulgarians, treated his brothers cruelly, and died 685, in the 17th year of his reign.

CONSTANTINE IV. *Copronymus*, emperor of the East, so called because he defiled the font at his baptism. He was son of Leo the *Isaurian*, whom he succeeded June 18, 741, and was infected with the heresy of the *Iconoclasts*, trampled on the images of saints, persecuted the Catholics, and died during his expedition against the Bulgarians, 775, after reigning 34 years.

CONSTANTINE VII. *Porphyrogenetes*, emperor of the East, son of Leo *the Sage*, ascended the throne under the tuition of his mother Zoë, June 11, 911. When of age to govern for himself, he repressed the ministers who had attempted to get possession of his crown, chastised some tyrants in Italy, and took Benevento from the Lombards. He was fond of the sciences, and patronized men of learning. Romanus, his son, poisoned him, November 9, 959, when he was 54 years of age, and had reigned 48. Constantine left a treatise on the affairs of the empire, in Banduri's *Imperium Orientale*, Leipsic, 1754, fol.; Two books of *Themes*, or the position of cities, in the same; a very useful work for the Geography

graphy of the middle ages; *de Re rustica*, Cambridge, 1704, 8vo.; *de Ceremoniis Aulæ Bizantinæ*, Leipsic, 1751, fol; *Excerpta ex Polybio, Diodoro Siculo, &c.* Paris, 1634, 4to.; *Excerpta de Legatis, Greek* and *Latin*, 1648, fol. which makes part of the Bizantine.

CONSTANTINE *Dracoses*, son of Emmanuel Paleologus, born 1403, placed on the throne of Constantinople by Sultan Amurath 1448. Mahomet II. Amurath's successor, gained possession of his empire by taking Constantinople 1453, after a siege of 58 days. When Constantine saw the soldiers rushing in on all sides, he ran sword in hand into the midst of his enemies, and so died. The women and children of the imperial house, were either murdered, or reserved for the conqueror. Thus ended the empire of Constantinople, 1123 years after it's foundation.

CONSTANTINE *Manasses*, a Greek historian of the 12th century, under the emperor Emmanuel Comnenus. He left an abridgement of history, in Greek verse, printed at the Louvre, 1655, fol. which forms part of the Bizantine.

CONSTANTINE (Robert) a learned physician of Caen, who taught the belles lettres in that university, and gained great reputation by his knowledge of the Greek language, history and physic. He died September 27, 1605, aged 103, according to M. de Thou, and left a good dictionary, Greek and Latin, *Geneva*, 1592, fol. some have the titles of 1607, and 1637, but it is the same edition. He also left other valuable works.

CONSTANTIUS *Chlorus*, or CONSTANTIUS I. *Flavius Valerius Constantius*, son of Eutropius, and father of Constantine, remarkable for his courage, prudence, and lenity towards the Christians. He was created Cæsar by Diocletian, 292, upon which he put away his first wife Helena, to marry Theodora, daughter of Maximilian Hercules, Diocletian's colleague. Constantius Chlorus subdued Britain, gained great victories over the Germans, and was declared emperor with Galerius Maximian, his colleague, 305, who died July 25, 306, at York, leaving six children by his second wife; and having in his last moments appointed Constantine, Cæsar.

CONSTANTIUS II. *Flavius Julius Constantius*, second son of Constantine *the Great*, and Fausta; born 317, at Sirmium, and created Cæsar, 324. He married Eusebia, a princess of great accomplishments, but inclined to Arianism. After his father's death, he killed his nephews and cousins, seized their possessions, and divided the empire with his brothers, Constantine and Constans; having the East, Thrace, and Greece for his own share. He declared war against the Persians, whom he compelled to raise the siege of Nisibio, and obtained a great victory over them near that place where Narses, son of Saper, king of Persia, was killed; but the Persians in the end had great advantages over him. Constantine *the Great* had desired on his death bed, that St. Athanasius might be recalled, but Constantius persecuted him, and patronized Arianism. After the death of Constantine the younger, in 340, and of Constans, 350, Vetranio and Magnentius divided their dominions. Constantius marching against them, soon subdued Vetranio. Magnentius being defeated in the territory of Murcia, and afterwards in Gaul, killed himself at Lyons. Thus Constantius remained master of all his father's dominions, 353. The year following he caused Sylvanus to be murdered, an able and faithful captain, who commanded at that time in Gaul, and put his cousin Gallus to death in Istria. He was preparing to declare war against the Persians, when Julian the apostate, brother of Gallus, took the title of emperor, and marched against him. Constantius went to meet Julian, but died at Mopsuesta in Cilicia, November 3, 361, aged 45, after reigning 25 years. He was baptized before his death, by Euzoius.

CONSTANTIUS, a celebrated Roman general, in the fifth century, born at Nyssa, who gained several victories; drove the Goths from Gaul, and sent the rebel Attalus to the emperor Honorius, 415. This prince gave him his sister Placidia in marriage, 417, and associated him in the empire, 421: but Constantius died seven months after, leaving Valentinion III. who was emperor.

CONSTANTIUS, son of a vintner

in Cephalonia, rose to be prime minister to the king of Siam, and to support himself the better against the grandees, sent an embassy to Louis XIV. 1684, offering to deliver up the principal towns in the kingdom for the security of commerce. Louis sent ambassadors and troops thither; but Pitracha, son of the king's nurse, perceiving some disagreement between Constantius and the French, availed himself of it to drive out the latter, and put the former to a cruel death. Pitracha afterwards ascended the throne, the king, whom he kept prisoner, being dead. His life has been written by M. Deslandes, 1755, 12mo. P. d'Orleans had before published one, 1690, 12mo.

CONSUS, called the God of Counsel, for having counselled Romulus to the rape of the Sabines. Grand feasts were held in honour of him.

CONTANT (Peter) born March 11, 1698, at Ivri sur Seine. He studied drawing under the celebrated Watteau, and having occasion afterwards to go into the office of M. Dulin, an architect, he made so great a progress in that art, as to be admitted a member of the academy at the age of 28. M. Contant had more business than any other architect of his time, if we may judge from the great number of buildings in which he was employed. The houses of M. Crozat de Tugny, and of M. Crozat de Thiers; The stables of Bissey, where he first tried those brick arches, which even to connoisseurs appear so bold, so astonishing. The church of Panthemont; The royal palace; the amphitheatre at St. Cloud; The church of Condé in Flanders; La Gouvernance at Lisle; The church de la Madelene, which he could not finish. He had a paralytic stroke on the right side, three years before his death; but though able to move his hand so little, he planned tne church of St. Waast at Arras. This beautiful edifice has been as much admired as the church de St. Madelene; where the same rule will be followed for the arches, as was for those at Panthemont, and which were to have been at la Madelene. This celebrated artist died at Paris, October 1, 1777, aged 79. He left a folio volume of his system of architecture engraved. He was twice married, but left only one daughter, married to M. Dulin, architect.

CONTARINI (Jaspar) a learned cardinal, one of the illustrious family of that name at Venice, which has produced so many great men. He was ambassador from the republic to the emperor Charles V. and employed in several important negotiations. Paul III. created him cardinal 1535, sent him as legate into Germany, and afterwards to Bologna. Contarini was eminent for his learning, and skill in public affairs. He died 1542, at Bologna, aged 59. He left several theological works, written in good Latin, and a treatise on the Immortality of the Soul, against Pomponace, collected in one volume fol. 1571. His most esteemed works are, *de Optimi Antistitis officio*, and his notes on the obscure passages in St. Paul's epistles.

CONTARINI (Vincent) a learned professor of belles lettres at Padua, the friend of Muret; who died 1617, at Venice, aged 40. He left a treatise *de re frumentariâ*; and *De Militari Romanorum Stipendio*, Venice, 1609, 4to.; *Variæ Lectiones* Venice 1606, 4to.

CONTE (Anthony le) *Contius*, a learned lawyer of the 16th century, born at Noyon, who taught law with reputation at Bourges, and Orleans. He wrote against Duaren and Holman; died at Bourges, 1586. His works have been printed in one volume, 4to.

CONTENSON (Vincent) an able divine, and zealous preacher of the Dominican order; born 1640, in the diocese of Condom. He died December 27, 1674, at Creil, in the diocese of Beauvais, aged 34. He left a valuable work which is entitled, *Theologia mentis et cordis*, printed in 9 vol. 12mo. and 2 vol. fol.

CONTENTIOUS, or MEGARICK SECT, v. EUCLID.

CONTI (Giusto de) a Roman knight, and doctor of law in the 15th century, author of some Italian poems, published under the title of *La bella Mano*, Venice, 1492, 4to. *Paris*, 1595, 12mo. with notes by Salvini, *Florence*, 1715, 12mo. and *Verona* 1753, 4to.

CONTI (Anthony) an ecclesiastic, who travelled over part of Europe, to acquire knowledge; and at least gained reputation. His productions have been printed at Venice, 1739, 2 vol. 4to.

and

and his posthumous works at Venice, 1756, 4to.; but they are rather plans than finished performances. He died 1749, aged 71. A tragedy of his in 2 vols. 4to. called Cæsar, has been printed, *Prose*, 1739.

CONTI, v. BOURBON, LOUISA *of Lorraine*.

CONTILE (Luke) born at Celone, in the state of Sienna, in the 16th century. He was a member of the academy at Venice, and pursued various studies. His works are, *Lettere*, 1564, 2 vol. 8vo.; *Rime con le VI Canzoni dette le Soi Sorelle di Marte*, Venice, 1560, 8vo.; *Fatti di Cesare Maggi*, Pavia, 1564, 8vo.; *La proprieta delle impresse*, 1574, fol.; *La Traduzione della Bella d'oro*, 1558; *Origine de gli Elettori*, 1559, 4to.; *La Pescara*, *La Cesarea Gonzaga*, *La Trinozia*, Comedies; Milano, 1550, 4to.; *La Nice*, 1551, 4to.

CONTINENT SECT. v. TATIAN.

CONTO PERTANA (Don Joseph) a celebrated Portuguese poet, who died at Lisbon 1735. He left an epic poem, entitled, *La Santa Quiteria*, which is esteemed one of the finest poems Portugal has produced.

CONTZEN (Adam) a learned Jesuit, born at Montjoie, in the duchy of Juliers, who was well skilled in languages, and disputed with success against the protestants. He taught at Munich with reputation, and died there June 19, 1635. His works are Commentaries on the Gospels, 1626, 2 vol. fol.; on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, 1629, fol.; to the Corinthians and Galatians, 1631, fol.; *Disceptatio de Secretis Societatis Jesu*, Mog. 1627, 8vo.

COOTWICH (John) doctor of law, a native of Utrecht. He spent the greatest part of his life in travelling, and published, 1619, an account of his journey to Jerusalem and Syria, in Latin, 4to. a scarce and very curious work.

COP (William) a native of Basil, who went into France in the reign of Louis XII. was physician to Francis I. about 1530, and left several works. His son, Nicholas Cop, was professor at the college de St. Barbe, and rector of the university: but, falling into the errors of Calvin, he was obliged to take refuge at Basil.

COPERNICUS (Nicholas) born February 19, 1473, at Thorn. He studied the Greek language, philosophy, and physic; but his principal pursuits were mathematics and astronomy, in which he made a rapid progress, and travelled for farther improvements; staid a considerable time at Bologna, and taught mathematics at Rome. Returning home, Luke Watzelrod, bishop of Warmia, his mother's brother, appointed him a canon in that church. Copernicus then published his system, in which he revived those of Pythagoras, Aristarchus of Samos, and cardinal de Cusa. He maintains that the Earth, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, revolve round the Sun; that the Earth has another motion round its own axis, and that the Moon makes a circuit round the Earth. Copernicus has so improved and rectified this system, and so clearly proved its truth, from the celestial phenomena, and other arguments, that the honour of the invention has been given to him. His system was condemned by the Inquisition 1616, which only proves the force of prejudice. He died May 24, 1543, aged 70, leaving a treatise *De motu octavæ Sphæræ*, in which he explains his system; and another, *De Revolutionibus Orbium Cœlestium*, printed together, 1566, fol.

COPPOLA (Francis) count di Sarno, of an ancient Neapolitan family. He inherited no wealth, but well knew how to repair that misfortune by traffick. Ferdinand of Arragon, king of Naples, having discovered his industry, associated him in his commerce, and, to favour him, made a law, that no one should sell any merchandize till Coppola had disposed of his. The king also admitted him at the council, and employed him to recover Otranto, which had been seized by the Turks. This excited the jealousy of Ferdinand's son, the count di Calabria; which Coppola perceiving, and apprehensive of falling a victim to envy, he resolved to secure himself against both the king and his son, by persuading the prince of Salerno to revolt. Ferdinand found means to restore peace, but discovered that Coppola had raised the rebellion. The favourite occupied the castle of Sarno, which he had bought, nor could an attempt be safely made to dislodge him. Ferdinand therefore

therefore dissembled till Coppola was engaged in making preparations for his daughter's marriage with the duke of Melfe at Naples, when he caused him to be arrested, and beheaded, May 15, 1487.

COPROGLI PACHA (Mahomet) a celebrated general, and grand vizier during the minority of Mahomet IV. He was an Albanese, and son of a Greek priest; but, turning Mahometan, settled in the isle of Cyprus, where he learned the exercise of arms, and, signalizing himself in the Persian war, obtained the government of Baruth, afterwards that of Aleppo. In 1649 he was appointed grand vizier, at the solicitation of the sultaness Tourhane, mother of young Mahomet. He governed the Turkish empire with great wisdom and prudence, conquered part of Transylvania, and died at Adrianople 1663, regretted both by the sultan and people. Achmet Coprogli Pacha, his son, succeeded him in the dignity of grand vizier, and was equally eminent for his courage and conduct. He took Candia 1669, and made parallel lines in the trenches, a new method which he had learned from an Italian engineer. He died 1676, aged 35. Mahomet Coprogli Pacha, brother of this last, was also grand vizier; took Belgrade by assault, defeated the Imperialists, and did great services to the Ottoman empire. He was killed by a cannon ball at the battle of Salankemen, August 19, 1691.

COQ (Le) a Latin poet. v. NANQUIER.

COQUELET (Lewis) a Latin poet, author of some trifles, which amused for a time, more perhaps by their titles than their subtances: *Eloge de la Goutte*; *De rien*; *De Quelque Chose*; *De la mechante Femme*; *l'Ane*; *Le Triomphe de la Charlatanerie*; *Le Calendrier des Foux*; *L'Almanach burlesque*; *L'Almanaches des Dames*. He died 1754, aged 78.

COQUES (Gonzales) an excellent portrait painter, born, 1618, at Antwerp, who imitated the stile of Rubens and Vandyke. He was growing eminent in his art, when, falling in love with a young girl, he ran away with her, leaving his wife; and from that time it was never known what became of him.

COQUILLART (William) a French poet, official of Rheims in the 15th century. His poems were printed at Paris, 1532, 16to. and reprinted 1723, 8vo.

COQUILLE (Guy) in Latin, *Conchylius Romanus*, a learned lawyer, seigneur de Romenai, and advocate to the parliament of Paris, born November 11, 1523, at Dêcise. He had several offices at Nevers, and acquired so high a reputation, that Henry IV. would have appointed him counsellor of state; but Coquille refused the offer, and died at Nevers 1603, aged 80. His works have been printed in 2 vol. fol. *Bourdeaux*, 1703; his Latin poems, 1590, 8vo.; his Psalms, in Latin verse, *Nevers*, 1592, 8vo.

CORAS (John de) *Corasius*, born at Toulouse, or rather at Realmont, 1513. He taught law at Anger, Orleans, Paris, Padua, Ferrara, and Toulouse, with universal applause. Coras was afterwards counsellor to the parliament of Toulouse, and chancellor of Navarre; but, turning Calvinist, was driven from Toulouse 1562, and, with difficulty, restored by the patronage of chancellor de l'Hospital, his friend. This return, however, proved unfortunate; for he was murdered in that city 1573, after the massacre of St. Bartholomew was known there. He left only a daughter. Coras wrote some excellent works in Latin and French, the principal of which were printed 1556 and 1558, 2 vol. fol. His *Miscellaneorum Juris Civilis libri tres*, is particularly valued.

CORAS (James de) of the same family, a cadet in the guards, and afterwards a converted minister. He wrote the life of the preceding, 1673, 4to. This James de Coras, who died 1677, was author of the poem entitled *Jonas, ou Ninive penitente*, of which Boileu says,

Le Jonas inconnu seche dans la Poussiere.

All his poems were printed 1665, 12mo. v. CLERC (Michael le).

CORBEIL (Peter de) a celebrated archbishop of Sens in 1200. He succeeded Michael de Corbeil, of the same family, who died 1199. P. de Corbeil was a doctor of Paris, and successively canon of Paris, bishop of Cambray, and archbishop of Sens. Pope Innocent III. who had been his pupil, employed

ployed him in affairs of importance. He was eminent for his learning and virtue, and composed several works, which have not come down to us. He died July 3, 1222, at Sens. Some fragments of his Synodal Ordinances remain.

CORBIERE (Peter de) v. JOHN XXII.

CORBIN (James) an advocate, died 1653, leaving a son in the same profession, who pleaded his first cause at the age of fourteen, and did not plead it badly. He left some books upon law, *Pleas*, 1630, 8vo.; a bad translation of the Bible, 1641, 8 vol. 16to.; some insipid poems, and *Hist. des Chartreux*, 4to. 1653.

CORBINELLI (James) born of an illustrious family at Florence. He went into France in the reign of Catherine de Medicis; and that queen, to whom he had the honour of being allied, placed him with her son, the duke of Anjou, as a man of learning, and a good counsellor. Corbinelli paid his court without servility, and was compared to those ancient Romans who were full of integrity, and incapable of baseness. Chancellor de l'Hôspital had a high esteem for him. He was a professed friend and patron of the learned, and frequently printed their works at his own expence, adding notes to them, as he did to Fra. Paolo del Rosso's poem, entitled *La Fisica*, Paris, 1578, 8vo.; and to Dante, *de Vulgari eloquentia*, 1577, 8vo. Corbinelli was also a man of great courage and resolution, address and intrigue. He wrote down every thing which he heard, while Henry IV. was at the gates of Paris, and carried the paper to him openly, as if it had contained only common affairs, or causes. His easy and confident appearance deceived the guards who were placed at the gates; and, as he seemed to trust every body, no body mistrusted him. Raphael Corbinelli, his son, was secretary to queen Mary de Medicis, and father of M. Corbinelli, who died at Paris, June 19, 1716. This last was one of the most distinguished beaux esprits of France; a man of strict honour and integrity, who was a welcome guest in the best companies. A report prevailing, that, at one of those social suppers which were given by the princes and princesses, who were Mad. de Maintenon's enemies, all the other party had been lampooned, it was thought that some particulars might be known from Corbinelli, who was present. M. d'Argenson, lieutenant of the police, accordingly visited the gouty epicurean, and asked him *Where he supped such a day?* I think I do not remember, replied Corbinelli, yawning. *Are you not acquainted with such and such princes?* I forget. *Have you not supped with them?* I remember nothing of it. *But I think such a man as you ought to remember things of this kind.* Yes, Sir; but in the presence of such a man as you, I am not such a man as myself.—He left *Les anciens Historiens Latin, réduits en Maximes*, with a preface, which was attributed to P. Bouhours, printed 1694, 12mo.; *Hist. genealogique de la Maison de Gondi*, Paris, 1705, 2 vol. 4to.; and other works.

CORBUEIL (Francis) better known by the name of *Villon*, born 1431 at Paris. He had a great deal of wit, and a genius for poetry, but was guilty of knavish practices, and, in consequence of them, condemned to be hanged. He appealed from this sentence to the parliament of Paris, who changed it to banishment. Rabelais says, that he retired to Edward V. king of England, and became his favourite. The best edition of this poet's works was, *Paris*, 1723, 8vo. till that of the *Hague* appeared in 1742, 8vo. Their characteristic is a simple *naïf*, and playful stile. He was the first who drew the French poetry out of the confused chaos into which the old poets had brought it. Boileau says,

Villon sut le premier, dans des siecles grossiers
Debrouiller l'art confus de nos vieux Romanciers.

CORBULO (Domitius) a celebrated Roman general under Claudius and Nero, who checked the incursions of the Chauci, and compelled the Frieslanders to keep within their limits. He was so strict an observer of military discipline, that he condemned two soldiers to death for working on the entrenchments unarmed. This general subdued Armenia during Nero's reign in 59; was afterwards governor of Syria, and forced the Parthians to sue for peace in 66. Nero, alarmed at this great man's merit, ordered him to be killed while at the port of Cenchrea;

but Corbulo, hearing of the order, stabbed himself, and died 66. Domitia, his only daughter, married Lamia, from whom Domitian took her.

CORDELIERS, v. JOHN XXII.

CORDEMOI (Geraud de) a learned philosopher and accurate historian, born of a noble family at Paris, who introduced himself to M. Bossuet, and was by him placed with the dauphin as reader. He took great pains in instructing the young prince, was received into the French academy 1675, and died October 8, 1684, leaving a general history of France, during the two first races of kings, 2 vol. fol. 1685 and 1689, a very learned, curious, and interesting work. Six Discourses on the distinction between the soul and body; and other works, collected and printed 1704, 4to. M. Cordemoi follows the principles of Descartes. He began a histo y of Charlemagne, but left it unfinished. Lewis Geraud de Cordemoi, his son, born 1651 at Paris, and died 1722, was licentiate of the Sorbonne, abbot of Fenieres, and a very able controversialist. He left *Traité de l'Invocation des Saints*, 12mo.; *La Conférence du Diable avec Luther*, 8vo.; and other controversial works.

CORDES (John de) canon of Limoges, distinguished for his great learning, who collected a valuable library, which was sold after his death to cardinal Mazarini. He published some translations, and editions, and died 1642 at Paris, aged 72.

CORDIER, or CORDERIUS (Balthasar) a learned Jesuit, born 1592 at Antwerp, who was well acquainted with Greek, and professed divinity with reputation at Vienna in Austria. He died June 24, 1650, at Rome, aged 58, He published the Chain of the Greek Fathers on the Psalms, *Antwerp*, 1643, 3 vol. fol.; *Job elucidatus*, 1646, fol.; *Catena in Lucum*, 1628, fol.; *In Joannem*, 1630, fol.; an edition of St. Dionysius, the Areopagite, 1634, 2 vol. fol.

CORDIER (Mathurin) *Corderius*, a native of Normandy, who died a Calvinist at Geneva, September 8, 1565, aged 85. He had taught ethics in the colleges of la Marche and Navarre at Paris, and left some colloquies in Latin, which are esteemed; and other works.

CORDOVA (Gonsalvo Ferdinandez de) surnamed the *Great Captain*, duke of Terra-nova, prince of Venousa, and grand constable of the kingdom of Naples, son of Peter Fernandez de Cordova, of an ancient and illustrious Spanish family, which has produced many great men. He took the kingdom of Naples for Ferdinand V. king of Arragon, and gained many victories over the French. Ferdinand, growing jealous of him, went to Naples, and took Gonsalvo with him into Spain. Louis XII. being at Genoa as he passed through that place, invited him to dinner, receiving him with every mark of honour. He died at Grenada, December 2, 1512, aged 72. P. du Poncet, a Jesuit, has written his life, 2 vol. 12mo. v. FERDINAND.

CORDUS (Ericius) a German physician and poet, author of various medical works, and some Latin poems, *Leyden*, 1623, 8vo.

CORDUS (Valerius) son of the preceding, a botanist, who, in pursuit of his favourite study, travelled over the mountains of Germany, and into Italy; but, being hurt in the leg by a kick from a horse, died at Rome, September 25, 1544. He left *Remarks on Dioscorides*, Tiguri, 1561, fol.; *Stirpium Historiæ, Libri V.* Argent. 1561, and 1563, 2 vol. fol.; a Pharmacopeia, 8vo.

CORELLI, an excellent Italian musician, very famous for his symphonies. He died at Rome about 1733.

CORINI (Anthony) knight of the order of St. Stephen at Florence, a learned lawyer in the 17th century, born at Pontremoli. He taught law with reputation at Pisa, Sienna, and Florence, where the grand duke of Tuscany gave him many considerable offices. He left several works.

CORINNA, a Greek lady, celebrated for her beauty and poetical talents, a native of Thespia, a city in Bœotia, according to the most general opinion. The Grecians admired her verses so much, that they called her the *Lyric Muse*. She had been the disciple of *Myrtys*, another learned woman of the same country, and lived about 474 A.C. in the time of Pindar, from whom she five times won the palm in the Grecian games. Some fragments of her works may be found with those of

of Anytus. Ovid frequently calls his mistress, Corinna.

CORINNUS, a Greek poet, more ancient than Homer, according to Suidas. He is said to have been the disciple of Palamedes, and to have written a history of the siege of Troy, and the war of Dardanus, in verse. It is also said, that he used the Doric letters, invented by Palamedes, in his poem, and that Homer was much indebted to his verses: but these are all fabulous stories, and destitute of proof.

CORINTH, subject at first to Argos, and Mycene. Sisyphus, son of Eolus, made himself master of it. Hyantidas, one of his successors, and the 27th king, was dethroned by the princes of the race of Heraclides 1099 A. C. who enjoyed it, under twelve kings, till 747, when the Corinthians elected annual magistrates, whom they called Prytanes. They had also

Cypselus, a tyrant,	656	A. C.
Periander, - -	626	
Psammiticus - -	585	

The Corinthians settled themselves in the form of a republic 582, and were involved in all the wars of Greece and Macedonia, till the Romans destroyed their government, 146 A. C. v. the books mentioned under Argos.

CORIO (Bernardine) born of an illustrious family at Milan in 1460. He was secretary of state to that duchy, and chosen by the duke, Lewis Sforza, to write the history of Milan. He died 1519. The best edition of this work is 1503, fol. in Italian: it is accurate, curious, and scarce, but badly written. Some copies have the title in Latin, and some in Italian, but it is the same edition: the index is omitted in others, because it was made too late; but it is of little use, being a summary, not an index. The leaves are not numbered. There should be twelve leaves before the text, six of which are frequently wanting.

CORIOLANUS (Caius Marcius) a famous Roman captain, who did great services to his country, and took Corioli, a city of the Volsci, 493 A. C. and was from thence named Coriolanus. He is said to have desired no other reward than a horse, and permission to set one of the captives at liberty, who had been his host when he was returning to his own country. Some time after, he was accused of exciting seditions, and banished by the tribune Decius. Upon this he went over to the Volsci, put himself at the head of their army, and encamped four miles from Rome. The Romans sent several heralds to propose peace, and conjure him not to ruin the republic: but Coriolanus was inflexible. At length, being softened by the tears of his wife Veturia, and Volumnia his mother, he laid down his arms; which so irritated the Volsci, that they killed him some time after, about 490 A. C. as a traitor, who had made them relinquish their conquests. The Roman ladies put on mourning, and the Romans erected a temple to *Female Fortune* on the spot where Coriolanus had been moved by his wife and mother.

CORIPPUS *(Flavius Cresconius)* a grammarian in the time of Justin *the Younger*, who wrote a Latin poem in 4 books in praise of that prince, *Paris*, 1610, 8vo.

CORMIS (Francis de) advocate to the parliament of Aix. He was born in that city, and died there 1734, aged 70. His Consultations have been published, *Paris*, 1735, 2 vol. fol. and are esteemed.

CORNARA PISCOPIA (Lucretia Helena) of the Cornaro family, born in that city 1646. This lady's uncommon erudition, and proficiency in the learned languages, would have procured her the degree of doctor of divinity in the university of Padua, had not the bishop thought it his duty to oppose it; in consequence of which the title of doctor in philosophy only was given her, June 25, 1678. She had made a vow of virginity at twelve years of age, which she confirmed in quality of *oblate* of the Benedictine order, and died 1684, aged 38. Her works were collected 1688 in one vol. 8vo. They consist of an Eulogy on Venice, some Panegyrics in a lapidary stile, and some Letters.

CORNARIUS, *or* HAGUENBOT (John) a native of Zwickaw, who was licensed to practice physic at the age of twenty-three. He disliked the greatest part of the medicines found at the apothecaries, and employed about 15 years in translating the works of Hippocrates,

Hippocrates, Ætius, Eginettus, and part of Galen's, into Latin. This did not, however, hinder him from practising with reputation at Zwickaw, Francfort, Marperg, Northausen, and at Jena, where he died of an apoplexy, March 16, 1558, aged 58. He left some Medical Tracts; editions of some ancient Poems on that subject, and on Botany; *Theologia vitis Viniferæ*, Heidelb. 1614, 8vo.; *Præceptiones de re rustica*, Basil, 1538, 8vo.; Latin Poems, and translations, from some of the Fathers; among others, of St Chrysostom *de Sacerdotio*; St. Basil's works, and part of those of Epiphanius.

CORNARO (Lewis) of the illustrious family of Cornaro of Venice, which has produced so many great men, died at Padua, April 26, 1566, being above 100 years old. He left a book on the benefit of temperance; translated into Latin by Lessius, and published in French, 1701 and 1702, 12mo. Cornaro adhered so strictly to the plan he recommends in this work, that he was free from all disorders of body and mind during his long life. One of his ancestors, Mark Cornaro, who died 1368, was doge of Venice, and subdued the island of Candia. This family produced several other doges of Venice, many cardinals, and a queen of Cyprus, named Catherine Corharo, in the 15th century, who gave her kingdom to the Venetians.

CORNAZANI (Anthony) an Italian of Ferrara, or Parma, who lived at the end of the 15th century. He left *The Life of Jesus Christ, and the Creation of the World*, in Latin and Italian verse, 1472, 4to.; *a Life of the Virgin*, in Italian verse, 1472, 4to.; *Poema Sopra l'Arte Militaire*, Venice, 1493, fol.; Pesaro, 1507, 8vo.

CORNEILLE (Peter) a very celebrated French poet, born June 6, 1606, at Rouen, son of Peter Corneille, chief justice in eyre, ennobled by Louis XIII. for his services. Corneille discharged the office of advocate-general at the *Marble Table*, without discovering to the public his uncommon talents for poetry, and, perhaps, without knowing them himself. An affair of gallantry occasioned him to write his first piece, entitled *Melite*, which was received with prodigious applause, and gave hopes that the French theatre would be raised to the highest degree of perfection. Nor were these hopes disappointed. Corneille, encouraged by the approbation of the public, composed *Le Cid*; *Les Horaces*; *Cinqe Polieucte*; *Pompée*; *Rodogune*; and those admirable tragedies, which will make his name immortal. His beautiful compositions are so many master-pieces, in which the characters of the heroes are painted at full length. Romans speak like Romans, kings like kings. Greatness, majesty, force, and elevation of genius, not to be found in any other French poet, reign throughout. These extraordinary talents did not, however, secure him from criticism. Several authors jealous, or rather envious of his glory, wrote against him. Even the French academy was compelled by cardinal Richelieu to examine the *Cid*, rather to discover faults in it, than to display its beauties; for that famous minister was mortified to see the labours of other poets, and even his own, eclipsed by Corneille's pieces. He nevertheless knew how to value the merit of this great man, and gave him a pension. Writings and cabals proved equally vain against Corneille: the public continued to admire his works. He was admitted of the French academy 1647, and died senior of it 1684, aged 78. The best editions of his works are those published from that of 1738, in 7 or in 10 vols. 12mo. The edition which M. de Voltaire published, with notes, is in 12 vol. 8vo. Corneille also left a translation of the *Imitation of Jesus Christ*, in verse, and of some parts of the divine office. It is said, in the *Carpentariana*, that he translated the *Imitation* into verse to expiate the harm which might be done by a licentious piece of his, entitled, *L'Occasion perdue, recouvrée*; but this is one of those anecdotes of *Ana* which are not to be trusted. The poem is by an author, little known, named Cantenac, whose poems were printed 1662 and 1665; that above named is in some copies, but wanting in most, without being missed, because it is a stitched book of 14 pages, the figures of which do not interrupt those in the collection: it may be found in *Recueil des Poesies gaillardes*, and other collections. At the end of this piece, which was intended for insertion in Cantinac's works,

works, are these words, *Fin des Poesies nouvelles et galantes du Sieur de C.* which gave rise to the anecdote of Corneille. To return to that great man's works. It must be owned that these last, and some others, particularly those composed in his old age, as *Attila*, are less beautiful than the rest: but they all contain some passages in which Corneille's superior genius may be traced. The following was the judgment passed on this great poet by the man of all others most capable of judging. After having represented the deplorable state in which the French theatre had formerly been, "It is difficult, *says Racine*, to find a poet who possessed so many great talents, so many excellent qualifications of art, strength, wit, and judgment. The grandeur and regularity of his subjects, the vehemence of his passions, the solidity of his sentiments; the dignity, and, at the same time, the uncommon variety of his characters, cannot be too much admired." Corneille's Life, written by M. de Fontenelle, is prefixed to his works.

CORNEILLE (Thomas) brother of the preceding, who having married the sister of Peter Corneille's wife, they lived together as one family, nor had even thought of dividing their wives' fortunes when Peter died. Thomas succeeded him in the French academy, and was admitted into that of inscriptions 1701. He discovered a great inclination to poetry from his youth, and afterwards published several theatrical pieces, some of which were approved by the public, and acted with success. He died December 8, 1709, at Andeli, aged 84. Besides his theatrical works, in 5 vol. large 12mo. or 9 small 12mo. he left the following: A poetical translation of the Metamorphoses, and some of Ovid's Epistles, 3 vol. 12mo.; Remarks on Vaugilas, 3 vol. 12mo.; *Dict. Universel, geographique et historique*, 3 vol. fol.; *Dict. des Arts*, 1694, 2 vol. fol.; republished by M. de Fontenelle, 1731, 2 vol. fol. All these are well written, and the Dict. Geographique particularly excellent in that part which respects Normandy.

CORNEILLE (Michael) a painter and engraver, born 1642 at Paris. He went to Rome as king's pensioner, and, at his return, was appointed professor in the academy of painting. A great number of his works may be seen at Paris, Versailles, Meudon, &c. which are admired; but their colouring inclines to violet. He died, 1708, at Paris.

CORNEILLE (John Baptist) brother of the preceding; born 1646, at Paris, and died 1695. He distinguished himself, like Michael, in painting, and was also professor at the academy.

CORNEILLE *Blessebois* (Peter) a dramatic poet in the 16th century, author of *Eugenie*; *Marthet le Hayer, ou mademoiselle de Scayles Soupirs de Sifrey*; *Sainte Reine*; A romance, entitled, *le Lyon d'Argelie*, 1676, 2 parts in one volume, 12mo.

CORNELIA, an illustrious, learned, and virtuous Roman lady, daughter of Scipio Africanus, and wife of the consul Sempronius Gracchus, 77 A. C. A lady, who lodged in her house, showing her jewels, and desiring to see Cornelia's in return, the latter presented her children, saying, that she considered them as her only treasure, having educated them with care, for the service of their country.

CORNELIA, daughter of Cinna, and wife of Julius Cæsar, by whom he had Julia, who married Pompey. Cæsar was so fond of her, that he spoke her funeral oration himself, and recalled Cinna, her brother, from exile, for her sake, about 46 A. C.

CORNELIA, a chaste and virtuous vestal, whom Domitian sentenced to be buried alive, having procured a judgment against her, for a criminal commerce with Celer, a Roman knight. When led to death, she cried out, *What, Cæsar declare me incestuous! me to whose sacrifices he owes his triumphs.* The Romans admired the firmness and modesty with which she died.

CORNELIUS, a Roman centurion, remarkable for his piety and alms; who was miraculously converted by St. Peter to the Christian faith, and baptized by him at Cesarea, in Palestine, where he was stationed, about the year 37.

CORNELIUS (St.) a pope, illustrious for his learning and virtue. He succeeded St. Fabianus, June 2, 250, but his election was disturbed by the schism of Novatian, who was condemned in a council, held at Rome the same year. St. Cornelius suffered also

by

by the persecution which was renewed under Gallus, and Volusianus: he confessed the faith of Christ undauntedly, and was banished to Centumella, where he died, September 14, 252. Two of his letters remain, which may be found with St. Cyprian's, and in *Epistolæ Rom. Pont.* of Coutant, fol.

CORNELIUS (Antonius) a licentiate in law, of Billy in Auvergne, known by a very scarce and singular book, entitled, *Infantium in limbo clausorum querela adversus divinum judicium; Apologia divini judicii responsio infantium, et æqui judicis sententia*, Parisiis, Wechel, 1531, 4to. Some have considered it as an idle jest; others as a piece written against religion. This last opinion prevailed, for the book was suppressed, and all the reverse of fortune which Wechel experienced, has been thought the consequence of his having printed it; not from the loss of the work itself, which contains but 70 pages, but by the judgment of heaven. In fact, it was from this epoch that his misfurtunes began.

CORNELIUS, *a Lapide.* v. PIERRE (Corneille de la)

CORNELIUS NEPOS. v. NEPOS.

CORNET (Nicholas) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, of the house and society of Navarre, born October 12, 1592, at Amiens. The cardinals Richelieu and Mazarine gave him public proofs of their esteem; and admitted him into the council. He was syndic of the faculty of theology, 1649, and informed against seven propositions respecting grace; the first five of which have been since condemned, as being extracted from Jansenius. Cornet refused the archbishopric of Bourges, left a great number of pious legacies, and died at Paris, April 18, 1663. M. Bossuet spoke his funeral oration. The elegant preface to cardinal Richelieu's book of controversy is supposed to have been written by Cornet.

CORNETO (Adrian Castellesi) created cardinal by Alexander VI. 1503. The poison given by mistake to that pope, and Cæsar Borgia, had been prepared for cardinal Corneto. He was banished by Julius II. and recalled by Leo X. but having entered into a conspiracy against him, he was forced to quit Rome. What became of him afterwards is not known. He left a treatise, *De Sermone Latino*; and some poems, *Lyons*, 1581, 8vo.

CORNHERT, or KOORNHURT (Theodore) a famous heretic in the 16th century, born 1522, of an ancient family of Amsterdam. After travelling into Spain and Portugal, he married, and settled at Haerlem, where he got his living as an engraver. Having afterwards learned Latin, he became secretary to the city of Haerlem, and was deputed several times to the prince of Orange, governor of Holland; who made use of his pen to compose the first manifesto which he published, 1566. Cornhert from that time found a powerful protector in this prince, because of his aversion to the Spaniards; but this did not prevent his suffering, and being often imprisoned or banished at the solicitation of the Protestant ministers; for while he declared against the Catholic religion, he also disliked Luther, Calvin, and the ministers of what is called the reformed religion; asserting that no one had a right to exercise the evangelical ministry, without an extraordinary commission, supported by miracles. He pretended that all the various Christian communions wanted reformation, and that it was not necessary to be a member of any visible church, to be a true Christian; and accordingly joined neither with Catholics, Protestants, nor any other sect. He died October 29, 1580. His works were printed 1630, 3 vol. fol.

CORNUTUS (James) a physician of Paris in the 17th century, who published a description of American plants, in Latin, *Paris*, 1635, 4to.

CORNUTUS, a stoic philosopher, born in Africa, who was preceptor to the poet Persius, and put to death by Nero's order about the year 54.

CORONEL (Paul) a learned Spaniard of Segovia, who died September 30, 1534. He was eminent for his knowledge of the oriental languages and divinity, taught at Salamanca, and was employed by cardinal Ximenes, in his edition of the Polyglot bible.

CORONELLI (Vincent) a celebrated geographer of the *Minime* order, born at Venice, who was admitted doctor at the age of 24; and, becoming known to cardinal d'Estrées by his skill

skill in mathematics, was employed by his Eminence, to make globes for Louis XIV. He staid some time at Paris for that purpose, and left many globes there, which are much esteemed. Coronelli was appointed cosmographer to the republic of Venice, 1685, and public professor of geography in 1689. He afterwards became definitor general of his order, and general in May 14, 1702. Coronelli founded a cosmographical academy at Venice, and died in that city, December 1718. leaving above 400 maps.

CORONIS, daughter of Phlegyas, beloved by Apollo, to whom she was false for the sake of a youth, named Ischis. The god, to revenge himself, killed them both with a dart, and taking Esculapius from the womb of his mother Coronis, gave him to Chiron, the centaur, to be educated. Apollo afterwards, regretting his mistress, punished the crow, who had informed him of her infidelity, by changing him from white to black.

CORRADINI *de Sezza* (Peter Marcellinus) a learned lawyer and cardinal, born June 3, 1658, at Sezza. He gained the esteem and confidence of Clement XI. and died at Rome, February 8, 1743, aged 83. This cardinal left a very learned and curious work, entitled, *Vetus Latium, profanum et sacrum*, 2 vol. fol. reprinted at Rome, 1704, to 1736, 7 vol. 4to. and a history of Sezza, in Latin, *Rome*, 1702, 4to.

CORRADO (Quinto Maria) born 1508, at Oria, in the kingdom of Naples, where he taught rhetoric, poetry, philosophy, and law. He procured the establishment of a college there, and died 1575. His principal works are, *De Lingua Latina*, 1575, 4to; *De copia Latini Sermonis*, 1582, 8vo.

CORRADO (Sebastian) a native of Castello d'Arcetto, between Reggio and Modena. He taught Greek and Latin, at Reggio, where he formed an academy of belles lettres, and went afterwards to Bologna, to be professor there, of the same languages. He died August 18, 1556, leaving several works; the most esteemed among which is, *Quæstura in qua Ciceronis vita refertur*, Bononice, 1555, 8vo. This is an excellent book, and very useful for those who wish to read Cicero's works, and to understand them fully.

CORREA *de Sa* (Salvador) a celebrated captain, born 1594, at Cadiz, of an illustrious Portuguese family. He was governor of Rio Janeiro; he enlarged and embellished the town of St. Sebastian, built by his grandfather; founded Pernagua in Brasil, and died at Lisbon, 1680, aged 86; after having distinguished himself by his courage and conduct, in several sieges and battles. He descended from Don Payo Peres Correa, a celebrated Portuguese general of the 13th century, in the reigns of Sancho II. and Alphonso III.

CORREA (Thomas) a celebrated grammarian of the 16th century, born at Coimbra, who taught with reputation at Palermo, Rome, and Bologna, in which last city he died, February 24, 1595, aged 59. He had been a Jesuit, but quitted that society early. He left treatises in Latin on eloquence, on epigrammatic and elegiac poetry; notes on Horace's art of poetry, and other works which are esteemed.

CORREGIO (Antonio Allegri, called Il) a very eminent Italian painter, born 1494, at Corregio, of which town he took the name. He was much admired at Parma, and in Lombardy. His pictures of the virgin, of saints, and children, are particularly valued; Connoisseurs are charmed with the uncommon graces, the artist has displayed in them. He died 1534, aged 40. It is said, that, after having examined one of Raphael's pictures a considerable time, he cried out; *Son Pittore anch'io*, i. e. *I also am a painter.* Corregio had never been at Rome. He was also a good architect, and, notwithstanding his extreme indigence, found means to relieve the poor.

CORROZET (Gilles) an ingenious bookseller of Paris, in the 16th century, author of various works in verse and prose, among others, the antiquities of Paris, 1568, 8vo. and some translations, which are now forgotten. He died at Paris, June 15, 1568, aged 58, leaving children.

CORSINI (Laurence) v. CLEMENT XII.

CORSINI (Edward) general of the Pious schools, died at Pisa, where he was professor of philosophy, 1765. He left a system of philosophy, which has not appeared out of Italy, but he has also written treatises on several points

of antiquity and criticism, which are much valued by the learned; *Fasti Attici*, Florentiæ, 1744, continued to 4 vol. 4to.; *Dissertationes agonisticæ, quibus Olympiorum, Pythiorum, Nemeorum atque Isthmiorum tempus inquiritur*, 1747, 4to.; *de Notis Græcorum*, 1749, fol. &c.

CORT (Cornelius) one of the most eminent engravers, and excellent designers, that Holland has produced. He went to Rome about the middle of the 16th century, and settled there. This artist taught engraving to Annibal Caracci.

CORTE (Gotlieb) professor of law at Leipsic, born at Bescow, in lower Lusatia, February 28, 1698. He was eminent for his learning, and assisted in the Journals of Leipsic, at which place he died, April 7, 1731, aged 33. Corte published an edition of Salust, printed at Leipsic, 1724, 4to. with notes, which is much esteemed. *Tres Satyræ Mennepeæ*, Leipsic, 1720, 8vo. and other works.

CORTEZ (Fernando *or* Ferdinando) a Spanish gentleman, born at Medellin, who sailed to the Indies, 1504, staid some time at St. Domingo, and went afterwards to Cuba. He distinguished himself so much by his exploits, that Diego Velasquez, governor of the island of Cuba, appointed him captain general of the troops which he designed for the discovery of new lands. Cortez sailed from St. Jago, November 18, 1518, with 600 men, 18 horses, and some field pieces; prepared his little army at the Havanna, and landed the year following at Tabesco, in Mexico. He there defeated the Indians, founded la Vera Crux, subdued the province of Tlascala, and marched directly to Mexico, the capital of the empire. After several battles, Montezuma, emperor of the Mexicans, was compelled to meet him, and receive him into the city. Cortez detained him as a prisoner, forced him to give up all his dominions to the emperor Charles V. and exacted immense treasures from him. Diego Velasques, jealous of so much success, resolved to thwart Cortez, and sent a fleet of 12 ships against him, commanded by Pamphile de Narvais: but Cortez defeated it; and, having received fresh forces from Spain, made himself master of the city of Mexico, which he had been obliged to quit with inexpressible danger, and made Gautimosin prisoner, who was Montezuma's successor, and the last emperor of the Mexicans, August 13, 1521. Charles V. rewarded his services, by giving him the valley Guaxaca, in Mexico, which he made a marquisate, of 150,000 pounds revenue; but he had no rank at court, nor did he possess any influence there. Cortez died in Spain, loaded with wealth and glory, December 2, 1554, aged 63. Several authors have written the history of his conquests; the best, is that by Don Antonio de Solis, translated by Citri de la Guette, from Spanish into French, and printed at Paris, 1775, 2 vol. 12mo.

CORTEZ, or CORTEZIO (Gregory) a learned cardinal, born of a noble and ancient family at Modena, who was *auditor* of the causes under Leo X. and afterwards entered the Benedictine order, in which his merit raised him to the highest offices. Paul III. created him cardinal 1542. He died at Rome 1548, leaving *Epistolarum familiarium (Latino Sermone) Liber*, 1575, 8vo. and other valuable works.

CORTEZI (Paul) a learned Italian divine, apostolical prothonotary under Julius II. born, 1465, at San Geminiano in Tuscany, of a noble family. He died, 1510, in the town of Montana-Villa, of which he made a kind of fortress, giving it his own name. Cortezi left Commentaries on the four books of Sentences, in which he affects to write elegant Latin, but uses profane expressions, unsuitable to the sacred mysteries, 1540, fol.; a treatise *on the Dignity of Cardinals*, which is esteemed by the Italians. *De hominibus doctis Dialogus*, an elegant and curious work, printed at Florence 1734, 4to.

CORTONA (Pietro di) v. BERETINO.

CORVINUS, v. HUNIADES.

CORYBANTES, v. DACTYLI.

CORYNNA, v. CORINNA.

COSIMO, Andrew and Peter, two Italian painters in the 16th century. Andrew succeeded chiefly in *chiaro scuro*. Peter was much the most celebrated: he excelled in painting bacchanals, monsters, and other uncommon figures. This latter died 1521, aged 80.

COSINS (John) born November 30, 1595,

1595, at Norwich. He was secretary to the bishops of Litchfield and Durham; afterwards archdeacon of part of the county of York, canon of Durham, master of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, dean of Peterborough, and vice-chancellor of the university of Cambridge, 1640. But, in 1643, Cha. I. being unsuccessful, Cosins, who had declared for that prince against the parliament, went to Paris, where he was chaplain to the queen of England's protestant domestics. During this time he had a dispute with Robinson, prior of the English Benedictines, concerning the validity of English ordinations, and composed some works on that subject. He also wrote a treatise on transubstantiation, during his stay at Paris, which was printed in London, 1672. Cosins was much connected with the ministers of Charenton: he returned to England after the restoration of Charles II. was made bishop of Durham, and died 1672, aged 77. Besides the works above mentioned, he left a collection of prayers, composed for Charles I. a small volume in Latin, in which he describes the doctrines and discipline of the church of England, printed with his life, by Smith, *London*, 1707; *Hist. of the Canon of Scripture*, in English, *London*, 1683, 4to.

COSMAS, *the Egyptian*, or INDICOPLEUSTES, a learned monk, in the 6th century, who travelled to Ethiopia, and wrote a Christian topography, and other works, which Pere de Montfaucon has published, in Greek and Latin, in his new collection of Greek writers, 1706, 2 vol. fol.

COSMO I. grand duke of Tuscany, of the family of Medicis. He joined the emperor against France, in the wars of Italy; founded the military order of St. Stephen, 1562, esteemed and protected the learned, founded the university of Pisa, and governed with great wisdom. He died 1574, aged 55.

COSMO II. grand duke of Tuscany, succeeded his father Ferdinand, 1609. He was a prince of great merit; mild, liberal, and pacific. He died 1621. His great wealth enabled him to send 20,000 men to the duke of Mantua, without laying any tax upon his subjects.

COSPEAN, or COSPEAU (Philip) a learned bishop, born 1568, of a noble family in Hainault. He went to Paris, where he was admitted doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, preached with universal applause, and has the glory of being the first, who reformed the pulpit from prophane quotations, by introducing the true stile of preaching. The bishopric of Aire was given him as a reward, and afterwards that of Nantes, then that of Lisieux. He died 1646, aged 78. He left an apologetical letter in Latin, of M. de Berulle's, 1622.

COSSART (Gabriel) a learned Jesuit, born 1622, at Pontoise, of a noble family. He professed rhetoric with great applause at Paris, and afterwards studied the councils with Pere Labbe; after whose death, he continued alone the great collection which appeared 1672, 18 vol. fol. He died September 18, 1674, at Paris. He also left a collection of orations, and poems, *Paris*, 1725, 12mo.

COSSE' (Arthur de) marechal of France, and seigneur de Gonnor, son of René Cossé, seigneur de Brissac, of an illustrious family, which has produced many great men. He was governor of Metz, 1522, which city he defended against the imperial army, and was afterwards made king's lieutenant of Mariembourg, and superintendant of the finances; in which office, says Brantôme, he did not neglect his own interest. His wife, who had never been at court, made a courtesy to the queen, and said; *Faith we should have been ruined without this, for we owed a hundred thousand crowns; but, thank heaven, we paid all that a year ago, and have got above that sum to buy a fine estate.* This foolish naïveté, made the queen and all the court laugh very heartily; but it had not the same effect on Cossé, who sent his wife back again. He was appointed marechal of France, 1567, and was engaged in the battles of St. Denis and Montcontour; and defeated at that of Arnay-le-Duc, 1570. In 1574, he was confined in the bastile, but set at liberty the year following, by the interest of the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. The marechal de Cossé was essentially serviceable to this prince, and died January 15, 1582, at Gonnor in Anjou.

COSSE' (Charles de) marechal of France, more known by the name of

marechal de Brissac, eldest son of René de Cossé, seigneur de Brissac, in Anjod. He served with great reputation in the wars of Naples, and Piedmont, distinguished himself at the siege of Perpignan, 1541, and was afterwards made colonel-general of the French light horse. He defended Landrecy against Charles V. 1543, defeated the rear of the imperial army, when the siege of Guise was raised; beat 2,000 English, at the battle of Meure near Calais, and was appointed grand master of the artillery, 1547. Henry II. entertaining a suspicion, that Brissac was well received by the duchess de Valentinois, gave him the marechal's staff, 1550, with the government of Piedmont, to remove him farther off. After signalizing himself in Italy, and doing great services to the kingdom, he died at Paris, December 31, 1563, aged 57. The marechal de Brissac's greatness of mind was equal to his personal courage. The Piedmontese troops being disbanded after ten years of victory, during the first emotions of anger, said in a seditious tone; *Where shall we find bread? At my house*, replied the marechal, *as long as there is any there.* The merchants of that country had advanced large sums upon Brissac's word, who took them with him to Paris, and solicited their payment; the Jews would not listen to him. *Madam*, said he to his wife, *these people have hazarded their fortunes to serve me; let us defer the marriage of mademoiselle de Brissac, and pay them with her dowry* The lady not only consented to this proposal, but half the sum due was made up by the help of some money they borrowed; and the merchants had security given them for the remainder. This great man must be distinguished from Charles de Cossé, his younger son, duke de Brissac, peer, and marechal of France, who delivered up Paris, of which he was governor, to Henry IV. March 22, 1594, and died at Brissac, in Anjou, 1621. Louis XIII. had raised this estate to a duché Pairie, the preceding year, as a reward for his services.

COSSE' (Philip de) a learned bishop of Coutance, and grand almoner of France; brother of Arthur de Cossé. He was well acquainted with the belles lettres aud divinity, esteemed and patronized men of learning, and died about 1550.

COSSE' (Timoleon de) called the comte de Brissac, grand falconer of France, colonel of the Piedmontese bands, and one of the most accomplished young noblemen in the kingdom, son of marechal de Brissac. He was eminent for his courage, prudence, taste for literature, and the sciences; and would have attained the greatest honours, and highest dignities, had he not been killed unfortunately by an arquebuse, at the siege of Mucidan in Perigord, 1569, when only 26 years of age. Brantôme, and M. de Thou speak of him in the highest terms.

COSTA (Christopher à) a learned botanist, in the 16th century, born in Africa, his father was a Portuguese. Going into Asia, to perfect himself in the knowledge of simples, he was made captive, but contrived to escape, and, after several voyages, practised physic at Burgos. He left a treatise on the Indian drugs and medicines, translated from Spanish into Latin, by Clutius, 1593, 8vo. The Spanish edition is Burgos, 1578, 4to; An account of his voyages to the Indies; *Tretado en loor de las Mugeres y della Castitad, &c.* Venice, 1592, 4to. and other works.

COSTA (Emmanuel à) an eminent Portuguese lawyer, a disciple of Navarra, who taught law at Salamanca, 1550. His works have been printed in 2 vol. fol. v. ACOSTA.

COSTA (John à) in French, *Jean de la Coste*, a celebrated civilian, professor of law at Cahors, his native place, and at Toulouse. He died August 13, 1637, at Cahors. He left a valuable work upon the Institutes of Justinian, the best edition of which is Leyden, 1719, 4to. John d'Aregan, his pupil, has written his life.

COSTANZA (Angelo di) an Italian historian and poet, signor di Catalupo, born about 1507, of a noble and ancient Neapolitan family. He published a history of Naples, from 1250, to 1489, in Italian. The best edition is *Aquila*, 1582, fol. very scarce. Some Italian poems, which are esteemed, and have been several times printed in 12mo. the last edition is Venice, 1752, 12mo. He died about 1591, his children died before him.

COSTAR (Peter) a bachelor of the Sorbonne, born 1603 at Paris, son of a hatter. He had neither the taste, learning, nor merit, of M. de Girac, but was not ignorant, as that writer accuses him of being, in his dispute upon Voiture. M. du Rueil, bishop of Bayonne, and afterwards of Angers, wished to have Costar always about him as a literary man, and gave him many benefices. He was eagerly received at the Hôtel de Rambouillet, and in the best companies, notwithstanding his affected airs; for which reason it was said, *C'etoit le pedant le plus galant, et le galant le plus pedant, qu'on peut jamais trouver.* "He was the most beauish pedant, and most pedantic beau, that ever was known." He died May 13, 1660. Besides his works in defence of Voiture, against M. de Girac, there is a collection of his Letters in 2 vol. 4to. and some other pieces written in a bombast stile, and bad taste.

COSTE (Hillario de) a Minime friar, eminent for his writings and his piety, born September 6, 1595, at Paris, of a noble family, originally of Dauphiny. Catherine Chaillou, his mother, was great niece of Francis de Paule. He died at Paris, August 21, 1661, aged 66. De Coste left several works, full of curious and interesting particulars, but written without any regard to the rules of criticism. The principal are, *Hist. Catholique, ou sont ecrites toutes les Vies, Faits, &c. des Hommes et Dames illustres, du 16eme et 17eme Siecle*, fol.; *La Vie de Jeanne de France, Fondatrice des Annonciades*; *Les Eloges et les Vies des Reines, des Princesses et Dames illustres*, 1647, 2 vol. 4to.; *Les Eloges de nos Rois, et des Enfans de France qui ont eté Dauphins*, 4to.; *Vie du Pere Marin Mersene*, 8vo.; *Le Portrait en petit de St. François de Paul*, 4to.; *Le parfait Ecclesiastique, ou la Vie de François le Picart, Docteur de Paris, avec les Eloges de 40 autres Docteurs de la Faculté*, 8vo. This last work is the most sought after, and the most curious.

COSTE (Peter) a native of Usez, who took refuge in England. He published a translation of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, *Amsterdam*, 1736, 4to. or *Trevoux*, 4 vol. 12mo.; of his *Reasonableness of Christianity*, 2 vol. 8vo.; and of Newton's *Opticks*, 4to. He also wrote the Life of the great Condé, 4to. or one volume 12mo.; Notes on Fontaine, and on Montagne, &c. He died about 1748.

COSTER (Francis) a learned Jesuit, born at Malines, and sent by St. Ignatius to Cologn, where he was admitted doctor, and taught there with reputation. He signalized himself in the Low Countries by his zeal against heretics, and died at Brussels, December 6, 1619, aged 88, leaving *Enchiridion Controversiarum*, Col. Agr. 1599, 8vo.; *Apologia tertiæ partis Enchiridii de Ecclesia*, 1604, 8vo.; *Augmentum Enchiridii*, 1605, 8vo.; Remarks on the New Testament, in Flemish, 1614, fol.; and other works.

COSTER (Laurence) a citizen of Harlem, to whom the Dutch commonly attribute the invention of printing about 1440; but it evidently appears, that this art was invented by Faust and Schœfer at Mentz. v. FAUST.

COSTES (Walter de) v. CALPRENEDE.

COTA (Rodriguez) a Spanish poet of Toleda, in the 16th century, author of the *Tragicomedia de Calisto y Melibea*, translated into Latin by Jasper Barthius, and into French by James de Lasardin, 8vo. This work is very much admired by the Spaniards.

COTELIER (John Baptist) born 1627 at Nimes. His father, who was a converted minister, educated him with great care, and presented him to the assembly of the clergy held at Mante 1641. Young Cotelier, who was then but 12 years old, translated the Greek Testament and Hebrew Bible at sight, and made some mathematical demonstrations before the assembly. The clergy from that time considered him as a prodigy of genius, and allowed his father a pension towards his education. Cotelier studied afterwards at Paris, and was received into the society of the Sorbonne. He was chosen, with M. du Cange, to make a catalogue of the Greek MSS. in the king's library, and appointed Greek professor at the royal college 1676. Cotelier studied with so much assiduity the Greek Fathers, and ecclesiastical antiquities, that no one, since the revival of literature, has surpassed him in that kind of learning. With this

this depth of knowledge, he possessed a probity, modesty, simplicity, and candour, worthy of the first ages. He died August 12, 1686, aged 58, and left *Recueil des Monumens des Peres qui ont vécu dans les tems apostoliques*, of which the edition by M. le Clerc, Amsterdam, 1724, 2 vol. fol. is most esteemed. *Recueils des plusieurs Monumens de l'Eglise Grecque*, 1677, 1681, and 1686, 3 vol. 4to.; to which is added, *Analecta Græca cum Notis* of Montfaucon, *Paris*, 1688, 4to. He has enriched these two excellent works with a good Latin version, and with short notes; but those notes are so judicious, exact, and learned, that they contain more instruction in a few words than is usually found in whole volumes of Commentaries. He also left a Latin translation of St. Chrysostom's 4 Homilies on the Psalms, and of his Commentaries on Daniel, 1661, 4to. The Life of Cotelier, written by his friend Baluze, is prefixed to the Apostolical Fathers.

COTES (Roger) an excellent mathematician, professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge. He discovered a great taste for mathematics from his youth, in which study he was assisted and encouraged by his uncle, John Smith. Thomas Plume, archdeacon of Rochester, having founded an astronomical professorship at Cambridge, Cotes was chosen for the first professor 1706, and died 1716 in the flower of his age. He left an excellent edition of Newton's *Principia*, printed at Cambridge 1713, 4to.; *Harmonia mensurarum, sive analysis et synthesis per rationum et angulorum mensuras promotæ*, with other mathematical works, published 1722 by Robert Smith, his successor; also a description of the great meteor which appeared in March 1716, published in the Philosophical Transactions.

COTOLENDI (Charles) a writer of the 17th century, born at Aix in Provence, who died at the beginning of the 18th century. He published several works, the principal of which are, *Les Voyages de Pierre Texeira*, translated from Spanish into French, 2 vol. 12mo; *La Vie de la Duchesse de Montmorenci, Princesse des Ursins, et Supérieure de la Visitation de Sainte Marie de Moulins*, 8vo.; *La Vie de S. François de Sales*, 4to.; *La Methode pour assister les Malades*, translated from the Latin of Polancus; a translation of the Life of Christopher Columbus, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Critique contre les Œuvres de St. Evremont*; *Arlequiniana*; *Le Livre sans nom.*

COTTA (C. Aurelius) a celebrated Roman orator, of the illustrious Aurelian family, consul 75 A. C. He was brother of Marcus Aurelius Cotta, who was consul with Lucullus 74 A. C.; fought against Mithridates with little success, and took Heraclia by treachery, for which he was surnamed Ponticus. His brother, Lucius Aurelius Cotta, was banished from Rome during the wars between Marius and Sylla, but was recalled when the latter proved victorious, and made consul 65 A. C. Lucius Aurunculeius Cotta, a Roman captain of the same family, served under Cæsar in Gaul, and was killed by the Gauls 54 A. C.

COTTA (John) a Latin poet, born near Verona, who was taken prisoner by the French at the battle of la Ghiara d'Adda. Bartholomew d'Alviane, his patron, released him, and sent him to Julius II. who was at Viterbo, where he died 1511, aged 28. His poems may be found in *Carmina quinque Poetarum*, Venice, 1548, 8vo.

COTTE (Robert de) an eminent artist, born 1657 at Paris, of a family distinguished for their genius, and for their skill in architecture. He became architect in ordinary to the king, and director of the academy of architecture, 1699, and succeeded Mansart, 1708, as first architect to the king, and surveyor of the royal buildings, gardens, arts, and manufactures. He was also honoured with the order of St. Michael, and died 1735 at Paris. The paristyle of Trianon, the dome of the Invalids, and the chapel at Versailles, were done by de Cotte. He first introduced the custom of putting glasses over chimney pieces.

COTTIN, or COTIN (Charles) a preacher, canon of Bayeux, king's almoner, and one of the 40 members of the French academy. He was a native of Paris, and by no means so despicable as Boileau and Moliere (with whom he had quarrelled) represent him. The former was offended because Cottin advised him to cultivate some other kind of poetry rather than satire; the latter, because he had tried

to persuade the duke de Montausier that the character of the misanthrope was meant for him. Cottin understood the languages, was respected in the best companies, where merit only could procure admittance, and preached sixteen Lents, in the principal pulpits of Paris. He died in that city 1682, leaving several works tolerably well written; the principal are, *Théoclée, ou la vraie Philosophie des principes du monde*; *Traité de l'Ame immortelle*; *Oraison funeb. pour Abel Servien*; *Reflexions sur la conduite du Roi Louis XIV. quand il prit le soin des affaires par lui-même*; *Salomon, ou la Politique Royale*; *Poestes Chretiennes*, 1668, 12mo.; *Œuvres galantes*, 1665, 2 vol. 12mo. &c. The Sonnet to *Urania* in the *Femmes Savantes*, was really written by abbé Cottin: he composed it for Madame de Nemours, and was reading it to that lady when Menage entered, who disparaging the sonnet, the two scholars abused each other, nearly in the same terms as Trissotin and Vadius in Moliere.

COTTON, or COTON (Peter) a celebrated Jesuit, born 1564 at Neronde, near the Loire, of a noble family. He studied at Milan, Rome, and Lyons, applied afterwards to preaching, and taught casuistry at Avignon. Having converted M. de Lesdiguieres (who did not, however, abjure, till some months before he was made constable, 1622, under Louis XIII.) that nobleman mentioned him to king Henry IV. who wished to see him. Pere Cotton was accordingly sent for from Aix in Provence; and the king was so much pleased with his eloquence and piety as to appoint him his confessor. Several historians relate, that, after Ravaillac had committed his execrable murder, Cotton went up to him, saying, *Take great care that you do not accuse any good people.* After the death of that great king, Henry IV. Pere Cotton was some time confessor to Louis XIII. which office he resigned 1617; was provincial, and died at Paris March 19, 1626, aged 63. He left *Traité du Sacrifice de la Messe*; *Geneve Plagiaire*, Lyons, 1600, 4to.; *L'Institution Catholique*, 1610, 2 tom. fol.; Sermons, 1617, 8vo.; *La Rechute de Geneve Plagiaire*; and other works. In 1610, he published, *Lettre declaratoire de la Doctrine des Peres Jesuites, conforme a la Doctrine du Concile de Trent*, 8vo. which occasioned the *Anti-Cotton*, 1610, 8vo. and at the end of *Hist. de D. Inigo*, 2 vol. 12mo. This satire is attributed to the minister, Dumoulin, or rather to Peter du Coignat.

COTTON (Robert) an English knight, born 1570, who devoted himself chiefly to the study of British antiquities, and the discovery of the most ancient MSS. by which they might be explained. Mr. Smith has published a catalogue of them, entitled, *Catalogus Librorum MSS. Bibliothecæ Cottonianæ*, &c. fol. 1696. Sir Robert Cotton, and other learned men, his associates, were applied to when a question arose about supporting the rights of the crown, and maintaining the ancient constitution of the kingdom. He procured the title of *knights baronets* to be revived, having discovered it in old charters. This title gives rank next to the barons, who are peers of England. He died 1631, aged 61, leaving a collection of tracts on several important occasions, which were published 1652. His celebrated library being given to the crown by one of his heirs, was added to the king's, and both were placed at a house in the cloisters, Westminster; but this house taking fire, November 3, 1731, those books which escaped the flames were so much damaged by the water from the engines, that these MSS. were no longer legible.

COTYS, the name of four kings of Thrace. The first was contemporary with Philip, Alexander's father, and killed by Python for his cruelties. The second sent his son to assist Pompey. The third lived in the time of Augustus, and was slain by his uncle Rhescoporis, a very cruel prince. It is to this Cotys that Ovid addresses some of his elegies. The last, who was son of the preceding, gave up Thrace to his cousin Rhæmetalces, by Caligula's order, and received the lesser Armenia, and part of Arabia, in exchange.

COUCY (Raoulde) a famous French warrior in the time of Philip Augustus, who supported that prince in the war he was obliged to maintain against Philip of Alsace, earl of Flanders, 1181, and followed him to the Holy Land, where he was killed, 1191, at the siege of Acre. Fauchet has made a story of his amours with Madame de Fayel. He pretends

pretends to have found, in a chronicle he was possessed of, that Raoul, when dying, charged his squire to carry his heart to that lady, with a knot of hair, a casket of jewels she had given him, and a letter which he wrote to her; but the seigneur de Fayel, having surprised the messenger, seized the heart of Raoul, and had it dressed with other meat in a ragout, which he obliged his wife to eat; then reproaching her with her love for Raoul, produced the hair, diamonds, and letter; and told her she had eaten his heart; upon which the lady was so deeply afflicted, that she starved herself to death. M. du Belloy, and M. d'Arnaud, have made this story the subject of a tragedy. The lady is called Gabrielle de Vergy; but the whole has the air of a romance. This Gabrielle de Vergy is unknown in the house of Vergy, the genealogy of which has been given by Duchesne; as also the genealogy of Coucy, which may be found in that of Guines. Fauchet only mentions her at the article of the French poets, supposing that Raoul had written verses on Madame de Fayel. These adventures are somewhat like those of the Provençal poets of the same time; but however that may be, Raoul was grandfather of Alix, who carried the possessions of the house of Coucy into that of Guines, from which descended

COUCY (Enguerrand VII. sire de) son of Enguerrand VI. and Catherine of Austria, earl of Soissons in France, of Bedford in England, and Nidau in Switzerland. He conducted an army of 75,000 veterans into Alsace and Switzerland, in 1375, to seize the lands which had been promised to his mother, by her marriage contract, and were withheld by the dukes of Austria. He did great services to Cha. V. and Charles VI. and died at Bursa, 1395, of the wounds he received at the siege of Nicopoli. His first wife was daughter of Edward III. king of England; his second, Isabella of Lorrain. Coucy refused the constable's sword, and persuaded Charles V. to give it to Clisson. This great captain, leaving only daughters, terminated the second house of Coucy, descended from the earls of Guines. v. Duchesne's Genealogy of the Guines; *Hist. de la Maison de Coucy*, 1728, 4to. and the history of this warrior given by M. the Baron de Zurlauben, in his *Bibl. Militaire*.

COVARRUVIAS (Diego) born July 25, 1512, at Toledo. He taught the canon law with such great reputation at Salamanca, that he was called the *Spanish Bartholus*. Charles V. appointed him to the archbishopric of St. Domingo, which he refused, but accepted the bishopric of Cividad. Rodrigo, 1559, to which Philip II. had nominated him. Covarruvias assisted in this capacity at the council of Trent, and was so much admired there for his virtue and abilities, as to be chosen with Boncompagno, afterwards pope Gregory XIII. to draw up the decrees of the reformation. Returning to Spain, he was made bishop of Segovia 1564, president of the council of Castile 1572, and afterwards nominated to the bishopric of Cuença, but died at Madrid before he had taken possession of it, September 27, 1577, aged 66. His works, which are excellent, have been printed in 2 vol. fol.

COUGHEM (John) an English minister, one of those who seek the true religion, and yet have none. A young prophetess, of the quaker's sect, seduced him, and he became her lover and proselyte: but his attachment to quakerism ended with his passion, which was soon extinguished. Coughem's instability ended in his being head of the new sect called Pacificators, which subsists in England, whose aim is to reconcile all religions, by shewing that sects differ only about words, or articles of small importance. He died of the plague in London 1665.

COULANGES (Philip Emmanuel) a native of Paris, counsellor to the parliament, afterwards master of the requests, who distinguished himself by a great number of songs, the style of which is wonderfully simple and natural. He died 1716 at Paris, aged 85. His songs were printed 1698, 2 vol. 12mo.

COULON (Lewis) quitted the Jesuit's society 1640, and died 1644. He left *Traité des Rivieres de la France*, Paris, 1644, 2 vol. 8vo.; *Les Voyages de Vincent Leblanc*, 4to.; *Lexicon Homericum*, Paris, 1643, 8vo. &c.

COUPERIN (Lewis, Francis, and Charles) three brothers, natives of Chaume, a small town in Brie, who were

were distinguished by their musical talents. Lewis was admired for his skill in playing on the organ; obtained the place of organist at the king's chapel, and had even a new office created on purpose for him, that of *Dessus de Viole*. He died about 1665, leaving three suits of harpsichord lessons MS. which are much admired. Francis Couperin, the second brother, taught the harpsichord pieces of the other two, and died at the age 70. He was father to Mademoiselle Louisa Couperin, who sung with taste, and played upon the harpsichord with uncommon grace and ease. She was one of the king's band, and died 1728, aged 52. Charles Couperin, the youngest of these three brothers, was celebrated as an organist, and died 1669, leaving a son, the famous Francis Couperin, organist of the chapel-royal, who composed *Diverses pieces de clavessin*, 4 vol. fol. which are much esteemed. He was also harpsichord player *de la chambre* to the king, and died 1733, aged 65, leaving two daughters, who excelled upon the organ and harpsichord, Mary-Anne, a nun at the abbey of Maubuisson, and Margaret-Antoinette, who was harpsichord-player *de la chambre*; the first female who had held that place.

COUR (Didier de la) a Benedictine, born 1550 at Monzeville, three leagues from Verdun, of a noble family; admitted doctor of divinity in the university of Pont-a-Moussin. Being elected prior of the abbey of St. Vanne, at Verdun, he undertook to introduce a reformation there, and to enforce the rule of St. Benedict in its original purity. The monks at the abbey of Moyen-Moutier in Vosges, dedicated to St. Hidulph, embraced the same reform, which occasioned the institution of a new congregation, under the name of St. Vanne, and St. Hidulph, approved by Clement VIII. 1604. Didier instituted the congregation of St. Maur some years afterwards, and died at the abbey of St. Vanne, November 14, 1623, aged 72, in great reputation for sanctity. His life was published 1772, 12mo.

COURBON (the Marquis de) a French captain, born at Chateau-neuf du Rhône, a small town in Lower Dauphiny. His family were of the middle rank, but he raised himself by his courage and conduct. He served with reputation in the Imperial army; and, after the death of count Rimbourg, prime minister, and grand-master of the mint to the emperor, he married his widow, who brought him great riches. He served, some time after, in the war which the Venetians were engaged in against the Turks; signalized himself at the taking of Coron, and was killed by a cannon ball, at the siege of Negropont, 1688, aged 38. His life was published by his intimate friend, M. Aimar, *Lyons*, 1692, 12mo.

COURAYER (Peter Francis le) born November 7, 1681, at Rouen, entered early into the order of regular canons of St. Augustin, and was librarian of St. Genevieve at Paris. He had always shown himself very averse to the bull *Unigenitus*, when any particular opinions gave his enemies an opportunity to urge him on the subject. In 1623 Courayer published his Dissertation on the validity of the English ordinations, 2 vol. 12mo. at Brussels: he did not, indeed, declare himself the author, but he distributed the copies. Several doctors, among whom was P. Lequien, refuted him; less ably, indeed, than he had attacked them, but sufficiently so to shew him his error. Instead, however, of recollecting himself, and dropping the dispute, he printed a defence of his dissertation at Brussels, 1726, 2 tom. in 4 vol. 12mo. Many bishops had condemned the dissertation, and the defence, and the king had suppressed them by a decree of his council, September 7, 1727; yet Pere le Courayer did not hesitate to own himself the author of them, and to persist in his opinions. They were also condemned by M. the cardinal de Noailles; and the abbot of St. Genevieve pronounced a sentence of excommunication against him. Being forced to quit St. Genevieve, he retired to England, where he persisted in the same sentiments; protesting, however, that he sought only for truth, and was ready to give up his opinions whenever he should be convinced that they were erroneous. The university of Oxford had sent him a doctor's degree in August 1727, before his departure from France, which he did not effect till

January 19, 1728. The modifications which he introduced into the Catholic faith facilitated this matter. In 1729 Courayer published an apologetical account of his sentiments, in 2 vol. 12mo. and, in 1732, a Supplement to his *Defence of the Validity of English Ordinations*, 12mo. which put the finishing stroke to the rupture. The Notes appeared afterwards, which he joined to a new translation of Fra. Paolo's History of the Council of Trent, and which discovered his erroneous sentiments more and more. This work was elegantly printed at London 1736, 2 vol. fol. and at Amsterdam 1736, 2 vol. 4to. It has been reprinted at Amsterdam (Trevoux) 1751, 3 vol. 4to.; the edition is not so beautiful, but a defence of the translation, by the author, is added to it. He published, in French, *Steidan's History of the Reformation*, Hague, 1767, 3 vol. 4to. with notes; and assisted in the Journal entitled, *L'Europe Savante*. Pere le Courayer died in London, October 16, 1776.

COURCELLES (Stephen de) a learned protestant divine, of the Arminian sect, born 1586 at Geneva. After having been minister in France, he retired to Amsterdam, where he taught theology with reputation, and died there 1658, leaving several works, which were printed 1675, fol. in which he follows the sentiments of *Episcopius*, to whom he succeeded; also an edition of the New Testament in Greek, which is esteemed.

COURCILLON, v. DANGEAU.

COURT (Benôit le) born at St. Symphorien in Forez, canon of Lyons in the 16th century. He commented on the *Arrêts d'Amour* of Martial Dauvergne, the first edition of which, with the Commentary, is, Lyons, 1533, 4to. and the last, 1731, 12mo. He also wrote a book, entitled, *Hortorum Libri* xxx. Lugduni, 1560, fol.

COURTE-CUISSE (John de) *Joannes brevis Coxæ*, or *de brevi Coxa*, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, deputed, with other doctors, by the university of Paris, 1395, to Benedict XIII. and Boniface IX. who were contending for the pontificate, to persuade them to renounce it. He became king's almoner, and was raised to the bishoprick of Paris 1420, but chose rather to resign that dignity, than to obey the king of England. Retiring to Geneva, of which he was bishop 1422, he died there some years after, leaving several works; the principal of which is, a *Traité de la Foi; de l'Eglise; du Souverain Pontiff; et du Concile*; published by M. Dupin in the new edition of Gerson's works.

COURTENAY (Josselin de) of the ancient family of that name, distinguished himself in the crusades, and became earl of Edessa 1131. Having made his escape, half crushed, from the mines of a fortress he was besieging, near Aleppo, in Syria, the Sultan of Icornium took advantage of the accident to lay siege to one of Josselin's fortresses. The latter mustered his troops in haste, and, after having in vain exhorted his son to head them, mounted on horseback himself. The Sultan, being alarmed, retired, and the good old man expired soon after. His body was carried back to Edessa by his army.

COURTENAY, an illustrious and celebrated house of France, the heiress of which married Peter, son of Louis *le Gros*. There have been several emperors of Constantinople, and persons eminent for their virtue, merit, and courage, in this family. The lords of Courtenay have frequently solicited to be acknowledged at court as princes of the blood, being legitimate descendants, by the male line, of king Louis le Gros; but have never obtained their request. Helena, the last princess of this family, having styled herself princess of the blood royal of France, in her marriage-contract with Louis de Baufremont, it was suppressed by a decree of parliament, February 7, 1737. Charles Roger, her brother, the last male of the family, died May 7, 1730, aged 59. The genealogy of this house has been published by du Bouchet, *Paris*, 1661, fol. v. NORADIN.

COURTILS (Gatien de) sieur de Sandras, a copious but negligent writer, born 1644 at Paris. He was captain in the regiment of Champagne, but left the service to devote himself to the composition of several works, which he published in Holland and France. De Courtils was confined nine years in the Bastile, and did not regain his liberty till 1711. He married the widow of Amable Auroy, a bookseller, and died at Paris, May 6, 1712, aged 68.

His

His principal writings are, *La Conduite de France depuis la Paix de Nimegue*; a work injurious to France, and which he refuted himself, 1684, in 12mo.; *Memoires*; containing several events which happened in the reign of Louis XIV. 12mo.; *La Vie de l'Amiral de Coligni*, 12mo.; *Testament Politique de M. Colbert*, 12mo.; *Mercure Historique et Politique*; *Hist. du Marechal de la Feuillade*, 12mo.; *Vie du Chevalier de Rohan*, 12mo.; *Memoires de Rochefort*, 12mo.; *de la Marquis de Fresne*, 12mo.; *d'Artagnan*, 3 vol. 12mo.; *de Montbrun*; *Les Annales de la Cour, et de Paris*; *Les Memoires de St. Hilaire*, finished by the editor, 4 vol. 12mo. &c.

COURTIN (Anthony de) born 1622 at Riom. He went into Sweden, 1645, with M. Chanut, his father's intimate friend, then resident at the court of queen Christina, where that able minister made Courtin known, and the queen appointed him secretary of state. He returned to France some time after; but Christina having abdicated the crown in favour of Charles Gustavus, her nephew, that prince, whose esteem he had gained during his residence in Sweden, sent to desire him to return thither immediately. Courtin joined the prince in Poland, and was appointed his envoy extraordinary to France. After the dearh of Charles Gustavus, M. Colbert made him resident-general for France at the courts of the northern princes and states. He died at Paris, leaving the following treatises: *De la Civilité*; *Du Point d'Honneur*; *De la Paresse*; *De la Jalousie*; each in 1 vol. 12mo.: a French translation of Grotius on War and Peace, 2 vol. 4to.

COURTOIS (James) a celebrated painter, surnamed *le Bourguignon*, born 1621 in the parish of St. Hypolite, near Besançon. He formed a strict friendship with Guido, Albano, Pietro di Cortona, Bamboche, &c. and followed an army three years, drawing the encampments, sieges, marches, and battles, which he was witness to. All his pictures of this kind are beautiful. Being accused of having poisoned his wife, he disguised himself in the Jesuit's habit, and adorned the house into which he was received with several fine paintings. He died 1676 at Rome. William Courtois, his brother, was Pietro di Cortona's pupil, and much admired also for his talents as a painter. He was employed by pope Alexander VII. and died 1679. His principal pictures are at Rome.

COUSIN (Gilbert) canon of Nozerai. He was accused of adopting the new opinions, and died in the prison of Besançon 1567, aged 61. His works, which are on subjects of piety, and the belles lettres, have been collected in 3 vol. fol. Basil, 1562, under the title of *Cognati Opera*.

COUSIN (John) a celebrated French painter of the 16th century, born at Soucy near Sens, who died about 1589. He excelled in painting on glass. His picture of the general judgment, in the sacristy of the Minimes at the wood of Vincennes, is much admired. Cousin was also a sculptor, and executed the tomb of admiral Chabot, at the Celestines of Paris. He left some works on geometry and perspective.

COUSIN (Lewis) president of the mint, one of the 40 members of the French academy, born August 12, 1627, at Paris. He was intended for the ecclesiastical profession, and admitted bachelor of the Sorbonne; but, quitting that situation afterwards, was received advocate, married, and attended the bar till 1657, when he was appointed president of the mint. He assisted in the *Journal des Savans* from 1687 to 1702. President Cousin was well acquainted with ecclesiastical antiquity, and learned Hebrew at the age of 70, that he might spend his last years in reading the Scripture in the original. He died February 26, 1707, at Paris, aged 80. He founded six fellowips at the college of Laon, and left his library to the abbey of St. Victor, with 20,000 livres; the interest to be employed in augmenting that library. His works are, The Roman History of Xiphilin, &c 4to. or 2 vol. 12mo.; a French translation of the Ecclesiastical Histories of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomenus and Theodoret, 4 vol. 4to. or 6 vol. 12mo.: there are often but five, because the History of Constantine has been taken out, and added to that of Constantinople. A translation of the authors of the Byzantine History, in 8 vol. 4to. or 10 12mo.; and some other works. These translations are written in very good French.

COUSTANT (Peter) a learned Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, who published an edition of St. Hillary, 1693, and of other works. He died October 18, 1721.

COUSTOU (Nicholas) born at Lyons, an ingenious sculptor, nephew and pupil of Anthony Coysevox, chancellor and master of the academy of painting and sculpture at Paris, where he died May 1, 1733, aged 75. His works consist in imitations of the beauties of nature; rich, elegant, and soft draperies. The gardens of Marly are filled with his masterly works; there are some also at the Fuileries, in Paris, and a magnificent group behind the high altar at Nostre Dame. William Coustou, his brother, who died at Paris, February 22, 1746, aged 96, was eminent in the same art.

COUSTOU (William) an ingenious sculptor, brother of the two preceding, who executed the tomb of cardinal du Bois, at St. Honoré, in Paris; the two groups of *horses breaking* at Marly, &c. He died 1746, aged 69.

COUSTOU (William) son of the preceding, born March 20, 1716, at Paris. Ambitious of treading in the steps of his father, and of his uncles, Nicholas Coustou and Anthony Coysevox, he gained the prize for sculpture at the age of 19. He afterwards went to Rome, where he spent some years, and was employed by his father on his return to fix *the horses breaking* at Marly, which he just finished, but was prevented from going to set them up by his last illness. The apotheosis of St. Francis Xavier, done by this artist in marble, for the Jesuits at Bourdeaux, discovered his talents, which however remained long unnoticed. He improved this interval of oblivion, as it might be called, by studying the rules of his art, which he displayed in the Apollo, at Bellevue, and the Venus and Mars that adorn the gallery at Berlin. He was at length employed for the mausoleum of M. le Dauphin, son of Louis XV. and Madame la Dauphine his wife, to be placed at Sens, which was just finished when M. Coustou died, July 23, 1777. This beautiful piece has been seen by all Paris; it is a pedestal on which are two urns; Religion crowns them, Immortality raises a trophy to their virtues, Time covers their urns with a funeral veil, and Conjugal Love bewails their loss. Only one addition is wanting to this monument to make it complete—the figure of those whose memory it is designed to perpetuate.

COUSTURIER (Peter) a native of Maine, better known by the name of Peter Sutor, a learned doctor of the house and society of Sorbonne, who entered the Carthusian order, in which he held several important offices. He died June 18, 1537, and left many works; the most esteemed of which are: *De Vitâ Carthusianâ*, 8vo.; *De Translatione Bibliorum*, 1525, fol.; *De Vitis Monasticis adversus Lutheran*, 8vo.; *De potestate Ecclesiæ in occultis*, 8vo.

COUTELLIER (Anthony Urban) bookseller, at Paris, more known by some romantic pamphlets which he published, than by his good editions of Virgil, Horace, Catullus, Lucretius, Phædras, and Juvenal, which Barbou has continued. He died 1763.

COUTE (Diego de) born 1542, at Lisbon, held some considerable offices at Goa, where he married, and died there 1616. He continued the history of the Indies, began by Barros. v. BARROS.

COUTURES (James Parrain, baron des) born of a noble family, at Avranches. He went into the army when young, but quitted it afterwards, and wrote the following works; *L'Esprit de l'Ecriture Sainte*, Paris, 1686, 12mo.; *La Genese*, Latin, and French, with notes, *Paris*, 1687, and 1688, 4 vol. 12mo.; *La Vie de la Sainte Vierge*, Paris, 1691, 12mo.; *La Morale d'Epicure*, Hague, 1686, 12mo.; *L'Esprit familier de Socrate d'Apulée*, Latin and French, *Hague*, 1702, 12mo. But this author's most celebrated work, is his French translation of Lucretius, with remarks, *Amsterdam*, under the title of Paris, 1692, 2 vol. 12mo. which has gone through several editions. He died 1702.

COWLEY (Abraham) a celebrated English and Latin poet, born in London, 1618. He distinguished himself during the troubles of England, by his attachment to king Charles the first, and second, who employed him in various affairs of importance. Cowley was of an amiable disposition, possessed

ed great wit and genius, and was universally esteemed for his integrity. On his death, which happened July 28, 1667, Charles II. said, *he had lost the most faithful subject in his dominions.* His works have been collected, and published at London, 1707, 2 vol. 8vo. or 1710, 3 vol. 4to.

COWPER, v. BIDLOO.

COUVRIER (Adrienne le) daughter of a hatter at Fismes; an actress, who played the principal tragic and comic parts at Paris, from 1717, till she died, March 20, 1730, aged 41. Her genius supplied the want of voice, figure, and beauty; it was this actress, who, with Baron, restored a natural style of declamation on the stage.

COXIS (Michael) an excellent Flemish painter, born at Malines. He was one of Raphael's pupils, and died at Antwerp, 1592, at the age of 95, by falling from a scaffold on which he was at work.

COYPEL (Noel) born 1628, at Paris. He was educated by Vouet, and painted the large pieces in Fresco, which are above the high altar at the Invalids, at the age of 78. Coypel excelled in design, and the expression of his heads. Being appointed director of the academy at Rome, by M. Colbert, he took his son with him into Italy, and died 1707.

COYPEL (Anthony) son of the preceding. Having improved himself at Rome, from the works of the great masters, he returned to France, and was first painter to the duke of Orleans. This prince employed him to paint the grand gallery in the royal palace, and settled a pension upon him. Coypel was director of the academy of painting and sculpture, 1714, first painter to the king, 1715, and ennobled as the reward of his merit. He died January 7, 1722, aged 61. He published twenty discourses on painting, *Paris*, 1721, 4to.

COYPEL (Noel Nicholas) brother of Anthony Coypel, born 1692, and died 1737, aged 45, of a blow on the head. He was also a very good painter.

COYPEL (Charles Anthony) son of Anthony, succeeded his father in the places of first painter to the king and the duke of Orleans. He was director of the academy of painting, and sculpture, and has left a great number of *Pittoresque* works, much admired for exactness, variety, and greatness of expression. He also wrote some plays; *Les Amours a la Chasse*; *Les Folies de Cardenio*; *Le Triomphe de la Raison*; and other MSS.

COYSEVOX (Anthony) an eminent artist, sculptor to the king, born 1640, at Lyons. He was professor, master, and chancellor of the academy of painting, and sculpture at Paris, in which city he died, 1720. His chizzel, equally soft, and bold; simple, and grand; took the character of every figure, he wished to represent. A great number of this artist's works are at Versailles; and some at the Invalids.

COYTIER (James) physician to Louis XI. who, by taking advantage of the great dread that prince had of dying, obtained from him every favour he desired. The king however conquered his weakness, and desired his provost to rid him of Coytier. The latter being warned by the provost, who was his friend, told him in a pretended confidence, that what most afflicted him when he thought of death, was, his knowing that the king would not survive him above four days. The provost related this secret to Louis, who left Coytier in quiet possession of the great wealth he had amassed. He died at the end of the 15th century.

COZZANDUS (Leonard) of Bresse, a learned monk, in the 17th century, author of a treatise much valued, entitled, *De Magisterio antiquorum Philosophorum.* He also wrote a treatise *de Plagio*, and another, entitled, *Epicurus Expensus*, which do him great credit.

CRABBE (Peter) a learned Franciscan, in the 16th century, born at Malines, by whom there is an edition of the councils, continued by Surius: he was raised to the first offices of his order. He died 1553, at Malines, aged 83.

CRAGIUS (Nicholas) a learned professor of Greek and history, in the university of Copenhagen, born about 1549, at Ripen, and employed in various important negociations by the kings of Denmark. Returning home, he found two children which were not his, but got rid of them, and their mother, by procuring a dissolution of his marriage, which did not prevent his marrying again. He died May 14, 1602, leaving an excellent treatise *De Republica*

Republica Lacedæmoniorum, Leyden, 1670, 8vo.; Annals of Denmark, in Latin, *Copenhagen*, 1737, fol. and other works. This author must be distinguished from Thomas Cragius, an able Scotch lawyer, who died 1608, author of a treatise on English fiefs, *Leipsic*, 1716, 4to. and a treatise on the succession of that kingdom, fol.

CRAIG (John) a famous Scotch mathematician; author of a small book which has made much noise, entitled, *Theologiæ Christianæ principia mathematica*, in which he calculates the force, and diminution of probabilities. He endeavours first to establish this principle; that whatever we believe, upon the testimony of men, whether inspired or not, is only probable; then supposes that this probability diminishes continually, in proportion as the time, in which the witnesses lived, becomes more distant; and pretends to prove, by algebraical calculations, that the probability of the Christian religion may last 1454 years longer, after which time it would be null, if Jesus Christ by his second coming, did not prevent this eclipse. He believes that our Saviour Christ will return a little before that time: and that he came into the world about the time that the probability of the Jewish religion was near it's end. This work, which was printed in London, 1699, and is extremely scarce, consists but of 36 pages, M. the abbé Houteville, and Mr. Ditton have refuted it

CRAMAIL (Adrian de Montluc comte de) grandson of marechal de Montluc. He was governor of Foix, and had been nominated for knight of the Holy Ghost; but having joined in the intrigues of madame de Fargis against cardinal Richelieu, he was sent to the bastile after *the day of Dupes*, 1630, and died 1646, aged 78, leaving only a daughter, by whom the family fortune went into the house of Escoubleau. He wrote *the Comedy of Proverbs*, 1644, 8vo.

CRAMER (John James) born January 24, at Elgg, in the canton of Zurich. He acquired great skill in the oriental languages, of which he was professor at Zurich and Herborn. He died February 9, 1702, at Zurich. His principal works are, *Exercitationes de aréâ exteriori Templi Secundi*, Leyden, 1697, 4to.; *Theologia Israelis*, Basil, 1699, 4to.

CRAMER (John Rodolphus) brother of the preceding, a learned Protestant divine, born February 14, 1678, at Elcau, who was made professor of Hebrew at Zurick, on his brother's death; afterwards of divinity, and held several other honourable offices. He died July 14, 1737. He left a considerable number of theological theses in Latin, several dissertations in the same language, nine speeches, and other works.

CRAMER (John Frederic) a German lawyer; professor at Duisburg. Frederic I. king of Prussia, knowing his merit, appointed him preceptor to the prince royal. Cramer was also counsellor to this prince, then to the government of the duchy of Magdeburg, and was afterwards resident for the king of Prussia at Amsterdam; but on the death of this prince, his pension was taken from him, and he died of grief at the Hague, March 17, 1715. Cramer left a small work in Latin, addressed to Benedict Carpzovius, printed 1694, at Berlin, in folio, written chiefly against the ridiculous and indecent question of P. Bouhours, *Whether a German can be a wit*; a Latin translation of Puffendorf's introduction to history; and a history of Frederic I. king of Prussia, from medals, which remain in MS.

CRAMER (Gabriel) born 1704, at Geneva, and made professor of mathematics at 19. The public are indebted to him for the edition of messrs James and John Bernoulli's works. In 1746, he finished his *Introduction to the Theory of curve lines*; an excellent work, which was not printed till 1750, 4to. Cramer was a member of the academies of London, Berlin, Montpellier, Lyons, and of the *Institution* of Bologna. He died 1752, at Bagnol's in Languedoc, where he went for the recovery of his health. He was an universal genius, a *living Encyclopedia*, also a man of the most exemplary conduct, and very religious.

CRAMER, or CRANMER (Thomas) a celebrated archbishop of Canterbury, born July 2, 1489. at Aslaton, near Nottingham, of a noble family. Having finished his studies at Cambridge, he went to court, where he became known to Anna Boleyn. King Henry VIII. sent

sent him to Rome, to solicit the dessolution of his marriage with Catherine of Arragon, and, on his return, he was appointed archbp. of Canterbury, 1532. He pronounced the sentence of divorce between Henry and Catherine, married that prince to Anna Boleyn, opposed the pope's supremacy, introduced a schism into England, and even himself married a young woman he had brought from Germany; but when queen Mary came to the crown he was accused of high treason and heresy, and confined in the tower, at London. A hope of saving his life induced him, at first, to retract his errors; but he found himself condemned to death, and therefore he retracted his recantation, and was burned at Oxford, March 21, 1556. He left a book, intituled, *A necessary Tradition of a Christian Man*; *Defensio Catholicæ Doctrinæ de Sacramento Corporis et Sanguinis Christi.* Embd. 1557, 8vo. and other works, Latin and English.

CRAMOISY (Sebastian) an eminent printer at Paris, who was sheriff of that city, and director of the royal press established at Lovre. The grand books printed there were printed under his inspection. He died 1669, aged 84. His grandsons held the same place, but not with equal reputation, till 1691; when Louis XIV. sent for John Anisson, from Lyons, to restore the credit of this press.

CRANTOR, a Greek philosopher and poet, born at Solos, in Cilicia, who left his native country, where he was much admired for his great genius, and went to Athens. He there studied with Polemon and Crates under Xenocrates. Polemon succeeding Xenocrates, about 316 A. C. had the glory of seeing Crantor among his disciples. Crantor, who was considered as the chief defender of the Platonic sect, wrote the first Commentaries on Plato. He died young of a dropsy, after composing a great number of works, which are lost. His book *De Consolatione* was the most esteemed.

CRANTZ, v. KRANTZ.

CRAON (Peter de) Seigneur de la Ferté-Bernard, de Sablé, and several other places; descended from the house of the barons de Craon, so frequently mentioned in the history of France. He attached himself to Louis of Anjou, who, being in Italy, sent him into France for reinforcements; but Craon stopping at Venice, squandered in debaucheries the money given him by the prince, who died with grief in consequence of it. Craon afterwards made himself odious to the duke of Orleans, and, fancying that the constable Clisson, had been his enemy, assasinated him June 14, 1391. The constable, however, did not die of his wounds; and Craon's property, being confiscated, was given to the duke of Orleans. Craon retired to the duke of Bretany's dominions, where he concealed himself a long time: but at length obtained his pardon, through the solicitation of the duke of Orleans himself. Upon this he returned boldly to court, while Clisson was banished from it, who had merited so much from the state. It was this Peter de Craon who obtained from Charles V. that a confessor should attend criminals when led to execution.

CRAPONE (Adam de) a gentleman, born at Solon, in Provence, who distinguished himself in the 16th century, by his genius, and skill in fortifications, and made the canal of *Crapone*, 1558, continued from Durance to Arles, giving it his own name. He was poisoned at Nantes, in the reign of Henry II. at the age of 40, by the undertakers of the citadel of Nantes, which he had a commission to demolish.

CRASSO (Julius Paul) a physician, born at Padua, in the 16th century, eminent for his learning and knowledge of the belles lettres. He died 1574, leaving a Latin translation of the works of Aretæus, and several other antient Greek physicians.

CRASSO (Laurence) an Italian author, who wrote *Elogii d'Huomini Letterati.*, Venice, 1666, 2 vols. 4to.

CRASSOT (John) a native of Langres, professor of philosophy in the college of St. Barbe, at Paris. He died August 14, 1616, at the college des Grassins, leaving a system of philosophy which has been esteemed. He had the singular power of erecting, and laying down his ears as he pleased.

CRASSUS (Publius Licinius) grand pontiff, and a learned Roman lawyer, of the illustrious family of *Crassus*, which produced several consuls. He

was

was raised to that dignity 131 A. C. He went into Asia at the head of the Roman army, against Aristonicus, but was overcome in a great battle, and taken by the Thracians, who were in the pay of Aristonicus. Having struck the soldier who conducted him, he was stabbed with a poignard, and buried at Smyrna. Crassus had resigned the dignity of grand pontiff, to command the armies; a step which was, at that time, unprecedented.

CRASSUS (M. Licinius) a Roman consul; famous for his wealth, avarice and misfortunes; who enriched himself by trading in slaves. He acquired such immense treasures, that he made a public feast for the Romans, and gave each citizen as much corn as he could consume in three months. Crassus took refuge in Spain from the tyranny of Sylla and Marius, 88 A. C. where his friend Vibius concealed him during eight months, and went from thence into Africa, to Sylla, who employed him. He displayed extraordinary courage against the slaves led by Spartacus, defeated them 71 A. C. and obtained the honour of the lesser triumph. He was afterwards prætor, consul, and triumvir with Cæsar and Pompey: and in a short time, joining with the latter, entered Syria, pillaged the temple at Jerusalem, and returned from Judea with immense riches. Crassus marched afterwards against the Parthians; but his army, consisting of 100,000 men, was cut to pieces, and himself killed near Sinnaca, a town in Mesopotamia, 53 A. C. It is said, that his head being carried to Orodes, king of the Parthians, that prince caused melted gold to be poured into his mouth, *that he might*, he said, *be consumed with the same metal, of which an insatiable thirst had led him to commit so many crimes.*

CRATERUS, favourite of Alexander the Great, and rival of Antipater. His air was noble and majestic; he had an elevated genius and great courage. After Alexander's death, Craterus was killed in a combat against Eumenes; who, seeing him expire, alighted from his horse to pay the last duties to him. This Craterus, or another of the same name, composed a work, containing a collection of the Athenian decrees, the loss of which is much lamented by the learned.

CRATES, an eminent Greek philosopher, son of Ascondus, husband of the celebrated Hipparchia, and disciple of Diogenes *the Cynick*. He was born at Theloes, in Bæotia, and is said to have thrown his money into the sea, that he might be more at liberty to apply himself to philosophy; others however assert, that he placed it in a banker's hands, with orders to restore it to his children, if they should prove fools; *for if*, said Crates, *they should be philosophers, they will not want it.* Being asked by Alexander, if he wished Theloes to be rebuilt, he replied, that he did not care about it; because that another Alexander might destroy it again. He lived about 328 A.C. Some letters of his are in *Epistolæ Cynicæ*, printed at the Sorbonne, 4to. no date, a scarce book.

CRATES, a celebrated academic philosopher; Polemon's disciple and friend, above 300 A. C. This latter Crates had Arcesilaus, and other eminent philosophers among his disciples. The antients also mention a comic poet named Crates. v. HIPPARCHIA.

CRATINUS, a celebrated comic poet, an Athenian, who died about 432 A. C. aged above 95. He lived in the time of Pindar and Æschylus; and used to say, *that a water drinker could never write good verses.* We have only some fragments of his works remaining. Quintilian speaks very highly of his plays.

CRATIPPUS, a famous Peripatetic philosopher, a native of Mitylene; where he taught with reputation. He went afterwards to Athens, and had Cicero's son, and Brutus, among his disciples. Pompey visited him after the battle of Pharsalia, and proposed some difficulties on the subject of Providence. Cratippus consoled him, and forcibly refuted his objections.

CRATON, or DE CRAFFTHEIM, (John) a learned physician, born 1519, at Breslau; who was physician to the emperors Ferdinand I. Maximilian II. and Rodolphus II. He died November 9, 1585, aged 66, five months after his wife; leaving *Isagoge Medicinæ*, 8vo. and several other medical works, 8vo. which are much esteemed.

CRAYER (Jaspar) an eminent Flemish painter, born 1585, at Antwerp. He excelled in historical pieces and portraits, and was considered as the rival of Rubens. He died 1669, at Ghent. His works strongly express nature, and his colouring is charming.

CREBILLON (Prosper Jolyot de) born 1674, at Dijon. He was received advocate at Paris, but the attorney with whom he lived, in order to acquaint himself with practice, finding he had an insuperable dislike to that study, advised him to write for the stage; and his first attempt had the highest success. His father, already displeased at the step he had taken, was much more so on finding he had married an apothecary's daughter without his consent; upon which he disinherited him; nor did he restore him to his right till 1707. Crebillon succeeded to very little as his father's heir, and his troubles were increased by the death of his wife in 1711. He was admitted into the French academy 1731, was made censor of the police, and received gratuities. which enabled him to support the infirmities of old age. He smoked frequently to purify his apartment from the scent occasioned by near 30 dogs and cats, with which he was constantly surrounded. Crebillon died 1762, of an erysipelas in his legs, which dried up. No one ever carried that terror which constitutes true tragedy, farther than this writer; but he is accused of having recourse to disguises and discoveries too frequently, of introducing amours as under plots, which interrupt the principal action; nor has his style that purity and sweetness which ensured success to Racine's pieces. The king ordered an edition of Crebillon's works to be printed at Louvre, in 2 vols. 4to. which he made him a present of, and had a tomb erected for him in the church of St. Gervais, at Paris, where he is buried.

CREBILLON (Claude Prosper Jolyot de) son of the famous tragic poet, born February 12, 1707, at Paris. His wit, and personal advantages, gained him admittance into the best company. He married an English woman against his father's will, which interrupted the harmony that should naturally have subsisted between them. Crebillon had no office but that of censor royal, and died April 12, 1777. He wrote only some romances, which are very interesting, because all the sentiments are drawn from a feeling heart; but, in some of them, the author departs from that decency which every writer should prescribe to himself as an inviolable rule: but these are not the best of them. The following are the titles of his works: *Lettres de la Marquise de .... au Comte de ....* printed 1732, 2 vols. 12mo. and frequently since; they are much more interesting than those *de la Duchesse de ....* 1768, 2 vols. 12mo.; *Le Sylphe*, 1729, 12mo. this was his first work. *Les egaremens du cœur et de l'esprit*; 1736, 3 parts, 12mo. this romance is one of the most interesting, but it is unfinished. *Tanzaï*, 1734, 2 vols. 12mo. there is an edition in a small size with plates. This romance is more esteemed than it deserves, by that class of readers who have familiarized themselves with works in which no regard is paid to morality. *Le Sopha*, 1745, 2 vols, 12mo. of which the same may be said. *Ah! quel conte*, 1764, 8 parts, 12mo; and *Les heureux Orphelins*, are languid romances. *La Nuit eh le Moment, ou les Matines de Cythere*, 1755, 12mo.; *Le hazard du coin de feu*, 1763, 12mo.; *Lettres Athéniennes*, 1771. 4 vols. 12mo.

CREDI (Lorenzo di) a celebrated painter of Florence, who closely imitated Leonardo di Vinci. He died 1580, aged 78.

CREECH (Thomas) born 1659, at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, of a good family. Falling in love with a lady, and finding that he could not gain her affections, though she was easy of access to several others, this disappointment, joined to his indigence, and a temper naturally morose, threw him into such a state of despair, that he hung himself, in the end of June, 1700. His principal works are: a translation of Lucretius, in English verse with notes, printed at Oxford, 1682 and 1683, 8vo.; An edition of Lucretius with the translation in English prose, and notes; the best edition is, London, 1717, 8vo. This prose translation is more valued than the other. An English translation of Theocritus; a translation of the Odes, Satires, and Epistles of Horace, 8vo.

&c. Mr. Dryden calls Creech *a learned and judicious writer.*

CRELLIUS (John) born 1590, at a village near Nuremberg. Having embraced the doctrine of the Socinians, he became very famous among them, and went into Poland, 1612. Crellius was professor of divinity, and minister at Racovia, where he married, and died 1632, aged 42. He left a remarkable treatise against the Mystery of the Holy Trinity; *Gouda*, 1678, 16to. Commentaries on part of the New Testament; a system of Morality, in which he teaches, that *it is lawful for an husband to beat his wife*, 4to. All the works of Crellius are in request, and may be found in *Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonorum.* v. VOLKELIUS. SOCINUS

CRELLIUS (Paul) a Lutheran divine, born at Isleb. He wrote some theological treatises against the Calvinists and Catholics. He died May 24, 1579.

CREMONINI (Cæsar) a learned Peripatetic philosopher, born 1550, at Cento, in the Modenese. He was professor of philosophy, at Ferrara 17 years, and at Padua 40; where he died during the plague of 1630, aged 80. This philosopher believed the soul to be material, and mortal, if as he said, by a captious restriction, we must follow the principles of Aristotle. He wrote *Aminta e Clori favola Silvestre*, Ferrara, 1591, 4to; *Il Nascimento di Venetia*, Burgamo, 1617, 12mo.; *De Physico Auditu*, 1596, fol. *De Calido innato*, 1626, 4to.; *De Sensibus et Facultate appetivâ*, 1644, 4to. and other works, which contain many things contrary to religion.

CRENIUS (Thomas) a native of the marche of Brandenburg, one of the most laborious compilers hitherto known. He taught philosophy at Giessen, was minister near Zell, schoolmaster in Hungary, corrector of the press at Rotterdam and Leyden, and finally master of a boarding school, and private tutor in the last mentioned city, where he died March 29, 1728, aged 80. He published a great number of collections: *Fasciculi Dissertationum et Dissertationes Philologicæ*, 2 vols, 12mo.; *Commentationes in varios Autores*, 3 vols. 12mo.; *Musæum Philologicum*, 2 vols. 12mo.; *Thesaurus Librorum Philologicorum*, 2 vols. 8vo.; *De Furibus Librariis*, Leyden, 1705, 12mo. The most valued among them are 3 vols. in 4to. the first entitled, *Consilia et Method. Studiorum optimè instituendorum*, Rotterdam, 1692; the second, *De Philologiâ, &c.* Leyden, 1696; and the third, *De Eruditione comparandâ*, Leyden, 1696. This collection contains all the best rules for studying the different sciences.

CREON, king of Thebes in Bæotia, son of Menecius, and brother of Jocasta: who took the government on the death of Laius, Jocasta's husband. He afterwards yielded it up to Œdipus, who, having put out his own eyes, retired to Athens, leaving his kingdom to his sons Eteocles, and Polynices; but these two princes having killed each other in a single combat, about 1251 A. C. Creon resumed the government, put Artigone and Argia to death, and ruled with extreme cruelty. Theseus declared war against him, at the solicitation of the Theban ladies, and took away both his crown and his life.

CREQUI (Charles de) prince de Poix, duke de Lesdiguieres, peer and marechal of France, one of the most famous generals of his age. He signalized himself in several sieges and battles; killed don Philippino, bastard of Savoy, in a duel 1599, defeated the Spaniards at the battle of Tesino, June 22, 1636, and was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Bremen, March 17, 1638. Crequi was a man of great eloquence, and distinguished himself in his embassies to Rome and Venice. The dukedom of Lesdiquieries came to him in right of his wives, Magdelaine and Frances de Bonne, daughters of the famous duke de Lesdiguieres, whom he married successively. The former brought him a son, by whom the family was continued. The last survivor died August 4, 1711, without issue.

CREQUI (Francis de) made general of the gallies 1661, and marechal of France, 1668, after having signalized himself on several important occasions by his courage and conduct. He was defeated near the bridge of Consarbrick, on the Sarre, 1675, and afterwards retired to Treves, the capitulation of which he refused to sign. The year

year following, he was at the siege of Condé; and, being afterwards appointed governor of Metz, compelled prince Charles of Lorraine to retire with loss, 1678; took Friburg, 1684, and made himself master of Luxemburg. He died February 4, 1687, at Paris.

CRESCEMBENI (John Maria) born 1663 at Macerata. He opposed the bad taste of the poets of that time, by founding the academy of the *Arcadians* at Rome, of which he was director from 1690 till his death in 1728. Crescembeni was canon of St. Mary Cosmedin, and published a history of Italian poetry, Venice, 1731, 7 vol. 4to.; History of the Academy of *Arcadians*, 1708, 7 vol. 4to.; Poems, 1704, 12mo.; the History of some Churches, &c.

CRESCENS, a cynic philosopher of the 2d century, about 154, who made himself infamous by his debaucheries, and calumnies against the Christians. St. Justin wrote his second apology in opposition to this philosopher.

CRESCENTIIS (Peter de) a native of Bologna, who travelled during 30 years as an advocate, to escape from the troubles of his country, but returned to it at the age of 70, to engage in a work upon agriculture, which he dedicated to Charles II. king of Sicily. He died 1308. This book is entitled, *Opus ruralium Commodorum:* there are some scarce editions of it, *Louvain*, 1474; *Florence*, 1481, fol.: it is also in the *Rei rusticæ Scriptores* of Gesner, *Leipsick*, 1735, 2 vol. 4to. There is a French translation, *Paris*, 1486, fol. and an Italian, *Florence*, 1605, 4to.

CRESCENTIUS NUMANTIANUS, a Roman patrician, who took the castle of St. Angelo about 985, and exercised unheard of cruelties at Rome. His crimes, however, did not remain unpunished; for the emperor Otho III. condemned him to be beheaded.

CRESCONIUS, a learned African bishop at the end of the 7th century, author of a collection of canons, which may be found in the *Bibl. Juris Canonici*, published by Justel and Voël, 1661, 2 vol. fol.

CRESIBIUS, v. CTESIBIUS.

CRESPET (Peter) a learned Celestine, born at Sens, and died 1594, aged 51, after having refused a bishopric offered him by Gregory XIV. He left *Summa Catholicæ Fidei*, 1598, fol.; *Le Jardin de Plaisir, et Recreation Spirituelle*, 1602, 8vo.; *Triomphe de Jesus*, 1599, 2 vol. 8vo.; *Triomphe de Marie*, 1606, 2 vol. 8vo.; and other works.

CRESPI (Joseph Maria) a painter of Bologna, who acquired a brilliant reputation, and was esteemed by the great. His figures are luminous and projecting, his characters striking and various, his drawing correct. He died 1747 at Bologna.

CREST (The Shepherdess of) a title given to a visionary in the last century, whose name was Isabeau Vincent, daughter of a wool-carder. She kept sheep, and was instructed, by a man unknown, to act the part of a prophetess. Her abuse of the pope and the Romish church, rendered her dear to the Calvinists. Jurieu, who had adopted so many other extravagancies, adopted this also. Her enthusiasm gained some proselytes, and would have gained more, had not the intendant of Grenoble caused her to be seized, and confined in the hospital there. In this place she recovered from her errors, and died in an exemplary manner about the end of the last century.

CRETEUS, son of Minos and Pasiphaë, who, consulting the oracle, was told, that he should be killed by his son Althemenes. To prevent this, the young prince voluntarily banished himself from his country; but Creteus, unable to live without his son, fitted out a fleet to seek for him, and landed at Rhodes, where he was. The inhabitants opposed their descent, and Althemenes let fly an arrow which killed his father. He afterwards obtained from the gods, that the earth should open and swallow him up.

CRETENET (James) a learned and pious surgeon, born at Champlete, a town in Burgundy, who founded the missionary priests of St. Joseph of Lyons, and died September 3, 1666, aged 63. He had embraced the ecclesiastical profession on the death of his wife. M. Orame has written his Life.

CRETHEIS, wife of Acastus, king of Thessaly. She entertained a violent passion for Peleus, which that young prince refusing to return, Cretheis accused him to her husband of an attempt to seduce her. Acastus upon

this exposed Peleus to the Centaurs, but he returned victorious, and killed both him and Cretheis.

CRETIN (William du Bois, called) a French poet, who lived in the reigns of Charles VIII. Louis XII. and Francis I. was chanter of the Holy Chapel at Paris, and treasurer to that at Vincennes. He died 1625. The best edition of his works is, *Paris*, 1724, 12mo. Rabelais describes this poet under the name of *Rominagrobis*.

CREVECŒUR (James de) counsellor and chamberlain to the king of France, and duke of Burgundy, son of John de Crevecœur, who died 1402, descended from a noble and ancient family. He was ambassador in England for the duke of Burgundy, and distinguished himself by his courage and conduct in several expeditions against the English. He died 1441. His son Philip de Crevecœur, sieur d'Esquerdes, attached himself to Charles *the Bold*, duke of Burgundy, and fought for him at the battle of Mont-le-heri, 1465. On the death of that prince, he served Louis XI. by giving up Arras, Bologne, Hesdin, and Cambray to him. Louis, who refused nothing that was advantageous, made Crevecœur marechal of France 1483. It was he who took the duke of Guelderland and the prince of Nassau prisoners, near Bethune. Philip de Crevecœur was prudent as well as brave, and rendered important services to Louis XI. and Charles VIII. He died at la Bresle, near Lyons, 1494, leaving no children.

CREVIER (John Baptist) professor of rhetoric in the college de Beauvais, who spent his life in endeavouring to inspire his pupils with the love of religion, as well as learning. He published a good edition of Livy, 1748, 6 vol. 4to.; the continuation of M. Rollin's Roman History, from tom. 9. to tom. 16.; *Hist. des Empereurs jusqu'à Constantin*, 6 vol. 4to or 12 vol. 12mo.; *Hist. de l'Université de Paris*, 7 vol. 12mo.; *Rhetorique*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Observations sur l'Esprit des Loix*, 12mo. This last work gained him but little credit. He died in an advanced age, 1765.

CREUSA, daughter of Creon, king of Corinth: she married Jason, which so irritated Medea, who had been divorced by him, that, according to the fable, she destroyed Creon, Creusa, and almost all the royal family, by magical charms.

CREUSA, daughter of Priam, king of Troy, and wife of Eneas, who escaped with that prince from the burning of the city; but he forgetting her, and she losing herself as she fled with him to embark, suddenly disappeared, and was carried away by Cybele, according to the fable.

CREYCHTON (Robert) born, 1593, at Dunkeld in Scotland. He was Greek professor at Cambridge, and followed Charles II. in his exile; was appointed bishop of Bath and Wells after the Restoration. He died 1672, having published the Council of Florence, *Hague*, 1660, fol.; and some Sermons.

CRILLON (Lewis de Berton de) knight of Malta, descended from an illustrious family in Provence. He was one of the greatest captains of his age, and distinguished himself by his valour and noble actions in the reigns of Henry II. Francis II. Charles IX. Henry III. and Henry IV. particularly at the battles of Dreux, Jarnac, Montcontour, and Lepanto. Crillon was counsellor of state, and first col. gen. of the French infantry. Although a Catholic, he was nevertheless attached to Henry III. and Henry IV. The former proposed to him to assassinate the duke of Guise, upon which he offered to fight him, but would not hear of assassination. Henry IV. always called him, *the brave Crillon*. He died, December 2, 1615, aged 74. Mademoiselle de Lussan has published his Life, 2 vol. 12mo.

CRINESIUS (Christopher) a learned protestant divine, born, 1584, in Bohemia. He was professor at Altorf, and died there 1626. His works are—A Disputation on the Confusion of Tongues, 4to.; *Exercitationes Hebraicæ*, 4to.; *Gymnasium, et Lexicon Syriacum*; each in one volume, 4to.; *Lingua Samaritica*, 4to.; *Grammatica Chaldaica*, 4to.; *De autoritate verbi divini in Hebraeo codice*, Amsterdam, 1664, 4to. &c.

CRINISIUS, a Trojan prince, who, after employing Neptune and Apollo to rebuild the walls of Troy, refused to pay them their wages. The gods sent a monster, which ravaged Phrygia, and the inhabitants were under the necessity of giving up a virgin to him every

every year. The daughter of Crinisius being old enough to draw lots, he chose rather to expose her on the sea in a boat, than let her take her chance with the rest. When the time of the monster's coming was over, Crinisius went as far as Sicily to seek his daughter; but, not finding her, wept so much, that he was turned into a river. He possessed the power of transforming himself, and made frequent use of it to surprise the Nymphs; fought the river Achelous for the nymph Egesta, whom he married, and had by her Acestes.

CRINITUS (Peter) whose name was Riccio, a learned professor of belles lettres at Florence, his native place, the disciple and successor of Angelo Politian. He died about 1505, at the age of 40, in consequence of a glass of cold water being thrown on him in sport, the sudden shock of which seized him. Crinitus left some Latin poems, a treatise *de honestâ disciplinâ*, Paris, 1520, fol. and the Lives of the Latin poets, Lyons, 1554, 4to.

CRISPIN, or CRESPIN (John) an ingenious printer in the 16th century, a native of Arras. He was originally clerk to Charles du Moulin, and admitted advocate to the parliament of Paris; but afterwards, forming a friendship with Beza, adopted his errors, and retired to Geneva, where he gained reputation by his printing, and died there of the plague, 1572. Crispin was author of a Greek Lexicon, *Geneva*, 1574, 4to.

CRISPUS (Flavius Julius) son of Constantine *the Great* and his first wife Minervina, created Cæsar 317. He defeated the Germans, and displayed great skill in military affairs, as well by sea as land. Fausta, his mother-in-law, conceived a violent passion for him; and, finding that he would not return it, accused him to his father of trying to seduce her. Constantine too easily believed her, and condemned Crispus, who was poisoned, 324. The innocence of this young and virtuous prince was, however, discovered soon after, and his accuser punished.

CRISPUS (John Baptist) a divine, poet, and learned writer in the 16th century, born at Gallipoli, author of a scarce and valuable book, entitled, *De Ethnicis Philosophis cautè legendis*, Rome, 1594, folio; and some other works.

CRITIAS, disciple of Socrates, and one of the 30 tyrants placed over Athens, after it was taken by Lysander, the Lacedemonian general. He had the advantages of birth, wit, and a great genius; but employed his talents to oppress his country. Critias filled Athens with murders; caused the death of Alcibiades and Theramenes, and exercised such cruelties towards those who had been banished from Athens, that they at length formed a league against him, entered Attica under the conduct of Thracybulus, and attacked him. He was killed fighting valiantly in his own defence, 400 A. C. Critias composed some Elegies, and other works, of which only fragments remain.

CRITOLAUS, of the city of Thegea, in Arcadia, known by a combat resembling that of the Horatii, which he terminated, in the same manner, by the murder of his sister. He was afterwards general of the Achaians against the Romans, and poisoned himself for vexation, on being defeated by Metellus, at the straits of Thermopylæ, 146 A. C.

CRITO, an Athenian philosopher, about 404 A. C. one of the most zealous disciples of Socrates, who supplied all his wants, and conversed with him till his death. Crito wrote some Dialogues, which are lost, and had many eminent disciples.

CROCIUS (John) a learned protestant divine, professor at Marpurg, author of a Commentary, in folio, on the Epistle to the Ephesians, and on eight other Epistles of St. Paul. He died 1559.

CROEZE (Gerard) *Croesius*, a learned protestant minister, born at Amsterdam, who wrote a History of the Quakers in Latin, Amsterdam, 1695, 8vo.; *Homerus Hebræus*, 1704, 8vo.; and other works. He died 1710, aged 68, leaving one daughter and two sons.

CRŒSUS, fifth and last king of Lydia, of the race of Mermnades, succeeded his father Alyattes 557 A. C. He made the Greeks in Asia tributaries; conquered the Phrygians, Mysians, Paphlagonians, Thracians, Carians, &c. amassed immense riches, and became one of the greatest and most powerful

powerful princes in the world. Crœsus took pleasure in the conversation of learned men, and invited them to his court. While he was one day enumerating his treasures, and boasting of his happy reign, Solon checked his vanity by saying, *that no man could be pronounced happy till he was dead.* The king ridiculed this speech, but soon experienced the truth of it; for he was conquered by Cyrus, and shut himself up in Sardis, the capital of his empire. This city was taken by storm, and a Persian soldier being about to kill Crœsus, his only remaining son, who was dumb, terrified at the danger, cried out, *Stop, soldier; lay not thy hand upon Crœsus.* This happened 544, A. C. Crœsus was then conducted to Cyrus, who commanded a pile to be raised, on which he was to be burned. He now felt the truth of Solon's words, and cried out, O Solon, Solon! This speech, being observed by Cyrus, saved his life; for the conqueror, upon hearing the cause of it, became more compassionate, aud determined to save Crœsus, that he might have his advice in his expeditions. After the death of that prince, Crœsus was the confidant of Cambyses, his son; and died himself some time after.

CROI (John de) Croïus, a learned protestant divine in the 17th century, a native of Usez, where he was minister. He died August 31, 1659. His principal work is entitled, *Observationes sacræ et historicæ in Novum Testamentum*, Geneva, 1644, 4to.

CROISEL (John) a Jesuit, long time teacher of the noviciate of Avignon. He left *Vie des Saints*, 2 vol. fol.; *Année Chrétienne*, 18 vol. 12mo. It must be remembered that there is an edition in which the Epistles and Gospels are in Latin only. *Une Retraite*, 1707, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Reflexions Chrétiennes*, 2 vol.; *Devotion au Sacré Cœur*, 2 vol.; *Paralelle des Mœurs de ce Siecle, avec la Morale de Jesus Christ*, 1732, 2 vol. 12mo.

CROIX *du Maine* (Francis Grudé de la) a learned writer in the 16th century, born, 1552, at Maine. He published, in 1584, *La Bibliotheque Françoise*, fol. a new edition of which has been published by M. Rigoley de Juvigny, with Notes by M. de la Monnoye, *Paris*, 1772, 2 vol 4to. joined to that of du Verdier, which consists of three. It is a catalogue of the French authors. He was murdered at Tours in 1592.

CROMER (Martin) a learned bishop of Warmia, in the 16th century, who left a History of Poland, and some controversial treatises against the protestants. He died March 23, 1589.

CROMWEL (Thomas) a celebrated Englishman, son of a blacksmith at Putney. He was originally servant to cardinal Wolsey; and, attaching himself afterwards to Anna Boleyn, mistress to Henry VIII. that prince gave him the barony of Oakham 1536, and appointed him master of the rolls. Some time after, he was made secretary of state, then earl of Essex, lord chamberlain, and keeper of the privy seal; and, at last, appointed prime minister in the civil and ecclesiastical departments. Cromwel persecuted the Catholics, put several of them to death with great cruelty, and persuaded the king to seize their property. He even procured a law to be passed, by which, sentence pronounced against criminals for high treason, though the parties were absent and unheard, should be of equal force with that of the 12 judges. But he fell the first victim to this unjust law, being condemned for heresy, high treason, and felony, without being heard. He was beheaded July 28, 1540.

CROMWEL (Oliver) born, 1603, at Huntingdon, of a respectable family in that county. After pursuing his studies some time at Cambridge, he went into the army, and distinguished himself at the siege of Hull against Cha. I. and on several other important occasions, by which means he rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, under the earl of Manchester, general of the parliament forces; and afterwards under Sir Thomas Fairfax. He cut the royal army to pieces, defeated the duke of Hamilton, and killed the famous colonel Ledge, with his own hand, in a sortie at the siege of Oxford. That city being taken, Cromwel went to the parliament, made them pronounce the king's degradation in 1646; and the Scotch having proved so base as to deliver up that unfortunate prince, the year following, Cromwel caused himself to be proclaimed

claimed generalissimo, on the removal of Fairfax. He defeated the duke of Buckingham, 1648; and his army having beaten lord Holland's, and taken him prisoner, he returned to London, as it were in triumph, and procured the death of the king, his master, who was beheaded January 30, 1649. On the 17th of March following, he abolished the English monarchy, and established a council of state, the members of which he styled, *Protectors of the People, and Defenders of the Laws.* Going afterwards into Ireland, he defeated the marquis of Ormond; and was not less fortunate against the Scotch, who, having taken up arms for Charles II. were conquered and routed by Cromwel's forces. He also succeeded in a war with Holland 1653, and refused the crown of England, which was offered him by the parliament, but enjoyed all the authority of it, under the title of Protector. Cromwel afterwards declared war against the Spaniards, and took Jamaica and Dunkirk from them. He died at Whitehall, September 13, 1658, and was interred with great pomp in Henry the Seventh's chapel; but his body was taken up 1660, drawn on a hurdle, and buried under the gallows. Cromwel was a man of uncommon courage and talents, a great politician, enterprising, artful, and hypocritical; capable of executing the most daring projects. Commerce flourished through his care; he extended the English dominions, and appeared to be the arbiter of Europe. But all these shining qualities were eclipsed by an abuse of his authority, in usurping the prerogatives of the throne, and treating his lawful sovereign with the greatest indignity. Raguenet, and Gregorio Leti, have written his Life, each in 2 vol. 12mo.

CROMWEL (Richard) eldest son of the preceding, and appointed by him for his successor, was proclaimed protector with great solemnity, but proved unable to maintain himself in that important office. Some disputes having arisen about limiting the power of the magistrates, and Richard wanting skill to conceal the steps he was taking to win over the fleet and militia to his side, these measures raised a jealousy between him and his army. Fleetwood, and Desborough, the former Richard's brother-in-law, the latter his uncle, having gained the officers, deposed him, and took the government into their own hands; but finding the people complained of their military proceedings, they sent deputies to Richard, discharged his debts, and granted him a protection for six months. Richard then took away what treasure he found at Whitehall, and, withdrawing into the country, spent the remainder of his days in retirement. He died July 24, 1712, aged 90.

CROS (Peter du) a learned doctor and provisor of the Sorbonne, a native of Limosin, dean of the church of Paris, bishop of Senlis 1345, of Auxerre 1349, and cardinal 1350. He died of the plague at Avignon, September 23, 1361. This cardinal must be distinguished from cardinal Peter du Cros, archbishop of Arles, who died 1388, and from cardinal John du Cros, brother of the latter, who was bishop of Limoges, and grand penitentiary of the Roman church. He was well skilled in jurisprudence, and died at Avignon, November 22, 1383.

CROSILLES (John Baptist de) a French poet; abbé and member of the academy held at the house of M. de Marolles, 1619. He wrote *Epitres heroices*, 1619, 8vo. in imitation of Ovid, which were much admired at first, but afterwards forgotten; nor were his plays better. He was sent to prison about the end of 1640, being accused of having married, though a priest, and remained there ten years; at the end of which time, a sentence of parliament discharged him from the accusation. He died six months after, extremely poor. Crosilles left a theatrical piece, printed at Paris, 1613, 8vo. entitled, *Chastété invincible, ou Thirsis et Uranie*, a pastoral of five acts, in prose; under the title of *Bergerie.*

CROUVE' (William) *Crouveus*, a learned English priest, school master at Croydon, who hung himself in a fit of despair, about 1677. He left a catalogue of authors, who have written on the bible; *Elenchus Scriptorum in S. Scripturam*, London 1672, 8vo. Pere le Long has made great use of this work in his *Bibliotheque Sacrée.*

CROUZAS (John Peter de) born April 12, 1663, of a noble family at Lausanne.

Lausanne. He was induced to study philosophy and mathematics with great attention, by reading the works of Descartes; became professor of Greek and philosophy, 1699, and teacher of the academy at Lausanne, 1706, was invited to Groeningen, 1724, to be professor of philosophy and mathematics, with a salary of 1500 Dutch florins. Two years after this, Crouzas was admitted foreign associate of the royal acadamy of sciences, at Paris, and chosen at the same time, tutor to prince Frederic of Hesse Cassel, nephew to the king of Sweden; which office procured him in 1732, the title of counsellor to the embassies of that monarch. In 1737, he was appointed professor of philosophy at Lausanne, and died there 1748, aged 83. He left a great number of works; the principal are, an essay on logic in French, entitled, *Systême de Reflexions qui peuvent contribeur a la nettété, et a l'etendue, des nos connoissances*; *ou Nouvel Essai de Logique*, 1741, 6 vol. 12mo. of which he published an abridgement in 2 vol. fol. sometime before his death; *Un Treatise du Beau*, 2 vol. 12mo. *Examen du Treatise de la liberté de penser*, 8vo; *Examen du Pyrrhonisme ancien et moderne*, fol.; *Un Treatise de l'Education des Enfans*, 2 vol. 12mo; a great number of sermons which turn upon the truth of the Christian religion; *Œuvres diverses*, 2 vol. 8vo.; *Treatise de l'Esprit humain*; *Examen de l'Essai sur l'Homme de Pope*; several tracts upon physic and mathematics, &c.

CROY (William de) seigneur de Chievres, duke of Soria, and knight of the golden fleece, descended from an ancient and illustrious family. He was appointed by Louis XII. king of France, to be preceptor to Charles of Austria, (afterwards the emperor Charles V.) and was distinguished for his courage under Charles VIII. and Louis XII. Attaching himself afterwards to the house of Austria, he was sent as viceroy into Spain, where he tarnished the lustre of his virtues, by his avarice and extortions. He died at Worms, 1521, aged 63, after having acquired great reputation throughout Europe, and rendered important services to Charles V. His life has been written by Varillas, *Amsterdam*, 1684, 12mo.

CROY (William de) an eminent cardinal of the same family, whose preceptor was the celebrated Vives. He was made bishop of Cambray, 1516, on the death of his uncle James de Croy; and afterwards cardinal archbishop of Toledo, and chancellor of Castile; but falling from his horse while hunting, he died of the hurt he received, in 1521, aged 23.

CROZAT (Joseph Anthony) counsellor to the parliament, afterwards master of the requests, and reader to the king's closet, 1719. His taste for the arts, and great knowledge in painting, sculpture, and engraving, have made him more eminent than his wealth. It was Crozat, who planned that great undertaking, of having the finest pictures in the collections of the king, the duke of Orleans, &c. engraved by the best masters. The first volume appeared in 1729, the second 1742, fol. in the form of an atlas: be careful that the supplement of 42 prints, with the explanation, be not wanting. M. Crozat died 1740. He had married a lady named Amelot, 1725, and desired on his death bed, that the money, which his fine cabinet might sell for, should be distributed among the poor. His sister, Mary Anne, married the comte d'Evreux, and died 1729, aged 34. She was known by the name of mademoiselle Crozat. M. le François dedicated his geography to her.

CROZE (Mathurin Veyssiere la) born December 4, 1661, at Nantes, son of a merchant in that town. He went to America, learned the ancient and modern languages, turned Benedictine 1678, quitted that order 1696, and abjured the Catholic religion at Basil. From thence he went to Berlin, was appointed librarian to the king of Prussia, and married a lady of Dauphiny. He was afterwards professor of philosophy at Berlin, 1724, and died there, May 21, 1739, aged 78. His works are numerous; the principal are, Historical dissertations on various subjects, 4to.; *Entretiens sur divers sujets d'Histoire*, &c.; An Armenian dictionary, 2 vol. 4to.; An Egyptian dictionary with additions by M. Scholtz, published by Charles Godfrey Woide, *Oxford*, 1775, 4to. *Hist. du Christianisme des Indes*, 2 vol. 12mo; *Hist. du Christianisme*

anisme d'Ethiopie, et d'Armenie, 8vo. &c. M. Jourdan, his pupil and friend, has written his life, 12mo.

CRUCIGER (Jaspar) a learned Protestant divine of Leipsic, who left commentaries on the Psalms in German, 4to. on St. Paul's Epistles to the Romans, and Timothy, each one volume, 8vo. on St. John, 4to. and other works. Cruciger taught at Magdeburg and Wittemburg, in which city he died, November 15, 1548, aged 45.

CRUSER (Herman) a native of Campen, well skilled in languages, philosophy, physic, and law. He was counsellor to Charles duke of Guelderland, then to William duke of Cleves, and died at Konigsberg, 1574. He translated 16 books of Galen into Latin, and Plutarch's lives, and composed several works.

CRUSIUS (Martin) an ingenious writer of the 16th century, born September 19, 1526, at Grebern in the bishopric of Bamberg. He taught the belles lettres at Tubingen, and other places, and published an excellent collection in Greek and Latin, entitled, *Turco-Græcia*, 1589, fol. Basil, a very useful work for understanding history, and the language of the modern Greeks. *Annales Suevici*, 1595, and 1596, 2 vol. fol. a scarce work, and much valued; *Germanio-Græcia*, 1585, fol. He died February 25, 1607, at Essingen.

CRUX (the marquis de Sancta) v. SANTA CRUX.

CTESIAS, a celebrated Greek physician, and historian, born at Cnidos. Being at the battle between the younger Cyrus, and his brother Artaxerxes Mnemon, 401, A. C. he was taken prisoner, cured Artaxerxes of a wound he received during the engagement, continued with that prince, and practised physic 17 years in Persia. Ctesias wrote a history of the Assyrians, and Persians, in 23 books, the fragments of which have been preserved by Photius and Eusebius: they may be found in the Herodotus of *London*, 1679, fol. Few critics give any credit to this author's accounts, but there are some, who prefer his chronology to that of Herodotus.

CTESIBIUS of Alexandria, a celebrated mathematician in the reign of Ptolemy Physcon, about 120, A. C. the first maker of hydraulic organs, which invention was revived by Nero, according to Suetonius. There is also a pump invented by Ctesibius, which has retained his name.

CTESIPHON, an eminent Grecian architect, who planned the famous temple at Ephesus, and invented a machine to convey the pillars which were to support it.

CTESIPHON, an Athenian, who persuaded his countrymen to decree a gold crown to Demosthenes. Eschylus to prevent the decree from taking place, accused Ctesiphon of exciting a sedition; but Demosthenes defended him, in that beautiful oration, which he calls *the Crown*.

CUDWORTH (Ralph) born 1617, at Aller, in Somersetshire. He studied at Cambridge, was tutor there, and had Sir William Temple among his pupils. He held various other important, and lucrative offices, and died at Cambridge, June 26, 1688, aged 71, leaving, besides other children, a daughter named *Damaris*, who distinguished herself by her learning. Cudworth was well acquainted with the belles lettres, the learned languages, and antiquities; was a deep metaphysician, and a great mathematician. In philosophy he followed the mechanical principles; and in metaphysics the ideas and opinions of Plato. His chief works are, *The Intellectual System of the Universe*, against atheists; an excellent book, translated into Latin, by John Laurence Mosheim, with notes and dissertations, *Jena*, 1733, 2 vol. fol. and since at Leyden, 2 vol. 4to.; A Sermon against absolute reprobation, &c. An Abridgement of Cudworth's Intellectual System has been published in English by Thomas Wise, 2 vol. 4to. which is esteemed.

CUEVA (Alphonso de la) more known by the title of marquis de Bedmar, a famous Spaniard, of an ancient and illustrious family, who being sent ambassador to Venice by Philip III. king of Spain, formed a conspiracy with the duke of Ossuna, governor of Naples, 1618, which would have ruined Venice, had it not been discovered by two Frenchmen. The marquis de Bedmar fled, and was created cardinal by Gregory XV. 1622. The king of Spain afterwards appointed him governor of the low countries; but having brought himself

himself into disgrace by his severity, he retired to Rome, where he was made bishop of Palestrina, then of Malaga, and died August 10, 1665, aged 83. There is a book attributed to him, against the liberty of Venice, entitled, *Squitinio della liberta Veneta*, which may be found translated into French in Amelot de la Houssaye's *Gouvernement de Venice*, 3 vol. 12mo.

CUEVA (John de la) a celebrated Spanish tragic poet, whose works are much admired by his countrymen.

CUGNIERES (Peter de) a learned lawyer; advocate and connsellor to the parliament of Paris; who maintained in the presence of king Philip de Valois, that ecclesiastical jurisdiction was an usurpation of the rights of sovereigns. Peter Bertrand, the ancient bishop of Autun, answered him with so much force and eloquence, that Philip pronounced in favour of the clergy. Bertrand's reply procured him a cardinal's hat, while Cugnieres drew upon himself the hatred of the ecclesiastics. La Croix du Maine asserts that Cugnieres was seigneur de Santines near Verberie, that he was archdeacon of Paris, and that he afterwards married Jane de Nery. Bertrand's answer has been often printed by the clergy, and may be found in the edition of the Liberties of the Gallican church, *Lyons*, 1770, 5 vol. 4to. but Cugnieres' is no where to be found.

CUJAS (James) Cujacius, born 1520 at Toulouse, of obscure parents. He taught the written law, with uncommon reputation, at Toulouse, Cahors, Bourges, and Valence in Dauphiny. Emmanuel Philebert, duke of Savoy, invited him to Turin, and gave him distinguished marks of esteem. Cujas received, afterwards, very advantageous offers from Gregory XIII. who wanted him to teach at Bologna; but he chose rather to settle at Bourges, where his pupils were very numerous. He took pleasure in communicating all his discoveries to them, and even assisted them with his fortune; from which he was called *the father of the scholars*. Cujas was one of those happy and uncommon geniuses, who learn every thing without assistance. He died at Bourges, October 4, 1590, aged 70, leaving, by his second marriage, a daughter named *Susanna*, who made herself famous by her ill conduct. The best edition of this great lawyer's works is that by Fabrot, 1658, 10 vol. fol. His life has been written by Papire Masson.

CULANT (Philip de) received the marechal's staff under Charles VII. at the siege of Pontoise, 1441: he was more skilful in taking towns, than in gaining battles. He died 1454. Philip de Culant was uncle of Charles de Culant, grand master of the king's household; and of Lewis de Culant, admiral in 1422.

CUMBERLAND (Richard) born 1632, in London, of a respectable family. He was curate of Brampton, opposed the doctrines of the church of Rome, in the reigns of Charles II. and William III. and was appointed bishop of Peterborough, which dignity he held till he died, 1719, aged 87. Bishop Cumberland was eminent for learning, [illegible], and integrity; he studied the Coptic tongue, four years before his death, and made a considerable progress in it. He left an excellent work, entitled, *De Legibus naturæ*, London, 1672, 4to. translated into English with notes by John Maxwell; and afterwards into French by Barbeyrac, *Amsterdam*, 1744, 4to. it contains a good refutation of Hobbes; A Treatise on *the Jewish weights and measures*, 8vo. and Sanchoniathon's Phenician history, 8vo. these two are in English.

CUNÆUS (Peter) born 1586, at Flessingen; taught the belles lettres, politics, and law, at Leyden, where he died 1638, aged 52. His chief work is a *Treatise on the Hebrew republic*, in Latin, 1632, 24to. and *Leyden*, 1703, 4to. translated into French, *Amsterdam*, 1705, 3 vol. 8vo.; *Sardi Venales*, Leyden, 1612, 24to. and in G. Corte's collection of *tres Satyræ Mennipiæ*, Leipsic, 1720, 8vo.; *Orationes*, 1693, 8vo. He is a judicious writer.

CUNEGUNDA (St.) daughter of Sigesfroid of Luxemburg, and wife of the emperor Henry II. This princess was accused of adultery, though she had made a vow of chastity; but proved her innocence by holding a bar of red hot iron in her hand, without being burned. The emperor when dying, said to the parents of Cunegunda; *I received her a virgin from you; and to you I restore her a virgin:* after Henry's death, which

which happened 1024, Cunegunda took the veil, in a convent she had founded. A similar conduct, however laudable from it's motive, would prove frequently prejudicial to the interests of a state.

CUNIBERT (St.) an illustrious bishop of Cologn, in the 7th century; born of an ancient and noble family in Austrasia, made bishop 623, king Dagobert placed him at the head of his council, and chose him governor of Sigebert, king of Austrasia. St. Cunibert was also appointed governor of that kingdom under Childeric, son of Clovis II. and died November 12, 663.

CUNITZ (Mary) a learned lady of Silesia, who understood the belles lettres, and the sciences, and was ranked among the most skilful astronomers of her time. She married Elias de Lewen, a doctor of physic, and died August 22, 1664, at Pistchen. This lady published some astronomical tables.

CUPER (Gisbert) a learned professor of history, and burgomaster at Deventer, who left some letters, *Amsterdam*, 1742, 4to.; critical and chronological observations; the apothesis of Homer; and other works on medals, among them, *Harpocrates*, Utrecht, 1687, 4to. Cuper was born at Hemnen, 1644, and died at Deventer, November 22, 1716. He was an associate in the academy of Inscriptions at Paris.

CUPID, the god of love among the heathens; son of Mars and Venus. He is represented as a naked child, with a bandage over his eyes, carrying a quiver and arrows. Psyche is called his wife.

CUPPE' (Peter) a regular canon of St. Augustin, curate of the parish of Bois in the diocese of Saintes, in the 18th century. A very dangerous and impious book was circulated under his name in MS. entitled, *Le Ciel ouvert a tous les hommes*, which has fallen into deserved contempt since it was printed, 1768, one volume 8vo.

CURETES, v. DACTYLI.

CUREUS (Joachim) a learned physician of Friestel, in Silesia, who was carefully educated, and went into Italy to improve himself in the sciences. Returning to his native country, he practised physic with reputation, and died there, January 21, 1573, aged 41. He wrote the annals of Silesia and Breslau, in Latin, fol.

CURIATII, the name of three brothers, citizens of Alba, who fought with the Horatii, about 669, A. C. v. HORATII.

CURIEL (John Alphonso) a native of Palentiola, in the diocese of Burgos; canon of Burgos, then of Salamanca, where he held the office of professor of divinity with reputation above 30 years. He joined the Benedictines, and left them his noble library. He died September 28, 1609. He wrote, *Controversiæ in diversa loca S. Scripturæ*, Salam, 1611, fol.; *Quæstiones in Thomam*, 2 vol. fol. and other works.

CURIIS (John de) whose real name was Hicfen; born 1483, and died about 1550, at Varmia, where he was bishop. Curiis was the son of a brewer, and rose by his talents. He gained the friendship of Sigismond, king of Poland, who employed him in several embassies. His poems have been collected, *Breslau*, 1764, 8vo. and are worth reading.

CURIO, a celebrated Roman orator, son of an orator of the same name. He was distinguished for his eloquence in Julius Cæsar's time; and it was he who called that famous conqueror, *Every woman's husband, and every man's wife.*

CURIO (*Cælius Secundus*) a native of Piedmont; who suffered in Italy from his attachment to Lutheranism; he was principal of the college of Lausanne, and afterwards professed rhetoric at Basil, with great reputation. He died 1569, aged 67. Of his works, which are numerous, the most remarkable are the following: *De amplitudine beati regni Dei*, 1550, 8vo. in which he maintains that the number of the Elect, exceeds that of the reprobate. *Calvinus Judaisans*, 1595, 8vo.; *Opuscula*, 1544, 8vo.; *Letters*, Basil, 1553, 8vo.; *Pasquillorum tomi duo*, 1544, 2 tom. in one volume 8vo. is also attributed to him; the reason of his being supposed the editor of this collection is, that he was certainly author of the two *Pasquillus ecstaticus*, 8vo. one without date; the other of *Geneva*, 1544. The second has been reprinted with *Pasquillus Theologaster*, Geneva, 1667, 12mo. The works of a German called *Pasquillus Merus*, have been added for tom. 3, the

subjects of which are different from those contained in the two parts written by Curio. The most interesting piece in this latter is, *Libellus de fallaci et lubrico mulierc ularum statu*, 1562, 8vo.

CURIO (Cælius Augustin) son of the preceding, professor of eloquence at Basil, who died 1567. He left a history of the Saracens, and kingdom of Morocco, 1596, fol. and other works.

CURIUS *Dentatus* (M. Annius) a celebrated Roman citizen, who was three times consul, and conquered the Samnites, Sabines, and Lucani. He gave 40 acres of land to each citizen, and reserved no more for himself, saying, that *he did not deserve the name of Roman, for whom that Portion was not sufficient.* Ambassadors from the Samnites waiting upon this great man, found him dressing in an earthen pot; and offered him golden vessels, if he would embrace their interests; but Curio nobly replied, that *he did not wish to be rich himself, but to command those who were so.* He defeated Pyrrhus near Tarentum, 275, A. C. and received the honour of a triumph.

CURIUS *Fortunatianus* a rhetorician of the 3d century, in the time of Gordian, and Philip *the Arabian.* Some of his works remain, in *Rhetores antiqui*, Aldus, 1525, fol. *Paris*, 1599, 4to.

CUROPALATES, v. SCYLITZES.

CURTIUS (Quintus) v. QUINTUS CURTIUS.

CURTIUS (Quintus or Marcus) a famous Roman knight about 562, A. C. who devoted himself to save his country. The earth having opened, and the oracle declaring that the chasm could not be filled up, except, whatever the Romans had most valuable was thrown into it. Curtius leaped into the abyss armed, and on horseback, believing the Romans had nothing more precious than arms, and valour; after which, according to the fable, the ground closed.

CURTIUS (Matthew) an eminent physician of Pavia, author of a treatise *De curandis febribus*, and other works. He died 1544, at Pisa.

CURTIUS (Cornelius) an Augustine, born at Brussels, eminent for learning and piety. He left, *Elogia Virorum illustrium ordinis St. Augustini*, and other works. He died 1633.

CUSA (Nicholas) v. NICHOLAS DE CUSA.

CUSPINIAN (John) a learned writer of the 16th century, born at Sweinfort in Franconia: who was employed by Maximilian I. in various negotiations, and died 1529, at Vienna in Austria. He left a commentary on the Chronicle of the consuls, by Cassiodorus, 1552, fol. of the Cæsars and Roman emperors, 1540, fol.; a history of Austria; history of the origin of the Turks; and other works. Nicholas Gerbal has written his life.

CUYCK (John Van) a learned counsellor, and consul of Utrecht, his native place; who left valuable remarks on Cicero's offices, and an edition of Cornelius Nepos, printed at Utrecht, 1542, 8vo. He died 1566. He must be distinguished from Henry Cuyck, a Protestant divine, who printed a satire at Cologn, 1559. entitled, *Speculum Concubinariorum Sacerdotum Monachorum ac Clericorum.*

CYANE, daughter of the river Meander, and mother of Caunus and Biblis. She was changed into a rock, for refusing to listen to a youth who loved her, and killed himself in her presence, at which she showed not the least concern.

CYANIPPUS, a prince of Syracuse, who despising the feasts of Bacchus, was siezed with such an intoxication, that he violated his daughter Cyane. Upon this the island of Syracuse was visited with a dreadful pestilence. The oracle being consulted, replied, that it could only be stopped by the death of the incestuous person. Cyane dragged her father to the altar, and, having slain him, killed herself.

CYAXARES, king of the Medes, succeeded his father Phraortes, who was killed at the siege of Nineveh, 635, A. C. He marched immediately against the Assyrians to revenge his death; vanquished them in a memorable battle, and laid siege to Nineveh; but was forced to raise it, and return to the defence of his own country, which was attacked by the Scythians. They defeated him at first, but he was afterwards victorious, drove them entirely from his dominions, and then declared war against Alyattes, king of Lydia. This war was terminated by the marriage of Ariunne, daughter of Alyattes,

Alyattes, with Astyages, son of Cyaxares. He returned to Nineveh afterwards, destroyed it entirely, and became master of the whole kingdom of Assyria. Cyaxares died 595 A. C. after reigning 40 years. Xenophon mentions another king of the Medes called *Cyaxares*, son of Astyages, and grandson of Cyaxares above named; but Herodotus does not acknowledge this second Cyaxares.

CYBELE, daughter of Heaven and Earth, according to the fable, and wife of Saturn; called also mother of the gods, Ops, Rhea, Vesta, Dindymene, Berecynthia, and Bona Dea, or the good goddess. She was called Cybele from mount Cybelus in Phrygia, where she is said to have been exposed at her birth. This goddess is represented with a tower on her head, holding a key, dressed in a flowered garment, and seated on a car, drawn by 4 lions. The pine was consecrated to Cybele, because a youth, named Atys, whom she passionately loved, was metamorphosed into that tree. Her sacrifices were a bull, a goat, or a sow. Some of her priests were eunuchs; they carried her image through the streets and public places, dancing about it to the sound of drums, distorting themselves, and cutting their bodies, to draw alms from the people.

CYCLOPS, the first inhabitants of Sicily: they were cruel, of a gigantic stature, lived about mount Ætna, and were always on the watch to surprize and rob their neighbours. This gave rise to the poetical fable, that they were Vulcan's smiths, forged Jupiter's thunderbolts, and had but one eye, in the middle of their foreheads. The three chief are *Brontes*, *Steropes*, and *Pyracmon*. Apollo, being unable to revenge himself of Jupiter, who had slain his son with a thunderbolt, killed all the Cyclops, who had made it.

CYGNE (Martin du) a Jesuit, and eminent professor of rhetoric, author of an Analysis of Cicero's Orations, for the use of scholars; an *Art of Poetry*, and *of Rhetoric*, 1704, 12mo. He died, 1699, at Ypres.

CYGNUS, king of the Ligurians, whom Jupiter changed into a swan, according to the fable, because he wept for the fate of Phaeton and his sisters.

CYNEGYRUS, an Athenian soldier, who, having signalized himself by his courage at the battle of Marathon, 490 A. C. pursued the enemy's ships. He seized one with his right hand, which being cut off, he took hold of it with his left, and that being also cut off, it is said that he seized the vessel with his teeth.

CYNICS (Philosophers) v. ANTISTHENES, DIOGENES.

CYNTHIO, v. GIRALDI.

CYPARISSUS, a handsome young man, beloved by Apollo; who, having by mistake killed a stag he was bringing up, grieved so much, that he attempted to kill himself. Apollo changed him into a Cypress tree.

CYPRIAN (St.) a celebrated father of the church, born at Carthage, of one of the richest and most eminent families in that city, where he taught rhetoric with great reputation, before he became a Christian. After his conversion, he took the name of Cecilius, as a mark of gratitude to a priest so called, who had converted him in 246. Donatus, bishop of Carthage, being dead, St. Cyprian was elected in his place 248, but was forced to quit the city two years after, on the persecution by Decius. He wrote several pious and instructive letters to his people and clergy from the place of his retreat, and returned to Carthage; held councils to regulate the penitence of those who had lapsed during the persecution, with other points of discipline; and condemned the priest Felicissimus, and the heretic Privatus, who had excited commotions in the church at Carthage during his absence. The latter sent to pope Cornelius to demand communion, and accused St. Cyprian, who employed no one in his defence; at which the pope expressing his surprize, St. Cyprian replied, it was an established custom among the bishops, to examine a crime on the spot where it had been committed. St. Cyprian did not fail to declare, with his colleagues, in favour of pope St. Cornelius, against the schism of Novatus and Novatian, and held a council, 252, in which some regulations were made respecting the priest Victor, and the baptism of children. Pope Lucius dying the year following, was succeeded by Stephen, in whose time arose the famous dispute

on the validity of baptism administered by heretics. St. Cyprian, and the other African bishops, were for having the parties re-baptized in that case; while pope Stephen, in conformity to the tradition of the Roman church, maintained the validity of baptism so administered. Several councils were held on each side, and the whole church declared, in the next century, for the doctrine of pope Stephen. St. Cyprian was confined at Curubis, 16 leagues from Carthage, in 257, during the persecution under Valerian: he obtained permission, at the end of 11 months, to live in the gardens near the city; but was afterwards arrested, and carried before the proconsul; where, nobly confessing the Christian faith, he was beheaded near Carthage, September 14, 258. There are 81 Letters of his remaining, and several treatises. The best edition is that by M. Baluze, with a preface by Dom. Prudent Maran, a Benedictine, 1726, fol. All St. Cyprian's works contain solid instructions, and important particulars, concerning discipline. He is one of the best Latin writers among the holy fathers. His style is strong, eloquent, grave, elevated, and becoming the dignity of Christianity: at the same time it is natural, and not declamatory. Lactantius calls him the first among the fathers who possessed true eloquence. His treatise *de Lapsis*, that on the unity of the church, and that on alms, and works of mercy, are particularly esteemed. All the works of St. Cyprian have been translated into French by M. Lombert, 1672, 4to. and his life has been written by Ponce, Diacre, and Dom Gervaise, senior abbot of la Trappe. There is a poem on the resurrection of the dead, *ad Felicem, de judicio Domini*, attributed to St. Cyprian, which may be found at the end of Tertullian's works. Father Martenne, and Durand, have published an edition of it, taken more exactly from the MS. in tom. IX. of their *Amplissima collectio*; but it was written by *Verecundus*.

CYPRUS (the island of) was subject to the Greek emperors, till, the people having rebelled, Isaac Comnenus, a ferocious and cruel man, made himself master of it. Richard landed at this island, 1191, in his way to the Holy Land; and, being ill treated by Isaac, drove him out, and gave the kingdom, as an indemnification for that of Jerusalem just lost by

* Guy de Lusignan,	who died	1194
Almeric,	- - -	1205
Hugh,	- - -	1218
Henry,	- - -	1254
Hugh II.	- - -	1264
John	- - - -	1283
Henry II.	- - -	1316
Hugh III.	- - -	1353
Peter,	- - -	1371
Petronius,	- - -	1383
James	- - -	1412
Janus	- - -	1432
John II.	- - -	1460
Charlotte	- - -	1463
James II.	- - -	1473
James III.	- - -	1475

Catherine Cornaro ceded the kingdom to the

Venetians,	- - -	1489
The Turks seized it,	-	1571

v. History of Cyprus, Jerusalem, &c. by Dominic Jauna, Leyden, 1747, 2 vol. 4to.; Hist. Universelle d'une Societé de Gens de Lettres, 36 vol. 4to.

CYPSELUS, son of Ætio, a Corinthian. His birth is said to have been foretold by the Oracle at Delphos, which, being consulted by his father, replied, *That the Egydæ should produce a stone which would crush the Corinthians.* Cypselus verified the prediction, by seizing the government of Corinth, about 658 A. C. where he reigned near 30 years. Periander, his son, who succeeded him, had two sons, Lycophron, and Psammiticus, who lost his senses.

CYR, or CYRIQ, St. son of St. Julitte, a native of Iconia, who was torn from his mother's arms by order of the judge, Alexander; and, upon his struggling to be restored to her, crying, *I am a Christian*, the cruel judge threw him from the height of his seat to the ground, and fractured his skull. St. Cyr was then but three years old. All the spectators were shocked at such an act of barbarity, and even Alexander was ashamed of it. This happened in the reign of Dioclesian, and Maximinian. He is to be distinguished from

from St. Cyr the physician, who suffered martyrdom in Egypt, January 31, 311.

CYRAN (St.) v. VERGER *de Hauranne.*

CYRANO (Savinien) de Bergerac, a gentleman of Perigord, so called from the place of his birth, who studied at Paris. He gave himself up to debauchery, went into the army, and displayed great courage at the siege of Mouzon, at that of Arras, 1640, and on several other occasions, so that he gained the name of *Intrepid.* Being obliged to quit the service on account of his wounds, he placed himself with the duke d'Arpajon, 1653, and died 1655, aged 35. He was Rohault's intimate friend, and warmly attached to the philosophy of Descartes. Cyrano left, besides several theatrical pieces, *L'Hist. Comique des Etats et Empires de la Lune*; and other works, collected in 2 and 3 vol. 12mo. They contain great wit and spirit, and several singular ideas, but too many points, and *equivoques.*

CYRENAIC (Sect) v. ARISTIPPUS *of Cyrene*, HERAEL.

CYRIACUS, patriarch of Constantinople in the 16th century, succeeded John *the Faster*, who had assumed the title of *Œcumenical*, or *Universal Bishop.* He sent his profession of faith to St. Gregory the Great, who returned him a very friendly answer, to dissuade him from taking the same title that John had done. Cyriacus, however, assumed it in a council; but, having opposed the emperor Phocas, who attacked the ecclesiastical immunities and privileges, the emperor, on his part, issued an edict, forbidding the title of œcumenical to be given to any but the bishop of Rome. This is said to have given Cyriacus so much uneasiness, that he died in consequence of it, 606.

CYRIL (St.) patriarch of Jerusalem, succeeded Maximen 350. Having quarrelled with Acacius, bishop of Cæsarea, about the prerogatives of their respective sees, he was accused by that bishop, who was an Arian, of selling the church treasures, and deposed by a council 357, though he had sold the ornaments and sacred vessels only, to assist the poor during a famine. St. Cyril was restored to his seat at the council of Seleucia, 359; Acacius being, at the same time, deposed; yet, in 360, he caused the holy bishop to be again deposed at the *Conciliabulum*, or bye-council of Constantinople, which he had made himself master of by his intrigues. When the emperor Constantius died, Julian, who succeeded him, recalled the exiled bishops, and St. Cyril returned to Jerusalem, but was driven from thence a third time under the emperor Valens, and did not return to his see till after the death of that prince, 378. His ordination and election were approved by the council held at Constantinople, 380. St. Cyril died March 18, 368, leaving 18 catechetical discourses, addressed to the catechumens, and five for the newly baptized. They are written in a plain, clear, and didactic style; and the author firmly establishes the doctrine of the church, against the errors of heretics. There is also a letter by him in the library of the fathers, written to the emperor Constantius, on the appearance of a luminous cross which was seen over Jerusalem. The best edition of St. Cyril's works is that by P. Toutée, Greek and Latin, *Paris*, 1720, fol. M. Grancolas, doctor of the Sorbonne, has translated the catechetical discourses into French, with notes, 1715, 4to.

CYRIL (St.) patriarch of Alexandria, succeeded his uncle, Theophilus, October 6, 412, and was no sooner installed than he began to exercise the patriarchal function with great authority. He drove the Novatians and Jews from Alexandria, suffering their property and synagogues to be seized, which raised great tumults, in which many persons were murdered, and, among them, the celebrated female philosopher, Hypatia. St. Cyril restored the name of St. Chrysostom in the diptychs, at the request of Atticus of Constantinople, and Isidore of Pelusium. He afterwards wrote against Nestorius, and caused him to be condemned in the council of Rome 430, and the general council of Ephesus, at which he presided, 431. St. Cyril wrote also against Theodore of Mopsuestia, Diodorus of Tharsus, and Julian the apostate; and commented on St. John's gospel, and several other books of Scripture. He died 444.

John

John Aubert, canon of Laon, published his works in Greek and Latin, 1638, 6 tom. fol. which are bound in seven, because tom. 5th consists of two parts. St. Cyril's style is diffuse and singular; his writings contain much subtilty, metaphysical reasoning, and all the niceties of logic. St. Isidore, of Pelusium accuses him of acting with too much zeal and heat during the disputes in which he was engaged; but he atoned for that fault by his piety, and innocent life.

CYRILLUS LUCAR, a famous patriarch of Alexandria, afterwards of Constantinople, born November 12, 1572, in the island of Candia. He studied at Venice and Padua, and was pupil to the celebrated Margunius, bishop of Cythera. Cyrillus went afterwards into Germany, formed strong connections with the protestants, embraced their doctrine, and attempted to introduce it into Greece; but the Greeks opposed it, and compelled him to make a confession of faith, in which he rejected the tenets of the protestants. Having been archimandrite, he was raised to the patriarchate of Alexandria, and, some time after, elected to that of Constantinople, 1621; but, continuing his connections with the protestants, and seeking continually to introduce their new doctrine, was deposed, and confined in the island of Rhodes. Some time after, however, he was restored to his dignity, at the solicitation of the English ambassador. A confession of faith, ascribed to him, and conformable to the protestant dogmas, was then made public. In 1636 Cyrillus was confined at Tenedos, and recalled three months after; but did not long enjoy this favour, being carried from Constantinople in 1638, and strangled near the Black Sea, by order of the Grand Signior. Cyrillus, like all heretics, was busy and intriguing. His successor, Cyrillus of Berea, condemned him in a council the same year. Parthenius, who succeeded Cyrillus of Berea, spared the memory of Cyrillus Lucar, but condemned the errors ascribed to him, in a synod held 1642. The decree of this synod was confirmed in that of Jassy; and the same errors were anathematized in the celebrated council of Jerusalem, 1672, of which John Ammon published an edition, with some of Cyrillus Lucar's Letters, *Amsterdam*, 1718, 4to. to contradict what Messieurs of Port Royal relate of it in the great *Perpetuité de la Foi*.

CYRUS, i. e. *sun*, or *emperor*; a famous Persian monarch, one of the greatest conquerors that have appeared in the world, born 599 A. C. son of Cambyses, a Persian by birth, and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of the Medes, according to Herodotus and Justin. It is said that Astyages, being alarmed by a dream, which seemed to foretel that his grandson should dethrone him, caused the child to be exposed in a wood; but Harpagus, to whom Astyages had given orders to kill this young prince, saved his life. Cyrus was brought up among the shepherds, and, putting himself at the head of some troops who had revolted, compelled Astyages to associate him in the throne, and founded the Persian empire on the ruin of that of the Medes, 559 A. C. Xenophon gives a different account of this king's birth and education. However, he conquered Crœsus, took Babylon from Nabonides, turning the Euphrates by drains, put an end to the kingdoms of Assyria and Babylon, and conquered all Asia. Cyrus afterwards permitted the Jews, who were dispersed throughout his empire, to return to Jerusalem, and to rebuild the temple, under the direction of Zerubbabel, after the 70 years captivity. These great events had been foretold, several ages before, by the prophet Isaiah, who mentions *Cyrus* by name, calls him the *Servant of God*, and announces to the Jews, that the Lord will send that prince to deliver them from the Chaldean captivity. Authors differ about the conclusion of this conqueror's life: according to Xenophon, he died a natural death in Persia; but Herodotus and Justin relate, that, having conquered the Messagetes, with their general, Spargapisus, son of queen Tomyris, that princess marched against him soon after with a powerful army, defeated and took him prisoner; then ordering his head to be cut off, plunged it in a vessel full of blood, saying, *Satia te sanguine quem sitisti*: "Quench now thy thirst of human blood." Cyrus died

died 529 A. C.; his son, Cambyses, succeeded him.

CYRUS, *the younger*, second son of Darius *Nathus*, was appointed governor of the Asiatic coasts, and assisted the Lacedemonians against the Athenians. He was accused, some years after, of having conspired against his brother, Artaxerxes *Mnemon*, who had succeeded Darius; but Parysatis, their mother, saved his life. Returning to Lydia, he privately collected forces, raised Ionia in his favour, and marched against Artaxerxes, pretending that he had a right to the crown, as being born after his father was king. A battle was fought near Cunaxa, 400 A. C. in which Cyrus lost his life, fighting bravely, but exposing himself too rashly. He had carried the second Aspasia with him, whom Artaxerxes took prisoner, and was as much in love with her as his brother had been. The 10,000 Greeks who fought for Cyrus, and had already conquered Tissaphernes in the other wing, then made that noble retreat, under the conduct of Xenophon, which is so much celebrated by historians.

CYRUS, a native of Panopolis in Egypt, who introduced himself at the court of Theodosius *the Younger*, and acquired the empress Eudoxia's favour by his poetry. He commanded the Roman forces when Carthage was taken; was consul 441, and became prefect of Constantinople, which city he repaired with great magnificence, after the dreadful earthquake 446, which almost destroyed it. This made him very dear to the people: but the emperor Theodosius, jealous of his reputation, deprived him of the prefect's office, and confiscated his property, on pretence of his being an idolater. This misfortune proved the means of salvation to Cyrus, who, turning to God, embraced Christianity, and even became a pious bishop, according to some authors.

CYTHERON, a shepherd of Bœotia, who advised Jupiter to feign a new marriage, with a view of bringing back Juno, who was, at that time, divorced. The stratagem succeeding, Cytheron was changed into a mountain, consecrated to Bacchus. From hence Jupiter and Juno have the name of Cytheron.

CYZ (Mary de) born, 1656, at Leyden, and brought up a Calvinist. She married a very rich man, named *De Combe*, and, after his death, went to Paris, where she was converted to the Catholic religion, and founded the community of the *Good Shepherd*, for penitent prostitutes. She died June 16, 1692, aged 36.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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